AUCTION SALES.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALE
...R COLORS
AND
...L PAINTINGS,
BE CONTINUED AT
...WABASH-AV.,
o'clock this Afternoon.
No. 86 on Catalogue.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

3609 Ellis-av.
...MORNING, April 29,
...ly for party declining housekeeping his entire Outfit.
...ure,
...pets,
...ads and Bedding,
...ed Kitchen Outfit. All good Furniture.
FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
...o, Pier Mirror,
AT AUCTION,
AT RESIDENCE,
...5 Prairie-av
Morning, April 29,
At 10 o'clock.
...Suits; Velvet and Brussels throughout the house; ...ld Engravings; Knabe Upright; Elegant Chamber Sets; Bedding, &c. Dining-room, Laundry outfit. Crockery, Plated Ware.
...FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

...Y MORNING, April 30,
At 10 o'clock, at
...4 North State-st.,
ENTIRE
...RNITURE
[illegible]
...FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

2812 Indiana-av.,
...rning, April 30, at 10 o'cl'k,
WE SELL THE
...utfit for Housekeeping.
INCLUDING THE
...mber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Square Grand Chickering ...r, Mattresses, Stoves, Hall-...ts, Range, Ice-Box.
...LE POSITIVE.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

...Y FRIEDMAN & SONS,
...RIDAY, APRIL 29, 10 A. M.,
...Household Furniture at Dwelling
...West Washington-st. (near May).
[illegible]
GOOD AS NEW.
...FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers.

...y D. LONG & CO.
...Michigan-av.,
AT AUCTION,
...y, April 30, at 10 o'clock,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
...& 16-Room House,
Consisting of
[illegible]
D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

BAKING POWDER.
...OYAL
...AKING
...OWDER
...LUTELY PURE.
...ROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
[illegible]
...BAKING POWDER CO. New York.

PIANOS.
...ED ... SONS ...NOS
[illegible]

...NKS AND CANS.
...WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLOTHING.

GOOD-FITTING GARMENTS.

We have placed on separate counters certain lines of MEN'S AND YOUTHS'

SPRING Overcoats, Ulsterettes and Suits,

To close, at prices much under value. We carry the largest and most complete stock of

Boys' and Children's CLOTHING

In the West.

We lead in everything that constitutes a perfect Clothing business.

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING STORE,
136 & 138 Madison-st.,
144 & 146 Clark-st.
HENRY L. HATCH, Manager.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gair & Stanbro,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Gas Fixtures,
67 & 69 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich Transportation Co.
ON AND AFTER
Monday, May 2,
[illegible] will leave Every Morning at 9 o'clock (Saturday and Sunday excepted). Saturday boat leaves at 8 p. m.)
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, and via Milwaukee to Grand Haven, etc.
Office and Docks
Foot of Michigan-av.

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

BRADLEY & VROOMAN,
Manufacturers of OILS and Dealers in
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, etc.,
No. 247 South Water-st.,
CHICAGO.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums of $5,000 to $50,000,
On Improved City Property, at 6 per cent interest.
WM. V. JACOBS, 59 Dearborn-st.

DRUGGISTS.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
75 and 77 Randolph-st.

LACES AND PARASOLS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

LACES and PARASOLS.

Unusual Bargains!
Special Offerings!

Bl'k French Laces, 5 inches wide,
22 cts.
Spanish Laces, Choice Designs,
25 to 75c.
6,500 Real Antique Tidies, hand-made, 18 Choice Patterns,
20 cts.
150 doz. French Mull hand-embroidered Fichus,
75 cts.,
Worth $1.75.
Fine Bordered Handkerchiefs, immense variety, at
25 cts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PARASOLS.

New Beaded Parasols,
New Carriage Parasols,
New Embroidered Parasols,
New Lace Parasols,
New Combination Parasols,
New Surah Parasols,
New Mourning Parasols,
New Brocaded Parasols,

In fact everything and anything in the Parasol line, at our usual well-known lowest prices.

MANDEL BROS.
121 and 123 State-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Fans.

WE EXHIBIT VERY LARGE LINES at Lowest Market Prices. It will pay close buyers to examine our stock before buying.

JACOB MEYER & BROS.,
WHOLESALE NOTIONS,
200 & 202 Monroe-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
In the Building Nos. 160 & 162 Washington-st., near La Salle.
Steam Heat and Passenger Elevator.
One Suite of fine Offices, with vault and water....$[illegible]
One Single Office.......................................[illegible]
SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT,
Store, Basement, and Second Floor, 200 and 202 East Randolph-st.,
"Hale Building."
$[illegible]. Apply to
H. G. SAVAGE,
174 East Randolph-st.

C. H. MULLIKEN,
Agent for the Care and Management of Property,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT,
A Three-story and Basement Brick House, in nice order, completely furnished, in a very desirable location, easy walking distance to business. Apply as above.

TO RENT.
Second, Third, and Fourth Lofts over No. 26 Lake-st., 4,400 square feet each, with or without steam power and shafting.
Apply on premises.

TO RENT,
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,
The large second-story corner offices at present occupied by the Bell Telephone Company.
WM. C. DOW,
3 Tribune Building.

SCARFS.

THE SAXON SCARF
And many other Novelties in Gents' Fine Neckwear, manufactured by
THOMAS & HAYDEN,
[illegible] Madison-st.

TAILORING.

NICOLL The Tailor,
Pioneer of Moderate Prices.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy;
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—Shakspeare.

"To be well drest will oft times supersede the rest."—Byron.

PANTS to order from	$4 to $10
SUITS " "	$15 to $14
WHITE VESTS	$3.50 to $5

Samples and Rules for Self-Measurement sent everywhere.
Open evenings until 8 o'clock; Saturdays until 9 o'clock.

NICOLL The Tailor,
S. W. cor. Clark & Adams-sts.,
Opposite New Post Office.

CLOTHING.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING!

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,
202, 204, 206, 208, 210
FRANKLIN-ST.,
COR. ADAMS.
Manufacture the Best Goods,
Carry the Largest Stock,
Make the Lowest Prices,
And Give the Best Terms.

5 off 60 days;
6 off 30 days;
7 off 10 days.

MILLINERY, &c.

O. R. KEITH & CO.
S. E. cor. Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.,
WHOLESALE
Millinery, White Goods, Linens, etc.,
Will make it particularly interesting for buyers throughout the MONTH OF MAY.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE SIGHT IS PRICELESS OPTICIAN TRIBUNE BUILDING

Importer of Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Transits, Levels, Compasses, &c., the largest stock in the Northwest.

CAUTION.—Don't pay exorbitant prices to adventurers for Spectacles. We sell the best Brazilian Pebbles $[illegible] to $[illegible], and the best ground French Crystal Spectacles $1.00 to $[illegible]. Twenty-five years' practice in the art of fitting glasses. Our method is honest dealing. This is the way we build up our trade.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MORRIS BERNHARDT, Optician.

[illegible] State-st., Room 3, second floor. Spectacles exclusively. 2 years' practice in the adjustment of Glasses to every form of defective eyesight. Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an Optician and the perfectness of his glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the noted Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Hahnemann College, Chicago Homeopathic College, leading Divines, our most prominent and well-known citizens, including high ecclesiastics from Schools of Science, Steel Institutes, etc., etc.
LOUIS H. MATTHEWS, Assistant.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.
CHAS. K. MILLER & CO.'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY
Has removed from No. 3 Tribune Bldg.
To 12 Howland Block,
Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

ART MATERIAL.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,
147 State-st. Art Material of every description.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]
Chicago, Ill., April [illegible], 1881.

WHISKIES.

Whiskies!

BOND & LILLARD, 1878, '79, '80, and '81.
WATERFILL & FRAZIER, 1877, '78, '79, '80, and '81.
E. H. TAYLOR, JR., 1877, '78, '79, '80, and '81.
W. H. McBRAYER, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80, and '81.
T. J. VAN DYKE, 1874.
WM. BERKELE, 1875.
W. J. FRAZIER, 1877, '78, '79, '80, and '81.
OSCAR PEPPER, "Old Crow," 1875.
T. B. RIPY, 1877 and 1879.
HERMITAGE, 1873.
OLD STYLE, G. & U., 1878, '79, '80, and '81.
EUREKA, 1880 and 1881.
ANDERSON, 1880 and 1881.
R. B. HAYDEN, 1877.
HORSEY'S MARYLAND RYE, 1874, '76, '78, and '80.
E. H. TAYLOR, JR., RYE, 1877, '78, '79, '80, and '81.
NELSON RYE, 1878 to '82.
1879, '80, & '81 Goods Sold in Bond or Free.

GROMMES & ULLRICH,
174 & 176 Madison-st.

The BOND & LILLARD, WATERFILL & FRAZIER, E. H. TAYLOR, JR., "O. F. C.," and O. HORSEY'S, the finest Whiskies produced in this country, are controlled by us in this market, and of which, with a number of other brands, we constantly carry from 8,000 to 9,000 barrels in BOND and FREE, being by far THE LARGEST STOCK of FINE WHISKIES held by any one house in this country.

PIANOS.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.,
ARE OFFERING RARE BARGAINS IN
DECKER BROS.' Pianos,
HAINES BROS.' Pianos,
MATHUSHEK Pianos,
STORY & CAMP Pianos,
With which their large and elegant Warerooms are crowded. Small payment down, balance in monthly installments. Pianos to rent.
STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANO
OF BOSTON,
IS REPRESENTED BY
Julius Bauer & Co.,
AT THEIR WAREROOMS,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS!
250 Ladies' Silk Parasols, silk lined, $2.50; worth $4.00.
500 Silk Sun Umbrellas in black and fancy colors and fancy handles, $2; worth $3.50.
Also all the finest styles of Parasols at lowest prices.
D'ANCONA,
182 State-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. DAY, 133 East Madison-st.
Best $5 RUBBER or CELLULOID.
Filling Rest, One-Quarter Old Rates.
Also the only practical teeth WITHOUT A PLATE.
[illegible]
DR. DAY, 133 East Madison-st.

STEAM PIPE.

JOHN DAVIS & CO.,
75 MICHIGAN-ST.,
WROUGHT IRON STEAM PIPE AND FITTINGS.
Worthington & Knowles' Steam Pumps.

"THE FAIR."

E. J. LEHMANN

IS

Headquarters

FOR

BABY CARRIAGES, PARASOLS, AND FANS.

Extra Choice Lots in all Grades and at all Prices, which we have bought in Job Lots during the winter, and will sell at Low and Popular Prices!

"The Fair,"
STATE-ST.,
ADAMS-ST.,
DEARBORN-ST.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
A. BAMBERGER,
250 & 252 Wabash-av.,
Has now taken full possession of this well lighted and large building, 60x150, occupying the first floor and the whole five stories, with a stock of
Rich and Medium Furniture,
Unsurpassed in beauty of design and excellent workmanship to be found in this city.
Our Prices are Satisfactory, Beyond Competition.
We guarantee our goods to be as represented.

FURNITURE!
FINE & MEDIUM!
Holton & Hildreth
221 & 223 STATE ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STREET CLEANING!
Bids are invited and will be received by the WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS until [illegible] m. of Monday, May 2, 1881, for cleaning West Washington-st. between the west line of Halsted-st. and Rockwell-st.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
THOS. J. SUDDARD, Secretary,
[illegible] West Washington-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ALBUM,
Containing a set of Etchings of celebrated art subjects by the most eminent masters, sent to any address on receipt of [illegible] cents, the whole contained in a handsome portfolio. Address
THE GRAPHIC COMPANY,
[illegible] Dearborn-st., Chicago.

LAWN MOWERS,
Hay Cutters, Cutlery, and Tools
Of all kinds Ground and Repaired by the best ...
CHAS. E. PATCHIN,
[illegible]

WANTED,
A New or Second-hand Engine,
[illegible]

STAMMERING CURED.
[illegible]

RAILROAD OFFICIALS
[illegible]

LACES.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State & Madison-sts.

Attractive Sale OF REAL LACE Neck Dressings!

At One-Third their Actual Cost of Importation.

500!
Assorted Patterns, Styles, and Qualities
Real Duchesse Lace Scarfs & Gilets!
$5.75.
"For Choice of Selection!"
Worth from $10 to $15.

1,000!
Real Duchesse Lace Jabots!
63 Cts.
Worth from $1.50 to $3.50.

500!
Real Point Lace Jabots!
$1.88.
Worth from $2.50 to $6.

All Choice, New Goods, and at the prices mentioned are indeed A BARGAIN.

Leaders of Popular Prices.
State and Madison-sts.
Branch, Madison and Desplaines-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
Leaders of Popular Prices,
State and Madison-sts.

Trading by Mail!

Our "Order Department" has just been completely reorganized. It has been placed in the charge of a competent and efficient Manager, who, with the aid of assistants, is ready to give quick and satisfactory attention to all orders, requests, and letters of inquiry. We mean to make it just as profitable for non-residents to buy of us as our city customers have found it. The usual methods of our house,—prompt, popular, and polite,—will be in vogue in this department. Goods sent upon approbation.

LEADERS of POPULAR PRICES.
State & Madison-sts.

BABY CARRIAGES.

WE CARRY MORE STYLES OF
BABY CARRIAGES!
Than any Two Other Houses combined. They are all warranted.
OUR STOCK IS OF OUR OWN MAKE.
PEERLESS CARRIAGE.
EXCELSIOR SLEEPING COACH.
CELEBRATED NOVELTY CARRIAGE.
BICYCLES, with & without rubber tire.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
136-144 State-st.

FILTERS.

FILTERS! FILTERS!
Before buying call and examine
COOK'S PATENT UPWARD SELF-CLEANSING FILTERS,
As they are the best, and easily cleaned, rendering them efficacious for many years without removing the filtering material, which no other filter made will do.
Send for circular.
A. G. SEXTON & CO.,
Gen. Agt. Cook's Pat. Upward Self-Cleansing Filter, 75 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Water Filters.
CHICAGO FILTER MANUF'G CO.
Old Filters refilled. [illegible] Wabash-av.

BETHESDA WATER.

ARE YOU SICK?
Stop drinking that impure water with the filth of the sewers. Take home a supply of pure
BETHESDA WATER
Fresh every day from the Spring at Waukesha, Wis.
GALE & BLOCKI,
SOLE AGENTS.
[illegible]

PICTURE-FRAMES.

Gold PICTURE FRAMES
[illegible]

The Tribune.

☞ Persons unable to purchase copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE at News Agencies and on railway trains where Chicago papers are sold will confer a favor by reporting the facts to this office, giving full particulars.

FAIR weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, for this region to-day.

THE Mary and Helen, which has been chartered to go in search of the Jeannette, will hereafter be known as the Rodgers, in compliment to Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, the President of the Jeannette Relief Board, and in recognition of his distinguished reputation as a naval officer and as an Arctic explorer.

COLOROW, the Ute Chief, and seventy-five lodges of the red men are encamped within three miles of the military post on the White River, and it looks as if they meant to be troublesome. Colorow has intimated to Col. Moore, commanding the United States troops at the post, that he must leave in five days or there will be trouble.

MISS MARIA STIMSON DIMAN, daughter of the late Prof. Diman, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., while out riding yesterday, was thrown by her horse, which became unmanageable, dashed against a tree, and killed. Her attendant, a student of Brown, in attempting to check her horse, was thrown from his own and somewhat injured.

WILLIAM McINTOSH called on his sister, Mrs. Louisa Harvey, at No. 340 West Thirty-third street, New York, yesterday, and demanded money from her. She refused. He then shot her fatally. McIntosh claims that Mrs. Harvey owed him $11,000. He has been sick for some time, and it may be that the rash act was the result of a temporary aberration.

MAYOR GRACE of New York has promptly and properly refused to entertain the application of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to exempt that Company from taxation for the years 1879 and 1880. The ground on which the Company based the request for exemption was that it had lost money during the past two years in trying to accommodate the public. Self-sacrificing corporation!

DERVISCH PASHA is quite sanguine that he will be soon able to announce that he has reduced the Albanians to complete submission. The insurgents are now concentrated at Gusinje, whither the Turkish commander will proceed in a few days to give them battle. Forces will be also dispatched to other points where disturbances are likely to occur.

THE anti-Jewish feeling in Germany has manifested itself in a marked way at Argenau, West Prussia. A mob led by the local pedagog wrecked the houses of some of the Jews of that town and maltreated many of the inmates. With a mobsman for a preceptor the youth of Argenau are not likely to grow up the most peaceably disposed citizens in the world.

LEWIS CASSARD, a prominent pork-packer of Baltimore, died yesterday. The death is also announced of Thomas F. Abbot, of the carpet firm of Abbot & Ketcham, Detroit. Mr. Abbot dropped dead as he was leaving his residence for his place of business yesterday morning. John C. Grannis, a prominent member of the Cleveland (O.) Bar, passed away yesterday after a brief illness.

BRADSTREET'S reports 168 failures throughout the United States and Canada during the past week, which is an increase of [illegible] over the previous week. The average per week during the past ten weeks has been 1[illegible]. There were also granted a number of extensions to relieve temporary embarrassment during the week just passed. The greatest proportionate number of failures occurred in the Southern States.

THERE are over 3,000 applications for Consulships now on file at the State Department in Washington. There are about 1[illegible] Consulates all told, and there are only about half a dozen vacancies. The great majority of the 3,000 would-be Consuls are, therefore, doomed to disappointment. They will not have the much-coveted opportunity of spending a few years in foreign parts at the expense of Uncle Sam, which may be all the better for them in the end.

THE Republicans are going to make a determined effort to elect a Congressman in the Charleston, S. C., district in place of O'Connor, deceased. At the November election Mackey, the Republican candidate, polled 2,000 more votes than his Democratic opponent, but the Bourbon Judges of election threw out enough votes to make it appear that the Democrat was elected, and the Bourbon Governor gave him the certificate. The Republicans are determined to have a fair count at the forthcoming special election, and if they succeed there can be no doubt of the success of their candidate, as the district is overwhelmingly Republican.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES is determined on a full, thorough, and searching investigation into the star-route irregularities which prevailed under the Brady régime, and in this he has the hearty support of the President and Attorney-General MacVeagh. Mr. James will not be deterred by the croakings, threats, or blandishments of the star-route contractors or their agents by faltering in his determination in this matter. It is probable that the investigation will not be completed before the 1st of July. A report embodying the results will then be presented to the President, who promises that the guilty rascals shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

AN examination of the books and accounts of Mr. E. M. Jarrett, the Treasurer of the School Township of Lake and Hyde Park, by Mr. McChesney, an expert, and County Superintendent of Schools Lane, shows that Jarrett is a defaulter to the amount of $[illegible], that he began to appropriate the public money to his own uses as early as 1878, and that it was owing either to the stupidity, neglect, or collusion of the Town School Trustees that Jarrett was not detected in his stealing. It also appears that Jarrett has property only to the amount of a few dollars with which to make good part of his debt to the town. It may be added that no steps have yet been taken for the prosecution of Jarrett or the School Trustees,—Chisholm, Montgomery, and Wheeler.

THE Land-Leaguers are quite elated at the indorsement of their criticisms on the Gladstone Land bill by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, the more so because some of those dignitaries, notably Archbishop McCabe, have hitherto selected and [illegible]

the Land League. The proposals of the Bishops, however, are not likely to have any more effect than the recommendations of the Land-Leaguers. This is particularly true of the proposal that the tribunal which is to decide disputes between landlords and tenants shall be elected by the people. This would be introducing a new principle into British politics, and would be hardly fair to the landlords, as there is no doubt that a popular election would result in the choice of a tribunal strongly biased in favor of the tenants.

There was a hanging yesterday at Towsontown, Md., and another at Windsor, Vt. The condemned in the former case was John Sothard, a negro who murdered a farmer named Joseph Woods at Patapsco Neck, in Baltimore County, Maryland. The Vermont murderer was one Royal Carr, whose crime was of a peculiarly atrocious description. He and his brother Chester Carr conceived a guilty passion for the wife of a half-breed Indian who resided near Montpelier. In order to get possession of the woman they determined to make away with her husband. Royal Carr induced the half-breed to accompany him into the woods, and there deliberately murdered him. His brother told the story of the murder and then fled, leaving Royal Carr to expiate the crime of both. A third hanging occurred at Charlotte, N. C., Marshall Baxter paying with his life for the murder of one Hen[illegible].

SPRING.

SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SCOTT COUNTY, Iowa, April 28.—A person plodding about the dusty streets of Chicago has no conception of how far spring has advanced in the country.

All about this part of Iowa the meadows and wheat-fields show fresh and green, the earlier trees are in leaf, and the wagonroads are fast becoming dry and trackable. Altogether, the farmer has a good showing for a bounteous crop. Although spring has been backward the many improvements in farm machinery enables a farmer to get ready the ground and plant his crops so much quicker than formerly that time is not of so much consequence as good growing weather [illegible] has once begun work. Now he is having a bright sun and warm winds, and is making the most of them.

About the usual acreage of small grain has been sown in this district and seems to be doing well. Only the lower lands, which were flooded, are too wet to cultivate, and these, if we have no more bad weather, will be dried in time for the corn-planting.

A SUMMARY.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—The Times-Star publishes a report of crop prospects collected directly from farmers and grain-dealers from all parts of the country, the result of which is about as follows:

Ohio—Wheat, large acreage, encouraging prospects; tobacco-plants advancing finely; fruit variously reported, peach-buds in some places partially, in others totally, killed.

Kentucky—Poor promise for wheat; good prospect for fruit.

Indiana—Encouraging wheat prospects, except in Southern Indiana; barley a total failure; corn-planting commenced in the southern counties.

In Arkansas and Texas the season is cold and late; peaches are a failure; early corn is injured by rains, and there is a reduced acreage of cotton.

West Virginia—Peaches are killed and late; the cold weather is unfavorable to crops.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., April 29.—It now looks as though the big scare among the farmers about the lateness of spring was a little too previous. During the last ten days vegetation has made rapid strides. Winter wheat begins to shoot up from the roots where it was thought to be killed out, and everything wears a more hopeful appearance. Plowing has been commenced, but no seeding yet.

THE COLORADO UTES.

Colorow, of the White River Tribe, Notifies the United States Troops to Leave the Reservation.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., April 29.—The Leader's special from Rawlins, Wyo. T., says: Colorow, the Ute Chief, and seventy-five lodges of Utes are encamped within three miles of the post on White River. Colorow told Col. Moore, commanding the troops of the Sixth Infantry, to leave with all troops within five days. The action of the Indians indicates trouble. Colorow is next in authority to Jack in the band of White River Utes.

DENVER, Colo., April 29.—Colorow, the Ute Chief, and seventy-five lodges of Utes are camped within three miles of the post on White River. Colorow told Col. Moore, commanding the troops, to leave with all his troops within five days. The actions of the Indians indicate trouble.

WASH McLEAN.

There Is No Political Office on Earth that He Would Have.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Mr. Washington McLean says in a private telegram, received in this city to-night, that he would not under any circumstances consent to be Governor of Ohio, or to hold any other office on earth. The dispatch is from Washington, where Mr. McLean has been for some time. The announcement will make it necessary for a large section of the Democratic party to recast their political plans. The purpose had been to work up the movement in favor of McLean quietly, bring the Convention to Cincinnati, and nominate him with such a hurrah that he could not refuse to accept. The old Warwick of the party was to be told that he alone could save it from defeat. The plan leaked out, and now it is spoiled.

SHEEP-SHEARING FESTIVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., April 29.—The sheep-shearing festival, as it is called, of the Wisconsin Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association closed to-day after a very successful exhibition. The entries of sheep were 137,—the largest number ever reported by the Society. Some very superior sheep were exhibited and sheared. Judge Gibbs sheared a 3-year-old buck, registered No. 115, that yielded a fleece weighing twenty-six pounds. H. H. Cobb, also of this place, sheared a yearling lamb, No. 94, whose fleece weighed twelve and a half pounds. E. H. Wells, of Palmyra, sheared a 3-[illegible] ewe, No. 41, whose fleece weighed sixteen pounds fourteen ounces. The sheep were nearly equal in weight. It was expected to have a banquet and public session in the Congregational Church parlors, but the burning of the church a few weeks since prevented this part of the program. The weather to-day has been excellent for the purposes of the meeting, and a large number of spectators viewed the interesting performance. The next meeting of the Association will be held in September at Fond du Lac, on the third evening of the State Fair.

MALIGNANT FEVER.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—A terrible case of sickness is reported from the Town of Cerasco, near Marshall, this State. A family named Weaver, eight in number, living on Island Centre, a large marsh, were found nearly all down with a malignant form of scarlet fever. They were found in destitute circumstances, with no covering upon the feet of the children, and scantily supplied with food. The atmosphere was infected with a miasma. The marsh water for domestic purposes was procured from a barrel sunk into the ground, into which the surface water of the marsh flows, making it totally unfit for the use of man or beast. When a physician first called, one of the children was dying and beyond all medical assistance. Soon after death the body became black, and the doctor calls it the most malignant form of the disease he ever met. Three children of the family died in twenty-four hours.

FAILURE TO DELIVER.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—In the United States District Court a jury to-day gave a verdict for $[illegible] in favor of Lawrence Johnson, of Philadelphia, against Millnine, Bodeman & Co., of this city, for failure to deliver corn purchased from the defendants, and which made necessary the purchase of other corn on a rising market, for which the plaintiff had to pay the above amount in excess of the contract price agreed upon with defendants.

A TOURNAMENT AND DRILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 29.—The Committee of the Lafayette Drill Corps, Knights of Pythias, have received favorable responses from the lodges at Lancaster, O., Evansville, Terre Haute, St. Louis, and other cities, stating that they expect to be here on the 2d of June to take part in the tournament and prize-drill.

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Caucus Committee in Anxious Deliberation.

A Grand Intertangling of Mahone, Conkling, Chandler, Robertson, and Matthews.

Back of It All, the Determination of the Bourbon Minority to Rule.

Ex-Senator Eaton Dinging at Democrats in Conkling's Interest.

Blaine Not Behindhand in Appealing to His Powerful Democratic Friends.

Conference Yesterday Between the President and the "Committee of Safety."

Garfield Not to Be Bulldozed by the Star-Route Conspirators.

Importance of the Coming Special Congressional Election in South Carolina.

The Fisk Singers Can Stay at the White House When They Go to Washington.

THE SITUATION.

A THOUSAND COMPLICATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The Republican Caucus Committee, or Committee of Safety as it will possibly be called, has commenced its operations. Mr. Dawes, the Chairman, called upon the President to-day, and, it is supposed, submitted the situation to him as viewed by the Republican caucus. This Committee is not under instructions to report progress to the press, and one of its members has such notions of the importance of secrecy that he has sought to magnify the mystery by denying that, so far as he knows, any such Committee exists, and by declaring that he certainly is not a member of it. However, there is such a Committee, and the gentlemen who resort to such diplomatic evasions (as denials of this sort are euphoniously called in political life here) are to do their best to solve the serious political problem before them. One member of the Committee more frank and less diplomatic than the member above cited deigns to grant the information that "the situation is

VERY MUCH MIXED."

And so it is. The duty imposed upon this "Advisory Council" is of a much broader character than was at first reported. The Committee is directed not only to consider the propriety of holding executive sessions, or deciding when they shall be held, if at all, and what nominations shall be confirmed, if any, but it is also charged with the duty of taking into consideration the situation in Virginia, and of devising some plan by which the Republicans in Virginia and the Administration at Washington shall render more efficient aid to the independent movement in the Old Dominion. Whatever may be considered the purposes of the Republican Senators outside of Washington, the Senators themselves, as this contest advances, deny with greater emphasis that they are engaged here in a scramble for petty offices, and insist, on the contrary, that they are occupied with the most momentous political struggle that has taken place in this country since the War. They maintain that the time has arrived when it is possible to inaugurate a movement which will result in

THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE SOLID SOUTH,

and that, for that reason, the continuance of this contest is a patriotic duty. One of the purposes of this Advisory Committee, in this regard, is to put the attitude of the Republican Senators in a clearer light before the President. It was decided in the caucus that neither the President nor the Republican officeholders in Virginia fully understood the importance of the present situation, and were not employing the means that were necessary to give adequate and efficient encouragement to this movement. The Virginia Republican officeholders have not understood that the thirty-eight Republican Senators were working unitedly in the interests of the Independent movement in that State, and have allowed themselves, in some instances, to openly oppose that movement, and, in many other cases, have failed to approve and to support it. The Republican Senators

THINK THAT THIS SHOULD STOP,

and that the Republican officeholders in Virginia should be told that it is not expedient for them to discourage the independent movement when thirty-eight Republican Senators, after careful deliberation, have decided that this movement should be encouraged, and are remaining in Washington at very great inconvenience to themselves to accomplish this purpose. This view of the situation will be, or has been, presented to the President by the Caucus Committee. The decision of the caucus seems to have already become known. Southern Republican officeholders have already passed the watchword, and at a meeting of Southern Republicans in Washington, held since the appointment of this Senatorial Caucus Committee, a resolution was adopted indorsing the course of Gen. Mahone, and declaring that it is inexpedient for the Virginia Republicans to nominate a regular ticket at the coming fall election, and pledging support to the Readjuster ticket.

THIS IS THE PROGRAM OF MAHONE.

He does not desire to have the Virginia Republicans hold a State Convention this year, and thinks that the Independent movement will be more certain of success if the Republicans shall unitedly vote the Readjuster ticket. A number of prominent Republicans in Virginia who sympathize in the Mahone movement are here. They have proposed to submit the question whether or not the Republicans should hold a State Convention to the decision of certain Republican Senators whom they named. The majority of those named are upon the Caucus Committee, which has since been appointed. Some of the Republicans of Virginia, including Ex-Congressman Jorgenson and a number of officeholders, are opposed to such a policy. It leads, they think, to disintegration of the party in Virginia, as it certainly does tend to depreciate the political importance of those Republicans in the State who have hitherto claimed to be the leaders, and who have controlled the Federal patronage. It is believed that the Caucus Committee will recommend that the Republicans do not hold a State Convention, and that the Committee will urge the President to advise the Virginia Republicans in and out of office to support the policy of encouraging the independent movement adopted by the Republican Senators. The argument is used that the hope of breaking up the Solid South must be placed upon this die, and that

IF THE MAHONE MOVEMENT FAILS

there will not be for a generation another prospect of disintegrating the Southern Democracy. As to an executive session, the Committee, acting under the instructions of the caucus, realize the importance of confirming some of the essential nominations and of ratifying the Chinese treaty. The Committee will frame a program, so that the Democrats will not have an opportunity to say that the Republicans have surrendered by going into executive session. The indications are that the difficulties arising from the nominations of Robertson,

STANLEY MATTHEWS,

and William E. Chandler may be settled by the adoption of a rule that no nominations shall be considered except such as are reported from a Committee, favorably or otherwise. This will leave it in the power of the Republican majority of the Committees to withhold any nominations which they desire to have defeated, or of the defeat of which they do not feel certain if reported. Should this rule be adopted, Mr. Conkling, if he is not certain that he can defeat Robertson, could keep his nomination in the Committee of which he is Chairman until next December, to await events. There is little doubt that Conkling can influence more than a majority of the Commerce Committee to do his bidding with respect to Robertson's nomination.

ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

who has been paired returned here this morning with his family, stating that he is convinced that the deadlock will continue all summer. Ex-Senator Eaton, now here, says the Democrats could carry Connecticut upon the issue now before the Senate.

SENATOR EATON, OF CONNECTICUT,

has been in Washington this week. He and Senator Conkling are very warm friends, and they have been much together. Yesterday they had a long conversation in the Republican coat-room of the Senate. A Republican Senator said this evening, from circumstances within his knowledge, that Senator Eaton came here in pursuance of an understanding with Senator Conkling, to use his influence among Democratic Senators to secure votes against the confirmation of Judge Robertson.

WHAT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER FOUND OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—A Senator, in talking over the case with the Western Associated Press reporter to-night, said Conkling could get some help by not antagonizing Stanley Matthews' confirmation; that, in fact, the friends of Matthews in the Senate had expressed a willingness to vote against Robertson if that would help Matthews. Again, some Democrats, desirous of rejecting Chandler and who care but little either way about Robertson's case, are willing to go against Robertson to secure Chandler's rejection. Combinations can now be made that might be impossible next winter, and, as the case now stands, chances are in favor of Robertson's case being brought up at this session.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER FRYE'S SPEECH

eleven Democratic Senators entered into an agreement to take Conkling's side against the Administration, but subsequent disclaims that Frye did not represent the Administration changed several of these. There are, however, four or five Democratic Senators working industriously among their colleagues against Robertson, on the ground that his rejection will divide the Republican party in New York, and this has had and is still having effect. The near approach of executive sessions brings the Robertson case to the front again as the most important question. A Republican Senator friendly to Conkling, but opposed to him on the Robertson case, said to-night that Conkling now contemplates making his fight at an early day. This same Senator has seen the President, and he was as firm as ever in a determination not to withdraw Robertson. While Conkling is active and employing all his great ability to prepare for the contest, the Administration is not idle. Senator Blaine has some warm personal friends on the Democratic side, and he has appealed to them to stand by him. The Administration is reported as feeling confident, and Conkling's friends declare he is also confident.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The total number of nominations to the Senate by the President to date, and awaiting action, is 217. There are 95 Postmasters, 14 army officers, 6 navy officers, 17 Collectors of Customs, 8 Surveyors of Customs, 11 Consuls, 4 judicial, 6 diplomatic, 8 Collectors of Internal Revenue, 7 United States Marshals, 6 United States District Attorneys, 15 Receivers of Land-Offices, 5 Registers of Land Offices, 4 Indian Agents, 1 Governor of Territory, 3 Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Territories, 2 Assistant Appraisers, 1 Assistant Treasurer of the United States, 1 Naval Officer of Customs, 2 Surveyors-General, 7 miscellaneous. These nominations include William W. Phelps as Minister to Austria, William H. Robertson as Collector of Customs at New York, Mr. Elmer as Second Assistant Postmaster-General, W. A. M. Grier as Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Hitt as Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Price as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

STAR ROUTES.

BULLDOZING GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The attempt of the star-route contractors to prevent the Administration from pursuing the investigation of the star-route scandal by political threats will not be successful. The President is very resolute, and is determined to hunt the rascals down. Postmaster-General James has the hearty coöperation of the President and the hearty coöperation of Attorney-General MacVeagh. The President, within the last two days, has directed Postmaster-General James to continue the investigations until the bottom facts of the swindle are unearthed, without regard to who are injured by the disclosures that may be made. It will thus be seen that the President, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General are in entire accord in this important subject.

THE INVESTIGATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS

will necessarily occupy several weeks, and it may be the 1st of July before the Inspectors who are engaged under Postmaster-General James in making the searches in the Second Assistant's Department have completed their labors and are ready to report to the Postmaster-General. The public, however, may rest assured that the inquiry will be a most thorough and fearless one, and that the report which will finally be presented to the President will be one in which no favor will be shown to the guilty. Mr. James has been

SOMEWHAT HAMPERED

thus far by his immediate surroundings. Among the employes left in Gen. Brady's Department he has not felt quite certain in whom to trust. The *National Republican* (ex-Assistant-Postmaster Brady's paper) has an editorial charging Postmaster-General James with disingenuousness in the matter of Brady's removal. It states that Mr. James himself wrote a letter to the President demanding Brady's removal forthwith, although he (James) told Brady that he knew nothing against him personally.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY IS UNFORTUNATE

in the nature of business transactions with which his name has been recently associated. Yesterday a dispatch was forwarded here from Chicago charging him with fraudulent practices in obtaining a large tract of land in Colfax County, New Mexico, by connivance with a local Land Register. In answer to an inquiry at the General Land-Office respecting this report, Acting-Commissioner Holcomb said no information had come to the Department. He added that several years ago Dorsey had been connected with a land project which proved to be fraudulent, but that, upon learning the true nature of the scheme, he had withdrawn from it in a manner highly creditable to himself. Dorsey is here, and it is understood has asked or intends to ask the President to order that his connection with the star routes be made the subject of open investigation.

STATEMENT OF MR. DORSEY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Ex-Senator Dorsey has been active all day in endeavoring to offset allegations connecting him with the star-route ring. It was stated to a Western Associated Press reporter to-night, by authority direct from Dorsey, that the latter had requested the Postmaster-General to investigate immediately Dorsey's alleged complicity; that the Postmaster-General admitted he could not find any evidence to connect Dorsey with the ring, and that Gen. James will to-morrow write a letter to the President stating that nothing is found against Dorsey. On the basis of this letter it is said Dorsey will make his defense to the public, denying that he ever had any connection with the star-service ring. Dorsey had a long talk with the Postmaster-General to-day, and it is said he insists on an immediate statement that, if there was anything against him, let it be given out, and if nothing, he wanted that stated. There is bad blood between Brady and Dorsey personally, and those who still maintain the charges against the star-route ring say it will result in aiding in the pending investigation to unearth and expose all of the Ring's doings. President Garfield is firm in a determination to expose wrong, regardless of whom it may involve.

CIVIL SERVICE.

KIRKWOOD'S CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—A gentleman greatly interested in the Civil Service, who had become alarmed at what he thought might be an unwise policy of the Administration with respect to the Civil Service, particularly in the Interior Department, called upon the President in regard to it, and makes a report which much satisfy everybody that the Civil-Service rules are in no danger of being annulled by Mr. Kirkwood. The President says that the rumors in connection with the Department of the Interior are attributed to a slight departure from the usual course of making appointments, which was due to an emergency in the public business, which had to be met. Shortly after Secretary Kirkwood took possession of the Department he reported to the President that there was a vast amount of business requiring immediate attention, and that he needed the service of some 150 additional clerks. The candidates to supply this service were on hand ready to be appointed at once, but the needs of the service were urgent, and he did not think there was time to put the entire 150 through the course of examination required by the Civil-Service rules.

THE PRESIDENT

did not think it wise to allow the interests of the public service to suffer in this emergency, and he therefore directed Secretary Kirkwood to make such examinations of the candidates in regard to their general character and capacity to do the work which was to devolve upon them as time would allow, and then to make 150 temporary appointments for the period of one month. At the end of the thirty days all who had demonstrated their ability to perform the duties assigned to them and give evidence of fitness for the public service were to receive permanent appointments, while those who had failed to give satisfaction were to be dropped from the rolls. Secretary Kirkwood obeyed the instructions of the President, and this was the simple foundation for the many rumors which have been put afloat.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

A MOVEMENT AGAINST IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Postmaster-General James is looking into the use of mails by lottery companies. He has received an opinion from the Attorney-General in reply to a request to be informed how far he could control the use of the registry and money-order system in matters of their use by lottery companies. The Attorney-General has returned his opinion, taking the ground that the law gives the Postmaster-General full power to exclude the business of fraudulent lotteries from the mails. Mr. MacVeagh says that it is not in the terms that "All fraudulent lotteries," etc., may be excluded from the use of the registry and money-order system, but those found to be fraudulent by the Postmaster-General that are denied these privileges. He is the sole arbiter of the law and fact upon this subject. If the Postmaster-General finds, upon evidence satisfactory to himself, that any lottery (or, in the particular case, that of the Louisiana lottery) is fraudulent, he may and should forbid the delivering up of money-orders, and instruct Postmasters to return to the senders all registered letters addressed to the Louisiana Lottery. A new move against these institutions is contemplated.

THE DECISION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The Attorney-General says it is not in the terms that "All fraudulent lotteries," etc., are excluded from the use of the registry and money-order system. It is those found to be fraudulent by the Postmaster-General that are denied these privileges. He is the sole arbiter of the law and fact upon this subject. The Attorney-General, therefore, concludes that if the Postmaster-General finds upon evidence satisfactory to him, whatever its probative force with other minds, that Dauphin is engaged in conducting a fraudulent lottery, he may and should forbid the delivery of money-orders to him, and instruct Postmasters to return to the senders all registered letters addressed to Dauphin.

O'CONNOR'S SEAT.

A HOT CONTEST EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The Republicans will probably make special arrangements to see to it that there is a free ballot and a fair count at the special election in Charleston, S. C., that will be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of O'Connor. Mackey, the Republican, who did not receive the certificate, defeated O'Connor by more than 2,000 majority. The Republicans this time will have the advantage that the fraud of counting out cannot be practiced under the cover of a Presidential campaign.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ELECTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—A special election will be ordered in South Carolina to elect a member of Congress in place of O'Connor, deceased, as the Governor of that State holds that O'Connor was legally elected last fall. Mackey, the Republican who ran against O'Connor, contested the seat, claiming that he was elected. As the district is Republican, Mackey's friends advised him to make the race again, believing he could be so plainly elected as to avoid a contest, and that this plan would be easier and cheaper than to make the contest. The Democrats held that O'Connor's popularity with the colored voters elected him, and they have expressed doubts of finding another man who could carry the district. It is announced now that the Democrats intend to run Campbell, a lawyer and a Democrat, who supported Garfield's Administration, and will make his race on the pledge to support it in Congress. Owing to the nearly equal division of the two parties in the next House one seat is valuable, and indications are that both parties will strain every nerve to get this seat.

NOTES.

THE FISK SINGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was in conference with the President and the Secretary of the Interior to-day in reference to Indian matters. Fisk said that President Garfield, who had read a dispatch published to-day to the effect that the Jubilee Singers at Fisk University at Nashville had, because of their color, been refused accommodations by every hotel in Springfield, Ill., expressed great indignation. He asked Gen. Fisk to telegraph to them and say when they come to Washington, if the hotels are closed, they will find the White House ready to receive them with a hearty welcome. The managers of the singers ought to bring a suit against the hotelkeepers under the Civil Rights law.

THOSE INTENDING TO APPLY FOR CONSULATES

may be interested to know that more than 3,000 applications are now on file in the State Department for these places. There are about 175 Consuls and Commercial Agents all told, and probably not a half-a-dozen vacancies now exist.

A COSTLY ERROR.

It is estimated that the careless omission of the word "and" in the appropriation providing for a new pension building and site will cost the Government $74,000 additional rent, thus rendered necessary. It will be remembered that the appropriation, as enacted, provides for the purchase of land simply, while the intent was to include both land and building. As a consequence, the work will be delayed a year.

[illegible]

The work of [illegible] pedition is progressing vigorously. Naval Constructor [illegible] has taken a deep interest in fitting out a suitable steam launch. Engineer-in-Chief Shock has given special instructions regarding the machinery, which is being constructed by Chief-Engineer Brooks. Surgeon-General Wales is preparing full directions for the sanitary interests of the expedition. Lieut. Kislingbury, who left Fort Custer April 6 for Washington to join the expedition, is detained by the floods, and will not reach Washington for several days. Lieut. Merry leaves for St. John, New Foundland, May 3, accompanied by Capt. Chester, of the Polar Expedition, to inspect sealing steamers offered for this work. Capt. Chester is to charter and fit out the expedition at that point.

THE SOLDIERS.

Within a few years a steady, strong movement has been made by army officers interested in the welfare of the enlisted men to raise the tone of the rank and file by moral forces. The results of these philanthropic movements have been gratifying and encouraging. Prominent among the new agencies are the post-schools and reading-rooms, the establishment of which statistics show to have improved the sobriety and morality of the garrisons. Secretary Lincoln is a zealous friend and advocate of these features of garrison life. The latest step in this direction has been the determination by the Department to furnish the posts with a liberal supply of lamps and oil, so that the vacant hours of evening may be improved. A special application for this purpose was secured last winter, and the Quartermaster's Department is now engaged in preparing the necessary supplies.

E. L. STEVENS, OF OHIO,

who has been for twenty-two years in the service of the Indian Bureau, was to-day appointed Acting Chief Clerk. He has been one of the most faithful and competent clerks in the Bureau throughout his term of service, and his promotion is well deserved and will be for the good of the Indian service.

A COMPLIMENT TO RODGERS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Navy Department has ordered that the Mary and Helen hereafter be known as the Rodgers, and to be so registered in the Navy Department, in recognition of the valuable aid rendered the Department by Rear-Admiral John Rodgers as President of the Jeannette Relief Board, and as a tribute to his eminent reputation as an officer of the navy and a distinguished explorer in the Arctic Seas.

KNIT-GOODS INTERESTS.

A delegation of about fifteen, representing the National Knit-Goods Association, and including several manufacturers from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, headed by Senator Rollins, called upon Secretary Windom to-day to submit their views in regard to the recent circular order of the Department, which, the Association claims, will have the effect to seriously cripple the manufacture of knit goods in this country. In view of a letter received by the Secretary from New York bearing upon the subject not having been read the hearing was postponed until to-morrow.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

How It Is Prevented in Manchester, England.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 29.—As the smoke ordinance has now become a law, and action under it will soon become necessary, we deem it of importance to present to the public the following copy of a letter recently received from Manchester, England, on that subject from parties who have been familiar with experiments for the past twenty years.

We have but one copy of the report alluded to in the letter, which is so voluminous that we cannot, with propriety, ask you to publish it entire; but it can be perused at the office of the Citizens' Association any day, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p. m., by those desirous of doing so.

We would further state to the public that there are several American devices for the consumption of smoke, which embody the principles set forth in this interesting letter.

Very respectfully,
R. T. CRANE,
Chairman "Smoke Committee."
J. C. AMBLER, Secretary.

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 11, 1881.—*J. C. Ambler, Esq., Secretary Citizens' Association, Chicago, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in responding to your inquiries of the 5th ult., and am glad to find that your Association is engaged in so good a work as endeavoring to put down the smoke nuisance.

Sometime since the Manchester Steam-Users' Association conducted an extensive series of boiler and smoke preventive trials at Wigan, and I forward you our printed reports for July and September, 1870, respecting these.

I may say, in brief, that we have found that careful hand-firing is able to do all that is required, and to be quite equal to machine-firing, both as regards economy in fuel or labor. All that we find necessary is to fire regularly. Do not fire heavily at one time and then let the fire burn down into holes at another; also, do not break up the fire with a rake. Nothing causes smoke more readily, unless the gas is thoroughly burnt out of the coal beforehand. If the coal should cake together so as to impede the passage of the air through it, run a poker or slicer along the surface of the bars and gently lift the whole mass so as to break it up and allow the air to get through. Also a pricker might sometimes be used with advantage for inserting between the bars on the underside, so as to break up the coal where caking together.

The fire-doors should be ventilating for the admission of air to the gases, and for this purpose the doors should be fitted with a sliding grid on the outside and a perforated box and a baffle plate on the inside. We get a combined area in each fire-door, in casting, of about forty-five square inches, for the admission of air in a furnace two feet nine inches in diameter and a fire grate six feet in length. The air grid should be opened immediately on charging, and closed shortly after. Experience will show the length of time necessary to have it open. There will be no waste of fuel from the slight admission of air. [illegible] It is as well to carry the bridge up as high as the draught will allow, say within ten to twelve inches of the furnace crown, of course the treatment necessary will vary according to circumstances, such as the intensity of the draught, etc. A good draught is a good help in smoke prevention; with a bad draught it is difficult to do much good. Our chimneys have approximately a height of fifty yards, and an area at the smallest thoroughfare of four or five square feet for boiler having two furnaces two feet nine inches in diameter.

We recommend a plain, straight fire-bar, about three-quarters of an inch thick, with a windage of one-quarter of an inch or three-eighths of an inch. A grate six feet long we make in three lengths of two feet each, carrying the bars on double bearers so as to admit an air space between the ends of each set. We do not require slow combustion and a large boiler, but can burn with economy and without making smoke fifteen tons, or even more, of coal per week in a "Lancashire" or double furnace boiler of the size named above. [See note.]

On referring to the reports sent herewith, I see that we found at the time they were written, which is now twelve years since, some difficulty in burning slack with sufficient rapidity, but that has long since been overcome. Slack when burnt on the "coking" system was slow in its action. We now throw it on all over the fire on the "spreading" system, and if the instructions given above are carried out, there is no difficulty with regard to smoke.

Another plan of firing, which is perhaps better than "spreading," is that of "alternate side firing," introduced by the late Mr. Charles Wye Williams. On this system the right-hand side of the furnace is charged at one time, and the left-hand side left bright; and at the next firing the left hand is charged and the right hand left bright. This is a good system, and worth your attention.

Smoke may also be prevented by introducing air at the fire-bridge; but we have found that introducing it at the door is sufficient.

There is rather a prejudice with some in this country in favor of mechanical firing, but this we find, as already stated, to be quite unnecessary for smoke-prevention. Such an apparatus is complicated, and a great many have been condemned and taken out. I trust you will not yield to that prejudice, but prefer a simple remedy to a complicated one. If you are really in earnest in the matter, and let the firemen as well as the boiler-owners understand this, you will soon find no difficulty in preventing smoke without any complicated arrangement of special mechanical contrivance, and be surprised to see how easily it can be done simply by a little care.

I remain, dear sir, Yours respectfully,
LAVINGTON E. FLETCHER,
Chief Engineer of the Manchester Steam-Users' Association, Manchester, England.

NOTE.—The fire-grate should not be longer than six feet in a furnace two feet nine inches in diameter. We prefer to make them shorter when circumstances permit, including the character of the coal and the amount of steam needed. If the water is not good a short fire-grate will try a furnace tube more than a long one, but for economy of coal and the prevention of smoke we prefer short grates. It is well sometimes to experiment by covering the back of the bars over with brick-work, and thus ascertain the right length of grate little by little. It is a great mistake to have the grate too long. The back is apt to get uncovered.

THE TELEPHONE.

DETROIT, April 29.—The State Telephone Exchange, capital $250,000, has been organized in this city, comprising several large capitalists. The intention is to connect the various cities of the State having central Exchange telephones with the trunk line's wires.

FAILED TO COMPROMISE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—The efforts to amend the differences between the Pro- and Anti-Amendment wings of the Democratic party by compromise last night failed utterly, and both [illegible]

TRADE REVIEWS.

St. Louis Reports a Decrease in Grain Shipments by River.

A Marked Decrease in the Export Business of Baltimore.

Business on the Boom at Boston, and Not So Booming at Philadelphia.

The Louisville Merchants Satisfied with the Condition of Trade.

The Week's Receipts of Grain in Bulk at New Orleans the Largest on Record.

Full and Complete Trade Returns from a Number of the Less Important Cities.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—The general business of the city for the week past has shown no marked features, but has been healthy, of fair volume, and steady tone. The strike of the street-car men has attracted universal attention in the city, and has interfered with some kinds of business, and the floods in this and adjoining States have interrupted travel and freight traffic to such an extent as to check trade somewhat. Still the aggregate makes a good showing.

Money has been very quiet and easy. Deposits are steadily accumulating and loans decreasing, still there is a fair routine business for the season, and no complaint is heard. Rates are 4 to 6 on call, 6 to 8 on time.

Flour was dull, and declined 25 to 35 cents, principally on upper grades.

Wheat was unsettled, declining during the first of the week, advancing on Wednesday under sharp export and speculative demand, and declining again at the close. Corn, under an urgent demand from "shorts" and a good export inquiry, steadily advanced until yesterday, when it fell off half a cent, but rallied to-day, and closed at a slight advance. A noticeable fact regarding corn, and one of considerable interest to "shorts," is that an unusual proportion of the receipts were inspected rejected. This comes principally from Nebraska and Iowa, where the grain wintered in cribs suffered from severe weather.

The provision market has been dull throughout, with no speculative movement, and almost a stand-off between buyers and sellers. To-day, however, there was a better feeling and a firmer tone, and several round lots changed hands at slightly better prices. The order trade from the South, particularly for bacon, has been good. Shipments in that direction are large, and prices advanced 10 to 15 cents per 100. Pork has dragged heavily, and only a small order trade has been done. Lard is very scarce, and held firmly. Only loose lots have changed hands.

Cotton ruled easy, with only a fair business and slightly diminished receipts.

Whisky was steady, with a fair trade.

Hemp ruled dull.

Lead declined ¼ cent, with light business.

Tobacco was steady, with a fair demand for lugs and white barley grades.

Groceries, with the exception of some activity in sugar at full prices, have been quiet with a gradually diminishing trade as the season advances.

Dry goods have shown unusual activity for the season, and brown sheetings, fine grades of bleached cottons, cambric muslins, and several other standard articles have sold ahead of the supply, and buyers have to await receipts. The general jobbing trade of the city, while less in volume than at the opening of spring, is still good, and in a strong, healthy condition.

Live stock was firm, with the demand in excess of the supply until to-day, when cattle declined 10 to 15 cents, in sympathy with other markets, and hogs advanced 5 to 10 cents.

The movement of bulk grain down the river has not been so great this as it was last week, but this has been owing entirely to lack of tonnage. The foreign demand for St. Louis wheat and corn keeps well up, and buyers to fill these orders are daily in the market. Large quantities of grain are now ready for shipment, and as soon as barges arrive from below, which will be in a few days, heavy tows will leave this port for New Orleans. Two large cargoes are now being made up, and between now and Sunday morning probably half a million bushels of wheat and corn will leave here for exportation via the jetties.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—The markets the past week were only fair. The dry-goods jobbing trade was fairly active, but the spring trade is about over, and our merchants seem satisfied. The stock market was fairly active, but transactions were confined to local and Southern securities, in which there was considerable speculation, without any important changes in quotations. Grain and breadstuffs were moderately active. Wheat receipts were [illegible] bushels; sales, 2,533,293; exports, [illegible]. Friday last No. 2 red Western spot closed at $1.17½; to-day at $1.21. The decline in options was much greater, closing last Friday at $1.18¼, to-day at $1.15⅝. After the close of 'Change, transactions on the streets showed a further decline of ¼ cent, and the market was weak. The stock of wheat was [illegible] bushels. Corn ruled quiet, with a declining tendency. Transactions [illegible] bushels; sales, 457,470; exports, [illegible]. The decreased foreign demand restricted the volume of trade. Friday last spot closed at 55¾ cents for No. 2 Western mixed; to-day dull at 55¼ bid. Stock in elevator, 843,153 bushels. Flour has been only moderately active, and at the close very quiet, with a fair demand for better grades, which are firmly held. Receipts, 19,[illegible] barrels; sales, 7,840; exports, 21,[illegible], the largest portion of shipments being Western. Oats—Demand only local and market quiet, with little or no change in prices; receipts, [illegible]; sales, [illegible]. Rye, which has also only a local demand, has been less active and the price has fallen from $1.30 a week ago to $1.17 to-day. The export trade is quite active in bacon, the Custom-House showing a valuation of $[illegible]. Imports consisted chiefly of produce from the Mediterranean and other Eastern ports, but they do not approach in volume the export trade. Coffee very dull, and prices have fallen off ¼ to ½ cent for fair Rio. Receipts, 9,377; sales, 8,129 bags. The sugar market is fairly active for refined, at ¼ cents above New York quotations. There are no raw sugars here. The only imports are from Demerara, which are sent to St. Louis and Philadelphia as soon as they arrive. Provisions have ruled very firm, and the highest prices are still demanded. There has been nothing done in round lots, but the jobbing demand has been fairly active. Old mess pork ruled steady, while cut meats were firmly held; also bacon. Lard maintained the highest figures of the season. During the week 116,925 pounds were exported. In dairy products the markets were dull, and declined rapidly. Packed Western butter, except the best grades, has been very slow. Eggs have constantly declined during the week, and to-day Western are quoted dull at 14 cents. Friday last it sold freely at 18 to 19 cents. Receipts of cattle during the week were light. Prices advanced ½ cent. Hogs were dull. Stock at pens large. Sheep showed no change in prices.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 29.—The volume of trade in several leading departments shows a fair increase for the week, and there is a confident feeling that business will improve during May. Values of nearly all kinds of merchandise are on a new basis, and, with increased activity in the interior, an advance may be looked for. Money was in good supply during the week, and prime business paper ruled mostly at 4½@5½ per cent, with some fancy paper at 3½@4. The stock market ruled fairly active, with some advance in most leading railroads. Mining shares were rather quiet, though fairly steady. In cotton goods there is a better feeling, and prices were heavy. Standard sheetings, colored cottons, prints, and ginghams are well maintained. Some brands of bleached shirtings and printing cloths have slightly declined. Woolens are selling a little more freely to clothiers, but still in unsatisfactory conditions. Some twenty or thirty heavy Western buyers have arrived in the boot and shoe market, and all the trade is just about starting. Prices are low but buyers are very cautious, and it may be a week or two before much business will be done. The clothing trade is in a satisfactory condition, and spring stocks are clearing up well. Manufacturers are working on clothing for the fall trade, which promises to be large. There is not much doing in fish at this season, but stocks of cod and mackerel are ample. Stocks of mackerel are getting reduced, and they will probably be sold out before much new comes to hand. [illegible] during the week. The fish trade, up to the close of trade, was very satisfactory, and larger than last year. Foreign hides advanced about ¼ cent this week, and are very firm. Western hides are quiet. Leather is selling at moderately steady prices. Exports of provisions for the week were 2,815 packages bacon, 325 barrels beef, 2,[illegible] tierces lard, and 60 barrels pork. Live stock exports were [illegible] cattle and [illegible] sheep. [illegible]

and 3,255 barrels corn-meal. Receipts for the week were 287,550 bushels corn, [illegible] wheat, 34,[illegible] bushels oats, 65,[illegible] barrels flour, and 4,[illegible] barrels corn-meal. Flour was quiet and firm. Choice grades were more in demand, and holders are indifferent about selling. Corn is easier. Receipts of sugar were 4,454 hogsheads, [illegible] barrels, and 11,146 baskets. The market is firm for raw. Refined sugars are in steady demand, and a very firm market is looked for. Molasses is in good demand. [illegible] spices were unchanged [illegible]. Cotton-seed oil is in demand and firm. The receipts of wool for the week were 2,[illegible] bales of domestic and 5,144 bales foreign; sales, 1,[illegible] pounds; market steady. Manufacturers are indifferent, and all classes of buyers are anxiously looking to the opening prices for new clip, the bulk of which will be placed upon the market during the next two months.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Fine weather, the rule of the past week, caused more feeling in trade circles and the volume of business has assumed more satisfactory [illegible] aggregate is [illegible] standard of general satisfaction. [illegible] rules our domestic [illegible] active, and it is not [illegible] our commercial prospects will improve [illegible] more when the present transitional [illegible] over and the year's business is finally [illegible]. Interest collections are [illegible] moved strong, owing to the absence of [illegible] grades. Middling upland firm at 11⅛ [illegible] ordinary to strict middling [illegible] strained, 9 to 10¼ cents. There has been a moderate demand for coffee, but [illegible] arrivals. [illegible] drawn from the market. Our foreign importations have been much lighter [illegible] and prices rule steady. [illegible] lines of domestics have [illegible] but have not been conducted with [illegible] might be desired. Jobbing trade is in a healthy condition, and there is a general [illegible] in the volume [illegible] hands. A review [illegible] features of the market shows [illegible] couraging, and an improvement [illegible] expected early in the coming [illegible] are a little sluggish in first hands, but prices are virtually unchanged. Cotton goods are selling more freely, but the general market was dull. Ginghams are active and firm [illegible] goods show considerable [illegible] quence of the [illegible] ward to the tariff on knit goods [illegible] exceedingly cautious [illegible] been uniformly quiet [illegible] tained, and an improvement is predicted for the near future. Coal and iron are dull [illegible] cent heavy imports of the latter [illegible] press the trade. [illegible] has not been [illegible] activity, and prices ruled very [illegible] ruled steady. [illegible] decrease in the trade of our port [illegible] the total receipts of wheat and corn [illegible] 4,592,700 bushels, against 9,177,700 bushels [illegible] time last year. Oats move slowly, with very little speculative demand. Provisions of all kinds ruled firm, influenced by a speculative movement in the West, and there has been a fair consumptive demand. The wool trade is greatly demoralized, and prices rule [illegible]tory.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—The week has been marked by continuous beautiful spring weather, which has had the effect to hasten the growth of vegetation. Peach trees are beginning to bloom. Farm work has been rapidly pushed, and in some localities corn-planting has already begun. [illegible] all farmers, and the effect [illegible] in nearly all departments of trade. The money market has been [illegible] mulations are large enough, but there [illegible] but a light demand owing to a little [illegible] rangement in regard to New York exchange. There have been some shipments of currency to New York. Rates of interest are [illegible]. Discount has stiffened, [illegible] no material change.

In dry goods and ready-made clothing there has been a week of fair [illegible] ing indications of greater activity in the near future. Sales have not been large, [illegible] been steady, considering the time of year and the circumstances. Wholesale grocers report [illegible] in business [illegible] to the better condition of the roads [illegible] the country. Reports from [illegible] indicate that there will be a [illegible] spring trade than usual this year, [illegible] some measure compensate for the loss of [illegible] ness during the winter. [illegible] coffee, but sugar rules [illegible] in price.

Boots and shoes, a very large [illegible] city, have felt the effect of [illegible] especially in its reducing [illegible] There has been a fair [illegible] and they look for a still better [illegible]. The leather trade has [illegible] creased by a new mammoth [illegible] pects to turn out 1,000 [illegible]. The iron market has been [illegible] firm.

Tobacco has been active, [illegible] well maintained. Breadstuffs fairly active, [illegible] nearly all grains. Provisions have been steady [illegible] transactions. The railroads report a fair business, and an increase in passenger [illegible].

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—Business is proceeding at a quiet, regular pace [illegible] week, the tone being healthy, though the [illegible] has not been brisk. Throughout the winter [illegible] so far in the spring there has been but little of the speculative spirit in general trade which prevailed a year ago, and one of the [illegible] the system of purchasing goods [illegible] distribution [illegible] stall an expected advance in prices [illegible] has been to establish a regular demand [illegible] dimensions, moving large amounts within periods of rush and excitement. Merchants report that their sales foot up far more favorably in comparison with former averages than the quiet course of trade led them to anticipate. There is a very hopeful and confident feeling in business and money circles.

Money continues active at [illegible] period of this season. [illegible] larger lines of discount than is [illegible] Real estate is attracting more [illegible] quietly advancing in values [illegible] velopments connected with the extension of the Louisville & Nashville system are [illegible] still greatly improving [illegible] tages of the city.

In merchandise there are no topics of special interest. The leaf-tobacco market continues active and strong, with a large movement.

Whisky is firm, though there is a [illegible] market.

The corn trade is [illegible] sumption [illegible] 125 to 150 per cent [illegible]. Provisions are in fair, regular demand [illegible] cereals and flour are quiet. Dry goods are moving more freely. Groceries are [illegible] active. Leather is quiet [illegible] demand, and metals are generally [illegible] approach to briskness.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—The general feeling in business circles is more confident. The danger of overflow has lessened, and the weather is regarded as propitious for crops. Money is easy, with a light demand. [illegible] city securities have declined [illegible] dullness prevails in financial circles [illegible] has been dull all the week [illegible] reduced ¼ of a cent [illegible] on hand, 229,000 bales. Planters report [illegible] ing two or three weeks late [illegible] is a good deal of complaint [illegible] ing seed [illegible]. The position is very unsatisfactory [illegible] Liverpool has a stock of [illegible] future market has been [illegible] bales.

Sugar and molasses have [illegible] higher during the entire week [illegible]. Receipts are light and rapidly taken [illegible] is about one-half compared with [illegible] last year. Owing to [illegible] pects have improved.

The provisions market is quiet, with a [illegible] feeling. There was a decline during the [illegible]. Stock is light, with a fair grocery [illegible] demand. [illegible] away.

The week's receipts of grain in bulk [illegible] largest on record [illegible] of wheat exports [illegible] 125,000 of wheat, the [illegible] to move all [illegible] stantly arriving [illegible] have sailed or loaded [illegible] port since Sept. 1 [illegible] sacked. Corn, oats, and bran [illegible] mand and firmly held [illegible] landing.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., April [illegible] for the week has been [illegible] tions in prices. Railroad business has been [illegible] have been slightly better [illegible] last year [illegible] larger. The wool market is [illegible] about the same for first-class grades [illegible] brands are held at a little [illegible] is not expected until [illegible] question is settled [illegible] demand for ore [illegible] delivery [illegible] up, and there is a [illegible]

corn-meal. Receipts, for the [illegible] bushels corn, 266,911 bushels oats, 65,678 barrels flour, [illegible] barrels corn-meal. Flour was quiet [illegible] grades were [illegible] Corn is easier, [illegible] 81½@82c, regularly, [illegible] baskets. The market is [illegible] sugars are in steady demand [illegible] firm; market is looked [illegible] Coffee, tea, [illegible] and rice. The receipts [illegible] sugar, 2,332 bags of Java [illegible] 1,500,000 pounds [illegible] are indifferent [illegible] are indifferent [illegible] for the week [illegible] upon the market.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 29.—Fine weather, last week, caused more feeling in the business of Philadelphia than [illegible] business has experienced [illegible] dissatisfaction has been [illegible] business will improve still [illegible] prospects will improve [illegible] present transitional season [illegible] business is finally insured [illegible] conditions are decidedly [illegible] ing to the season of [illegible] [illegible] days, the [illegible] [illegible] Carpets, there has been a [illegible] trade, but we discern a [illegible] speculators seem to have [illegible] market. Our foreign [illegible] have [illegible] conducted with much [illegible] Jobbing trade is in a [illegible] there is a general [illegible] market saves the [illegible] improvement is noticed for the [illegible] ports of the latter [illegible] The receipts of flour [illegible] for the week [illegible] Flour is quiet [illegible] and iron are dull. The [illegible] improvement is noticed for the [illegible] and iron are dull. The [illegible] Coal is steady, with [illegible] foot up far more favorably [illegible] with former averages than the [illegible] trade led them to anticipate [illegible] hopeful and confident feeling [illegible] money circles.

[illegible] active at an unusually [illegible] season. Bacon remains [illegible] that the previous [illegible] Lard is firmer, with [illegible] demand. Hams are [illegible] Tallow is steady, with [illegible] Butter and cheese are [illegible] for the week and reflect the [illegible] expected with the extension of the [illegible] ville system are thought to be [illegible] that has contributed advantageously [illegible]

There are no topics of special [illegible] leaf-tobacco market continues [illegible] with a large movement.

[illegible] thought there is a lull in the [illegible]

[illegible] is active, and the trade [illegible] and for shipment is [illegible] [illegible] last year. [illegible] [illegible] quiet. Dry goods are [illegible] Groceries are moderately [illegible] quiet, hardware is good [illegible] are generally without any [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

April 29.—The general feeling [illegible] more confident. The [illegible] lessened, and the warm [illegible] as propitious for crops. [illegible] demand. Stocks are [illegible] declined heavily. Extreme [illegible] financial circles. Cotton [illegible] week. Quotations were [illegible] and grades to-day. Stock [illegible] Planters report plant[illegible] [illegible] of complaint regarding [illegible] active and inferior. [illegible] unsatisfactory as solons [illegible] of 1,000 bales. The [illegible] rather dull, only 4,100 [illegible]

[illegible] active, with firmer prices [illegible] firmly active, with a tone [illegible] been steady, with very light [illegible] report a fair business in [illegible] [illegible] business.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

April 29.—Business has been [illegible] quiet, regular demand. Other [illegible] generally healthy, though the [illegible] Throughout the winter and [illegible] there has been but little of [illegible] spirit in general trade which prevailed [illegible] and one of the later results of [illegible] overstocking goods for [illegible] short. Instead of to fear [illegible] expected a advance in prices, [illegible] a regular demand of good [illegible] buying large amounts without [illegible] and excitement. Merchants [illegible] sales foot up far more favorably [illegible] with former averages than the [illegible] trade led them to anticipate. [illegible] hopeful and confident feeling [illegible] money circles.

[illegible] active at an unusually [illegible] season. Bacon remains [illegible] that the previous [illegible] Lard is firmer, with [illegible] demand. Hams are [illegible] Tallow is steady, with [illegible] Butter and cheese are [illegible] for the week and reflect the [illegible] expected with the extension of the [illegible] ville system are thought to be [illegible] that has contributed advantageously [illegible]

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[illegible] thought there is a lull in the [illegible]

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[illegible] corn, 266,911 bushels oats, 65,678 barrels flour, [illegible] barrels corn-meal. Flour was quiet [illegible] grades were [illegible] Corn is easier, [illegible] 81½@82c, regularly, [illegible] baskets. The market is [illegible] sugars are in steady demand [illegible] firm; market is looked [illegible] Coffee, tea, [illegible] and rice. The receipts [illegible] sugar, 2,332 bags of Java [illegible] 1,500,000 pounds [illegible] are indifferent [illegible] are indifferent [illegible] for the week [illegible] upon the market.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 29.—The general business of Pittsburg for the week just closed was fairly active, with spring trade brightening up under favorable weather. All mills and factories are running full. The production equaled that of last week. Laborers are scarce and in demand. The iron trade is dull and very unsatisfactory for manufacturers, who anticipate a pick-up in business within the next two weeks. Pig iron is quoted at $22 to $23 for forge; $24 to $27 for foundry. Nails are dull and unchanged at $2.25. Glass is good for tableware and bottles, but is inactive for window-glass, which is quoted f. o. b. at 70 cents for single and 75 cents for double.

Petroleum was fairly active. The highest price realized for United certifications was 98¾, and the lowest 97¼. The market closed steadier on the spot, but weaker for future delivery, at 98¼. The general feeling is that higher prices are at hand. Sales and receipts, 51,000 barrels; shipments, 27,700 barrels.

The coal market was rather quiet, owing to the continued heating stage of water. Shipments by river, 1,300,000 bushels; by rail, 1,200,000 bushels.

Hides were active and higher. Receipts, 5,400 and through and 1,800 local. Hogs were strong and higher for Yorkers, but dull and slow for other weights. Receipts, 24,000 head. Sheep were weaker at the opening, but a steadier and better feeling at the close. Prices ranged from $4.25@4.50. Receipts, 10,800 head.

ERIE, PA.

Erie, Pa., April 29.—The annual report of the Board of Trade shows $5,645,000 invested in Erie manufactories, employing 4,300 men, and producing $6,600,000 of manufactured goods.

THE NORSEMEN.

Prominence of One of the Earliest "Bonna" Settlers in the State of Illinois, the Late Clement Stabeck.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, April 27.—To-day the Norwegians in our State and all over the Northwest occupy a conspicuous place in the history of this Nation, and indeed they may. Then we look at the world's map and see the small part which Norway occupies in the extreme north of Europe, we may well wonder from whence came all these people. Other countries, having many times the population of this small State, have not sent one-half the number of their people to America in the same period that Norway has. Prior to 1829 the Norwegians in the State of Illinois were almost unheard of, save a few who had immigrated in 1825 and scattered here and there. It was in 1833 that a regular settlement commenced in this State, and the first Norwegian who traveled over our prairies was Clement Stabeck. He emigrated in a sailing-vessel, which occupied nine weeks in crossing the Atlantic Ocean. With his came several other families, to whom Stabeck had loaned money sufficient to pay their way. When we look back over the time and see the obstacles a foreigner had to contend with, we are forced to admit that if Stabeck was a typical specimen of the Norse people, they must have been a sturdy class, strong and enduring to the last.

Let us look back into the history of one man, who is but a specimen of the nation from which he came. Stabeck was born in Bonna, in a valley 150 miles from Christiania, the Capital of Norway, on the other side of the mountains. His family record dates back to Stabeck, which name it yet bears in the Old Country. Clement Stabeck's father was born in 1797, and attained the old age of 87 years. His father, Thurston Knudson, was born in 1737, and died at an advanced age. The record of the family shows that all its forefathers attained a very old age. He was trained on the old homestead in the agricultural pursuit, but after he became of age his desire to accomplish more than it was possible for a farmer in that country to do was so great that he permitted one of his brothers to take the farm, and he commenced the manufacturing of iron stoves on a small scale. This, in addition to buying and selling live stock, resulted in success, so that in 1829 Stabeck had accumulated a few thousand dollars with which he left the Old World for the New. Up to this time our new country (in fact, it is now hardly known, but Stabeck's) had attracted no energy and an exceptionality of enterprise, so that he moved forward until he reached Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, and was the first Norwegian settler in this State. He was the first to establish a regular Norwegian settlement. He left his wife and family in Chicago, and, in company with Knud Knudson, took a trip up through Illinois to seek for a suitable place for their settlement. They passed far west in this State as Fremont County, Iowa, crossing Black Run Township, Stephenson County, in September, and stopped at what was then known as H. G. Davis' sawmill, in Silver Creek Township. Making inquiry for a good location, Mr. S. J. Davis showed them the unoccupied lands near what was known as the Big Spring. Stabeck then made a claim of the spring and adjoining land, also a quarter section of prairie, after which he returned to Chicago for his family and friends. In October they returned, bringing with them Ole Anderson, wife and five children, Ole Tufliff Olson, wife and two children, Ole Tufthon, wife and children, and a young girl by name of Garue Nelson, who was afterward married to Ole Olson. They built a double house south of the saw-mill, in which they lived through the winter. Knudson started a blacksmith-shop, which was carried down the next summer. They brought with them tools, such as axes, pocket-knives, hammers, and chisels, with a simple wardrobe and warm woolen clothes in the Norwegian style. Their tools to-day, in the wood, were very crude, their axes were like the old style of west-ax for cutting timber in posts, to make the old style post and rail fence; and so in Knudson's blacksmith shop the tools were very much unlike our present ones. The owner of a horse always held the animal and pared the hoofs, and the blacksmith nailed the shoes on.

Stabeck commenced to buy, sell, and trade in cattle and horses as well as other property, and was a shrewd, active man, with more than ordinary judgment. In the summer of 1836 he built a house near the spring, and opened up a large farm. Ole Anderson also took a claim on which he lives at the present day. Knudson did likewise, and rebuilt his blacksmith shop. Tuflit Olson and Ole Tufthon also located and opened a shop for repairing wagons, as well as manufacturing cedar water and milk pails, and turned wooden bowls with a spring pole, and made wooden spoons and ladles.

These five men are the first, or among the first, who ever voted for a President of the United States. In August, 1840, they voted for Democratic ticket. At that election the voter had to be an inhabitant of the State six months, and vote viva voce. These men had not name the candidate in the English language, and Col. Horatio Gates Davis acted as spokesman. The election was held at the house of Daniel Wotene, on the south side of the Pecatonica River, Silver Creek Precinct. The number of votes cast at that time was forty-seven.

They opened the first colony of this people. They were all thrifty, and continued to do well for many years, many of them having friends who also came and settled. In after years Knudson, the blacksmith, removed to Lake Crosse, where he has become one of the richest men in the city, owning the large *Tribune* building and many other large structures. Clement Stabeck removed about six miles from where he first settled, and bought a large tract of land in Winnebago County, where he resided up to his death. He became an active advocate of schools, and was elected for many years a School Director, and at the building of the old Rockford & Mississippi Railroad he took a lively interest and aided its construction. He was a strong Republican man up to his death, January, 1881, when he attained the age of 80 years. He accumulated considerable money, which he left for his family, which consists of one daughter and three sons, who are all grown and actively engaged in business in the City of Freeport. SAMUEL DAVIS.

CITY BUILDINGS CONDEMNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Health-Officer Wright has condemned the Central Police Station and the County Morgue as public nuisances. The former has been recently repaired, and the latter will be removed from its present site to a spot near the harbor.

POLITICAL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—The efforts to effect the difference between the pro and anti Conkling wings of the Democratic party by a compromise last night failed utterly, and both conventions adjourned sine die.

COAL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—The continued strong coal interest work their effect upon the market last week, and showed three days each with the appearance of May.

NEW YORK.

Star-Route Brady Says He'll Resign for No Man on Compulsion.

Able Production on Paper of the Reasons Why He Is an Honest Man.

The Manhattan Elevated Refused a Rebate of Taxes—Long Island Railroads.

End of the Forgery Farce, the Greatest Forgery and Farce of Modern Times.

Weekly Review of the Financial and Commercial Situations.

Rumors of Further Misunderstandings in the Southwestern Consolidation.

Advantageous Connections Made by the Louisville & Nashville Company.

A Stock-Broker Turned Out of the Exchange for "Ratting" Commissions.

Contest Over an Unidentified Victim of the Box-Factory Horror.

The French Opera Singers Strike in the Presence of an Audience—No Performance.

THOMAS J. BRADY.

HE WRITES ANOTHER LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Thomas J. Brady, of "star" route notoriety, has written another defensive letter, addressed to the New York *Tribune*, as follows:

To the Editor of the Tribune.—SIR: At the conclusion of an editorial article in which you falsely state that I recently resigned my late office on compulsion, under charges of corruption and malfeasance, you declare that I should understand I am not desirous of a fight with the newspapers. When I have sought no fight with the newspapers, I do not intend to persecute them. If the continual repetition of statements to prejudice the public mind against me. As soon as Gen. Garfield was inaugurated I became aware of the pressure upon him for the position I then held, and in order to relieve him from the slightest embarrassment I ceased him to know that, at any time it would be accommodate him, my resignation could be had. There were no charges against me of any nature of character then known, and when it was suggested to me by the Postmaster-General that the time had arrived when I could accommodate the President, I promptly made good my assurance. If the Postmaster-General had intimated to me that my resignation was asked for in consequence of any dissatisfaction with my administration, I should have demanded

"A CLEAR BILL"

before complying with it. As it was, I supposed I was sacrificing the path of the President in making a much-desired vacancy, and, therefore, did not hesitate for a moment. The charges you make, therefore, that I resigned under compulsion, under charges of corruption and malfeasance, is absolutely untrue, and your statement based thereon is not only unjust but misleading. I have always been informed—and I say now how much so to surprise—that the Presidents has stated that he did not ask for my resignation, and that his first knowledge of it was its presentation to him by the Postmaster-General. This question of propriety I have nothing now to do with. I supposed I was complying with the wishes of the President, made in order that he might be relieved of political complications. On that belief I acted.

AM GLAD AS I WAS

to surrender the trust, and still am to be relieved of its responsibilities, I should never have resigned upon compulsion under charges of any character that were to be publicly disavowed. It may be pretty to you to talk of my avowal of responsibility for any act I have committed as "airy," or to characterize it as of "The old flag and appropriation order," but you will at least permit me to consider a charge affecting my official reputation, if it be a charge of corruption, and to treat it as such. During my connection with the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, covering a period of nearly five years, and controlling the expenditure of nearly $160,000,000, it was charged by the previous Postmaster-General—as it was three decided by Congress—that I acted at all times strictly in accordance with law. My judgment has been impugned, but no culpable malfeasance has yet charged me with "Corruption or malfeasance."

You have not an space, nor is a newspaper's column the place in which to try the case of Brady, though there be. I am willing, and not only willing, but anxious, to take up each feature of the star-service and let it stand or fall upon the facts sustained. I, if, as you state, Congressmen who vote the appropriations should have no voice in the manner of their expenditure, and that I was placed in a subordinate position—not to carry out but to thwart their views—you have notions of official responsibility with which I cannot agree—that

MAY REFLECT ON MY JUDGMENT,

but hardly, I hope, brand me as corrupt. Judge Key will not thank you for your defense of him, that he was "amiable, well-meaning, and honest, but a mere figure-head." Judge Key informed himself thoroughly concerning all matters for which he was required to take the responsibility. The one instance of "expedition" about which the newspapers have made the most clamor—the Tonque River case, when before the Senate Committee, declared to have been entirely his own act. This was the route from Fort Worth, in Fort Yuma, a distance of 1,500 miles. The lowest bidder was a man named Chichester, and his bid was, I think, $134,000. It was patent to the Department that he could not stand up to it, that he had "underbid himself," as it is called, and he failed, we had no claim on any other bidder. Impossibility to obtain the same service for less than $200,000, if even for that. The demand for an expedition of the time was

A PRESSING ONE.

The Texas Legislature and the delegations in Congress from four States asked, for it. It was decided to cut the time down two days, and Judge Key's estimate was that it was more to the interest of the Government to sustain the lowest bidder by increasing the service he had to perform, thus complying with the public wants, than to assist in breaking him down and running the risk of finding a better bidder. The final compensation granted was $1,000,000. For this the contractor was obliged to carry the mail once a day each way over the entire route of 1,500 miles. For the purpose of illustration, and in order that your readers may understand exactly what this means, I may state that it is equivalent to starting a coach from New York City every morning and running through to within 300 miles of the City of Denver, Col., and back again every twenty-four hours. It is possible that $200,000 is extravagant compensation for such a service, but I consider it a sensible or candid man will not so regard it. I do not connect Judge Key's name with this in order to avoid an iota of responsibility; but to somewhat that you have

NO RIGHT TO GAIL HIM A MERE FIGURE-HEAD.

You say that it is wasteful to pay $200 apiece "for carrying letters across the dry brush." But, perhaps you will change your mind as to the importance of this route when you are informed that, since this contract was let, a railroad has been laid down on it over one-half of its length, and that the contractor's servants and pay have been correspondingly reduced. Railroads are not run across "dry-brush" unless trade and business demand it. I now come to the case of which you make editorial mention,—the route between Fort Worth and Tonque River, 550 miles, for for once a week, at the speed of three miles an hour, at the urgent demand of the military authorities, Tonque River being an advanced military post, in the heart of the Indian country, as well as of the people of Montana, who depended largely on this special service, including also the active Congressional

DELEGATIONS OF MINNESOTA, IOWA, DAKOTA, AND MONTANA.

and urge the officials of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who were pushing their lines from Bismarck, west, and almost completed to Tonque River. This route was advertised for bids, twice from one to seven days per week, and from three to four miles per hour. The idea of compensation at-

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Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Minstrel entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

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Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Central Music Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Jubilee Singers at 3 p. m.

White-Stocking Park.
Lake-Front, opposite Washington street. Base-ball at 3:30 p. m.—Cleveland vs. Chicago.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

IN another column is explained at full length the manner in which $39,000 of the public money was paid for carrying an empty mail-pouch by steamboat between St. Louis and St. Paul. This was a pretty good thing for the steamboatman, although if the truth were fully known it is more than probable that other parties shared his profits. An interview with Capt. White, of the Railway Mail Service, shows that Mr. Brady, late Second Assistant Postmaster-General, must have been aware of the fraud. It may be interesting to know that carrying the empty mail-bag from St. Louis to St. Paul and taking five days to do it was considered part and parcel of the fast-mail service.

THE young King of Roumania seems to be a level-headed and politic gentleman. The Roumanians in the exuberance of their loyalty proposed to present him with a jeweled crown worth 500,000 francs. This King Charles has declined. The crown he wishes is one to be made from the Turkish guns captured by the Roumanians at the battle of Plevna. Of course this proposal cannot but be flattering to the Roumanians, and cannot but add to their zealous loyalty to their first King. Then again the King flatters his Wallachian subjects by proposing that his sceptre be made after the model of that of some Wallachian hero of the sixteenth century. King Charles, not believing he has become monarch of the Roumanians by divine right, does not believe in the anointing ceremony, which will, in consequence, be dispensed with. The young monarch commences well.

DILLON's prediction the other day that the Irish tenants would resist eviction at the peril of their lives seems to be borne out by the events which have since occurred. At New Pallas, in the County Limerick, yesterday a party of bailiffs, protected by 500 soldiers and policemen, attempted to evict some tenants. The people, to the number of 5,000, some of them armed with revolvers and other weapons, assembled, and groaned and stoned the Sheriff and his assistants, and dared the military force to do its worst. The police charged the crowd several times without effect. Finally the bailiffs became frightened and refused to point out the houses from which the tenants were to be evicted, and the military force was obliged to withdraw. It is understood that another attempt will be made to evict, in which case there may be hot work and some bloodshed.

THE evidences increase daily of the success of Secretary Windom's refunding scheme. As rapidly as the people familiarize themselves with the method of extending the called 6 per cents at 3½ per cent interest they are sending in their bonds to take advantage of the opportunity. Two expert agents of the Treasury are now on their way to Europe to extend the same facilities to foreign owners of the called bonds. How many of these are held in Europe seems to be difficult to determine, but it is probable that European holders will be found as anxious to receive 3½ per cent on what amounts to a "call-loan" as the American bondholders have shown themselves to be. The Secretary of the Treasury estimated, when he announced his program, that about one-half of the called 6 per cents would be extended at the new rate, but it now looks as though the entire outstanding issue—about $190,000,000—is to be converted or extended into 3½ per cents, and that the Government will be able to make the same disposition of the outstanding 5 per cents.

THE condition of Russia at the present time may be described as volcanic. The demand for reforms, though not loud,—for a loud demand would be treated as seditious,—is deep and earnest. The young peasants are much more intelligent than their fathers, and are sullenly discontented at their present condition and political status. Revolutionary ideas are propagated among them, and they listen willingly to those who preach liberty and equality. They have begun to assume a tone of independence which causes great uneasiness in official circles, and they are well known to sympathize with the aims of the Nihilists, even if they condemn the means employed by that body. In the meantime the new Czar has done very little in the way of inducing those reforms which the Nihilists demand as the price of his life. His whole time and that of his courtiers and officials seems to be taken up in perfecting means for his safety and protection. The condition of Russia is volcanic, and any extreme measures may be counted on.

HUNT THE RASCALS DOWN.

"Hunt the rascals down!" This is the order sent all along the line. Brady's threats are idle—they will be treated as audacious gasconade. The Government official who steals the public revenue, no matter how gracefully or with what parade of party devotion, is no better than any common thief. He is not only a public enemy to be exposed and punished, but the personal enemy of every upright official and every private citizen in the land. The display of his ill-gotten wealth is an insult to honest poverty, whether in or out of office. There was never a better time than the present to inaugurate the practice of prosecuting to the Penitentiary Government officials found guilty of breaches of trust. The history of the star-route infamy is replete with disgrace and shame to the administration of the Government of the United States. It is now plain that the Congressional investigation was a half-hearted affair,—that it stopped short on the verge of disclosures which, had they been made public, would have compelled President Hayes to lift and let fall the official decapitation ax. It should be the business of the present inquiry to bring to light the causes of that miserable abortion. The Democratic party had every political reason to desire to smirch Republican officials. What influence palsied the lips of Democratic Congressmen? What power behind the throne of the Democratic Investigation Committee withheld from the public the testimony of Reedell? On the 3d of June last Reedell swore that he was attorney and representative of Dorsey & Co., of which S. W. Dorsey, once United States Senator from Arkansas, and late Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was the senior and chief partner; and that this firm was engaged in the "star" route business. According to Reedell's testimony the "star" route contracts standing in the names of J. B. Price, J. R. Miner, J. M. Peck, and J. W. Dorsey (S. W. Dorsey's brother), belonged in fact to Dorsey & Co. These contracts cover thirty-one of the ninety-three favorit "expediting" routes; and of the "expediting" money disbursed by Gen. Brady they received *five hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars*.

Reedell also testifies that "the old firm" of "Miner, Peck & Dorsey once had 158 routes of the star service." This must have been during the period of Mr. Dorsey's service in the United States Senate, for Reedell adds: "I took it [a certain route] from S. W. Dorsey as a matter of form, as it was the only way in which it could be legally done; *that was about a month after he ceased to be a member of the Senate.*" These facts were known to the Democratic Congressmen immediately in charge of the investigation. Mr. Dorsey was a prominent figure in the Republican campaign last June; he had been a Republican Senator. Why did not the Democratic investigators expose his connection with the star-route service? The material was at hand for a tremendous sensation, but it was not used; it was concealed! Our dispatches state that the document containing the Reedell testimony "is exceedingly difficult to get"; that nearly all the copies have disappeared. That Dorsey would have spirited the documents away if he could, is to be presumed. But he couldn't have done it without the consent of the Democratic investigators; he couldn't deprive the Democratic investigators of a knowledge of sworn statements made in their presence. How, then, did he stop the mouths of Democratic Congressmen? Did he hold a club over the heads of certain Democratic Congressmen? Did he raise the club and threaten to strike? It is not necessary to assume guilt on the part of the investigators. But if Dorsey had silent partners in the ranks of Democratic Congressmen it was easy for him to bring them to his support with the Democratic investigators. Dorsey was out of office; the Democratic Congressmen were in. The investigators could not afford to cast a shadow upon the character of the private Republican citizen, Dorsey, if that shadow deepened into Cimmerian gloom over the heads of Democratic representatives of the people. Clubs are good things under certain circumstances, but they are not worth a rush unless there are guilty heads to hold them over. Brady threatens to wield a club, but it is an idle threat. The time for him to strike was the moment when President Garfield raised the ax to cut off his official head. Brady's insinuations to the effect that Gen. Garfield freely accepted aid in the campaign from the star-route contractors are lying slanders. President Garfield gives the quietus to this audacious falsehood. Brady tried to implicate Gen. Garfield in the star-route frauds, but failed, and his effort to do so paved the way for his removal. "I had determined to displace him before I left Mentor," says the President. Brady's infamous proposal to the candidate of the Republican party to raise money from star-route contractors for the promotion of his election was not only disdained, but it sealed the proposer's doom. The way is clear. Hunt the rascals down. "Hew to the line, let the chips fly where they may."

BUTLER AND MAHONE.

Senator Hamburg Butler, of South Carolina, announced a few days ago that he proposed to prove that there was a "corrupt bargain" between the Republican Senators and Mahone, of Virginia, and that if he were to fail in the attempt he would resign his seat. Mr. Butler, being a South Carolina "gentleman," ought to make good his word and resign, for his alleged proof of the "corrupt bargain" turns out to be nothing more than a reiteration of certain circumstances which were already perfectly well known to the public. Some of these circumstances were misstated by Mr. Butler, and none of them warrants the inference which he draws.

The first and principal reason given by Butler to prove that there has been a corrupt bargain is the assertion that Mahone, though now acting with the Republicans, was elected as a Democrat. That is neither a fair nor correct statement of the case. Mahone was elected as an Independent. He refused to act with the regular Democracy and likewise with the regular Republicans. He refused to say that he would act with one party or the other if he should be elected to the United States Senate. But the great bulk of the popular majority in Virginia which assured Mahone's election to the Senate consisted of Republican votes. Perhaps it was this fact, allied with Mahone's notorious hatred of the Bourbons, which caused him to decide upon acting with the Republicans. At all events, he sent on to Washington before he went there himself, and before he entered upon his Senatorial term, to have a seat secured for him on the Republican side of the Senate. This was a formal notice to the Democrats that he would not act with them in any case, and that he was disposed to cast his lot permanently with the Republicans. But the Democratic leaders were loath to lose Mahone's vote, which would give them a majority in the Senate; they hung about him and cajoled him as long as there was the slightest hope of winning him, and when he refused to keep company with them they turned about and abused him. Everybody who is familiar with the facts in Mahone's case knows this to be a fair statement.

There is no special significance in pointing out that Mahone has been made Chairman of a committee, and that Riddleberger, one of his followers in the movement against the Bourbons of Virginia, has been nominated for the place of Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate. The Republican Senators would be at once ungrateful and unwise if they failed to recognize Mahone's coöperation. When he resisted all the overtures of the Democrats, and enabled the Republicans by means of his vote to gain control of the Senate Committees, he certainly had a claim upon Republican gratitude. It was also avowed from the outset that the Republicans believed it to be proper and desirable to encourage and develop the signs of dissolution in the Solid South. Politicians on either side are practical people. They want to see actual results. To have said to Mahone and his following in Virginia that they might furnish new strength to the Republican party, that they might assure Republicans the control of the United States Senate, and that they might continue in their good work of breaking the solid Bourbon ranks, but that they need not expect any favors from the Republican party, would have been the surest way to discourage the Liberal movement and assure the continued supremacy of Bourbonism in the South.

The other "evidences of a bargain" furnished by Senator Butler were even more flimsy than those we have cited. They are not worth serious consideration. The element of "proof," which he promised, is lacking altogether. There is not one particle more evidence of a corrupt bargain between the Republicans and Mahone than there is of a corrupt bargain between the Democrats and Judge Davis, of Illinois. Both these gentlemen were elected as Independents to the United States Senate. The antecedents of one were Republican, and he now acts with the Democrats. The antecedents of the other were Democratic, and he now acts with the Republicans. The Republicans have not on this account denounced and vilified Judge Davis in the Senate Chamber after the manner the Democrats have treated Mahone. Perhaps this is because the Republicans did not try to coax or bully Judge Davis to act with them, and consequently are not disappointed and chagrined, as the Democrats plainly are at their failure to secure Mahone's vote.

MOVING-DAY.

The annual moving anniversary has commenced, and already the crowded condition of the streets, the teams loaded with the household gods and goods in heterogeneous confusion, and the worn and jaded looks and attire of housekeepers, show that the great domestic cyclone of the year, which uproots households, breeds family jars, and engenders social discomfort and discontent, has set in with more than ordinary violence. The inconvenience of the calendar this year is very aggravating. To-day is the last day of April, hence to-morrow will be the day upon which one set of tenants should vacate and the other should make their entree upon the new scene. But to-morrow will be Sunday,—hence the incongruity, the struggle between necessity and duty, and the danger that Sunday observances may be wantonly violated by desperate men and distracted women. It may be safely set down that even the best of brethren and sisters, whose homes are torn up, who are uncertain where their meals are to come from, whose "go-to-meeting" clothes may be packed away under mountains of household débris, are in no frame of mind for church-going. The quiet and repose of the Sabbath can bring little peace to disquieted souls who are half living in one place and half in another, eating cold lunches, sleeping on shake-downs, and disgruntled over the dirt, broken windows, defective plumbing, and remarkable collections of old cans, hats, boots and domestic rubbish left behind by their predecessors. Even the most approved of saints deserves to be let off at such a time, and we make no question that if he should do a little moving to-morrow it would be entered upon the heavenly registers "excused on account of moving-day." The avenues, of course, will have an advantage, and may make a considerable of a showing at church, but the streets, which have to move and move rapidly, will stay not upon the order of their going. Some will make a virtue of necessity and boldly invade the thoroughfares, while other less courageous souls will make clandestine expeditions or wrestle in private, unseen of their neighbors, with the total depravity of disjointed stovepipes, smoky flues, leaking faucets, broken windows, and furniture dilapidated en route, which are never so depraved as on moving-day.

There are unquestionably many evil-disposed and malicious persons who take advantage of this depravity and utilize it for the discomfort of their successors, thereby solacing themselves with a kind of sweet compensation for their own miseries. There is a sort of grim satisfaction to a party compelled to leave one house for another in handing down a legacy of most extraordinary rubbish and filth to the next comer, not because he has any special grudge against the next comer, but because this is the only way in which he can express his disgust with the great general principle of moving. He can hardly be called malicious, because he knows that his predecessor has treated him in the same manner, and that, however much dirt he may leave behind him, he will find an equal amount awaiting him in his new home.

So far from condemning any violation of the Sabbath ordinances by these unfortunate persons, they are entitled to commiseration. Every householder found upon the streets perched upon the summit of his household effects should be an object of pity. He is a victim groveling in abject servitude, and at the mercy of his teamster. No man can be more autocratic or irreverent than a darky driver on moving-day. He may pile the kitchen stove on the pier-glass, run the legs of the dining-table through the family portrait, expose family secrets in the most audacious manner, but there is no redress. With a laudable desire to satisfy the curiosity of the neighbors he will also arrange the goods upon the walk in the most convenient manner for inspection, but no protest can be made without imperiling the safety of fragile goods upon which he will be sure to wreak his vengeance. The only really happy individual upon such occasions is the small boy of the family. He is in his element. He gets free rides and is happy, however deep down he may be packed away in the contents of the load. He has no compunctions at leaving the old neighborhood, for the small boy's associations are very brief in tenure. What is change to him, when an entirely new world opens up to him,—new boys to interview and compare notes with, new fences to climb, a new house not yet settled over which he is free to ramble, new opportunities for expeditions into the neighbors' yards, and a complete relaxation of the family discipline owing to the domestic confusion? All the holidays of the year combined cannot equal moving-day with him, for he not only moves into a new world, but in that new world he is the envy of all other small boys, whose parents don't move, and is looked upon as a superior being whose regard must be secured at once,—this feat being achieved usually in a manner which brings the maternal parent to the verge of distraction. Between the wrong-headed industry, profane zeal, and inflexible determination to do just the wrong thing at the wrong time manifested by the lord of the house, and the absence of the small boy who is enjoying the hospitalities of other small boys, or entertaining them at impromptu picnics in the cellar or attic just when he is most wanted, the lot of the materfamilias is not a happy one, and any infraction upon the observances of the Sabbath which she may make are not to be entered up against her. She alone is the victim of this horrible hegira whose condition is to be deplored and whose sins are to be forgiven. It is upon her devoted head alone that the anger of the peripatetic Lares and Penates is visited. It is she alone who goes hungry while the male wretch sumptuously lunches downtown. It is she alone who has to endure the critical curiosity of the neighborhood females, and feels that her position may be imperiled by the manner of her entrance into its precincts. It is she alone who has to confront the dust, and soot, and grease of the new house. It is she alone for whom all kind souls to-morrow should pray.

PROTECTION PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

A pretentious political doctor from Massachusetts proposed in Congress some years ago, as an unfailing measure to build up the foreign trade of American shipping, the levy of a heavy discriminating duty on all merchandise brought to this country in foreign vessels. The man believed that this could be done without provoking retaliatory legislation, and that then all the foreign trade of this country would be done in American vessels.

Our foreign trade is about to be subjected to another punishment. France is revising her tariff on the retaliatory principle, and the retaliation is aimed heavily against the United States. Until within a few years France, when compelled to meet any deficiency in her supply of breadstuffs and provisions, was accustomed to obtain what was needed from England, but of late years she has been dealing directly with this country, the French agents making their purchases in Chicago, and shipping hence on through bills of lading to French ports. The demand for American breadstuffs, for provisions, and for petroleum and other American products has of late years been growing, but the French have resented the excessive American duties on French manufactures, which have prevented any reciprocity in trade. Failing to induce any modification of the American tariff, France has concluded to rearrange her own, and for this purpose now proposes to retaliate by increased duties on all American productions. There is to be a general increase of French duties of 25 per cent. France desires American live cattle, and the duty now is about $1.20 per head; the new duty will be $3, so that trade will probably be seriously checked, if not crushed out. American Consuls in France report that the trade in petroleum with this country is now seriously restricted because of the high duties, but the increased duties of the new tariff will probably extinguish the trade altogether. Our exports of meats, lard, tallow, and other provisions, amounting to many millions of dollars a year, will also be seriously affected. Last year France purchased nearly $30,000,000 of American wheat and other grain, and in point of fact that country has sought to be a large and profitable customer for the surplus productions of the United States, but, failing to meet with any promise or hope of reciprocal tariff regulations, she has now resorted to the retaliatory principle. The exclusion of American pork is practically a part of this policy. The pretext of trichina is really nothing more than an effort to punish this country for the tariff prohibition of French goods. The result will be that we will import twenty or twenty-five millions of dollars' worth less of French goods than we do now, and France will purchase that much less of our surplus products. The two nations will place themselves in the position of refusing to trade with one another, and of making faces at each other. Both will suffer by the operation, both will lose, but both will succeed in making themselves ridiculous. It is true we can get along without the French goods, but that we will not do; we will continue to buy twenty-four-button gloves, and all the new designs of silks and velvets, so long as we can; our tariff is as bad as it can be, and our consumers will only pay what they have been paying; but the French people will be subjected to greater exactions for their bread, meat, and petroleum, and other articles which enter into the daily necessities of life.

Nevertheless, the falling-off in trade will be a loss to both countries. We will lose a good customer for what we have to sell and what we produce in excess of our own wants. But protection will be vindicated. Our countrymen will see protection practically illustrated by two nations of enlightened people destroying what might be a most extensive and profitable trade to both,—retaliatory prohibition of trade, even to the extent of making bread more difficult to get and rendering meat impossible as food. The total prohibition of all trade, the establishment of absolute non-intercourse of a commercial character between the two countries, is to be a perfect picture of protection only wants to be made universal between all nations. We only need to have our breadstuffs, cotton, and provisions excluded from all other countries to have our protective system made perfect.

We called attention the other day to the terrible catastrophe supposed to have overtaken the manufacturers of hosiery in New Hampshire. The Supreme Court recently decided that the duty really levied on imported mixed woolen and cotton hosiery of the kind called knit goods was only 35 per cent, instead of 35 per cent and 50 cents per pound as has been heretofore supposed. It is declared that this defect in the law must prove fatal to the hosiery industry in New Hampshire, where the labor of women and children is worse paid than in any other New England State, and where seventy hours are a week's labor. It seems that the hosiery people in cooking up the tariff on stockings consented to an enormous duty on the wool which they use. The recent decision is that the tariff is defective, and that while the duty on wool continues in full force that on stockings is only 35 per cent. One leg of the protected animal has broken down.

Senator Blair, in his appeal for the hosiery manufacturers, read a letter from one of them, in which he tells the sad story of the jugglery and fraud of the whole protective system. It seems that the duty imposed on the fine wool they use for stockings is 70 per cent. He then declares:

> As the matter now stands, we have got to go to Canada in order to manufacture. Wool that costs us 95 cents here we can get there and work there at a cost of 45 cents, and can afford to pay the duty of 35 per cent on goods so made, and sell at what the goods cost us here, and in so doing make a better profit than we are now getting. New Hampshire maintains by her hosiery industry many thousands of her people; many of these came from Canada, and would very gladly go back if mills should be established there, as they certainly will be if this decision is sustained.

It thus appears that the tariff on wool—supposed to protect American wool-growers—is the real destroyer of the manufacture of stockings in New Hampshire. By making these stockings on the other side of the Canada line they can pay 35 per cent duty and sell them in this country cheaper than is now possible. The stocking manufacturers have discovered that protection does not protect, but that were it not for the heavy duty on wool, levied to protect the wool-growers, these New Hampshire manufacturers could command the whole stocking trade of the country. The tariff at present gives that whole trade to the foreign manufacturers.

At present the whole protective faction or school of statesmen are laboring at Washington to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court, and send it back to that body with instructions that the whole American people shall continue to be taxed 60 per cent on all their hosiery in order to maintain the principle of protection, even if it does not protect.

STOCK-JOBBING AS A FINE ART.

The skill and boldness of the modern stock-jobber is well illustrated in the case of the Manhattan Railroad Company,—a corporation which assumes the monopoly of operating the elevated railroads of New York, and has made itself conspicuous by asking exemption from taxation in order to make its enterprise profitable. The Manhattan has a capital stock or outstanding bonds of some $13,000,000, we believe, but there is no evidence that any money was ever paid in or that it has any tangible property of its own to represent an investment of that or any other amount of capital. Its business is to operate leased railroads. Its own capital and bonds are simply so much "water" over and above all the water represented in the capital and bonds of the elevated roads it has leased. This is the very *reductio ad absurdum* of stock-jobbing. It seems to be a great advance over Credit-Mobilier operations, which at least pretended to give some consideration for its profits. The following extract from the New York *Times* will give some idea of the character of the Manhattan Company:

> It is a difficult matter to arrive at the actual cost of the elevated roads. Dr. Gilbert testified that the contract price for the construction of the Sixth avenue line was $390,000 per mile, but the original five miles was bonded for $3,500,000. Assistant State Engineer Sweet, something over a year ago, calculated the cost of the lines owned by the New York Company at $4,719,058.38, and those belonging to the Metropolitan Company at $6,632,147.62. He did not go below the speculative margins of contracts to the bottom figures, but the sum of $18,283,165.95 was regarded as covering every legitimate item of cost at the time the lease to the Manhattan Company was made. The two companies that owned the lines had the interest on their bonds to pay, and were liable to taxation on their property. But what sort of a bargain did the Manhattan Company make? It is to be remembered that it was then a corporation on paper, with a nominal capital of $2,000,000 only $100,000 of which has ever been paid in. It had no railroad and no property of any account, but it had a charter and a name, and was a convenient device for the owners of the elevated roads to use for speculative purposes. In "fixing up things" for the 999-year lease the New York Company came forward with $3,500,000 of 7 per cent bonds and the Metropolitan with the same amount of 6 per cent bonds. How much of the proceeds of these $17,000,000 of interest-bearing obligations were actually expended on the roads we cannot conjecture. Then there was $6,500,000 of capital for each company, or $13,000,000 in all. Here is a capitalization of $30,000,000 to cover an alleged cost of $18,858,165.95, and the Manhattan Company agreed to pay the interest on the bonds and provide for the principal, and guaranteed *10 per cent dividends on the stock of both companies.* As further consideration for the lease, it issued to the leasing companies $13,000,000 in bonds of its own, which were converted into its stock, representing absolutely nothing, but forming a basis for new dividends and further speculation.

According to this showing, the manipulation of stocks has now advanced away beyond anything which Vanderbilt or Jay Gould ever conceived. The process of "watering" used to be confined to original schemes or parasite companies; but now it seems that after the original stock has been flooded with all the water it can carry, then another block of watered stock is provided in the shape of an independent company which has no tangible property, makes no investment, but undertakes to earn 10 per cent on the watered stocks of other companies, and also pay a dividend on capital and interest on bonds of its own that are absolutely fictitious. It is really not surprising that such a company should ask to be relieved of taxation. Men who could conceive and put into actual operation such a scheme as has been described may be fairly credited with the impudence to ask for anything. There are apparently no bounds to American ingenuity, no limit to American enterprise, no end to American "cheek," but we are almost prepared to venture the prediction that stock-jobbing and kite-flying will never be carried beyond the bold stroke of the Manhattan Balloon Company.

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor for the year 1880 has recently been published. The subjects treated of are: (1) Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation; (2) Statistics of Drunkenness and Liquor-Selling; (3) Uniform Hours of Labor; and (4) Influence of Intemperance on Crime. On the subject of arbitration the report is confined to a history by Mr. Joseph D. Weeks of the result of efforts to establish such a system in Pennsylvania and Ohio, especially in the iron and coal districts. Despite all the labors to this end, the project of a general and permanent system of voluntary arbitration has made but little progress, while that of establishing a legal system of arbitration has utterly failed.

The report gives as statistics some rather incomplete returns as to the number of arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts during the ten years 1870-1879. The average number of cities and towns in the State was 344; of which from 155 to 200 made no reports, 88 made no arrests, and only from 75 to 100 made reports of the number arrested. The reports of the number of arrests were from less than one-third of the towns, and the total number of arrests during the ten years was 280,713. The number of convictions for drunkenness during the same ten years and from the same towns was 206,671.

During the five years 1870 to 1874 there was a rigid prohibitory liquor law in force in Massachusetts, and during the succeeding five years the sale of liquor was licensed. The returns are necessarily incomplete, but during these two periods the report gives the number of places in the State where liquor was illegally sold. The whole number of towns in the State during the ten years was 335—344. Of these during the first five years the number of towns where there were no places where liquor was illegally sold was fifty-nine; during the latter five years the number of towns where no liquor was illegally sold was sixty-three. The following figures tell the rest of the story:

Years.	No. of places where liquor was illegally sold and reported.	No. of licenses granted.	No. of places licensed to sell liquor at retail.
1870	1,[illegible]	Prohibition	....
1871	1,[illegible]	Prohibition	....
1872	1,810	Prohibition	....
1873	1,[illegible]	Prohibition	....
1874	1,[illegible]	Prohibition	....
1875	1,[illegible]	5,212	2,[illegible]
1876	1,12[illegible]	4,0[illegible]	7,[illegible]
1877	1,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
1878	[illegible]	4,7[illegible]	2,[illegible]
1879	1,[illegible]	5,034	2,[illegible]

In 1873, under the Prohibition law, there were 2,309 prosecutions instituted; there were 1,330 convictions, 223 not guilty, and the others were otherwise disposed of. In 1878 the number of prosecutions was 9,837; 194 convictions, and 165 acquittals. There were other forms of liquor offenses. In 1871 there were 2,[illegible] prosecutions for liquor "nuisance," and 3[illegible] convictions; and in the same year 2,[illegible] prosecutions for liquor-keeping, for which there were 4,[illegible] convictions. The prosecutions in 1879 for liquor nuisance were 2,111, and 1[illegible] convictions, and for liquor-keeping 4,244 prosecutions and 334 convictions. The total of prosecutions and convictions during the two periods of five years each thus compare:

1870—1874.	Prosecutions	45,631
	Convictions	32,230
1875—1879.	Prosecutions	20,206
	Convictions	8,124

The law of the State, enacted in 1875, authorizes several classes of licenses: (1) To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises; (2) to sell malt liquor and wines containing not over 15 per cent of alcohol; (3) to sell malt liquor and cider to be drunk on the premises; (4) to sell any kind of liquors not to be drunk on the premises; (5) to sell malt liquors, wines, etc., not having over 15 per cent alcohol not to be drunk on the premises. In 1878 a special license to druggists for special purposes was authorized. The rates for these licenses were (1) $100 to $1,000; (2 and 3) not less than $50 nor more than $250; (4) $50 to $500; (5) $50 to $150.

Under this law in 1879 the total number of licenses issued in the State was 5,034, and there was received therefor $544,760. Boston issued 2,136 licenses in 1879. In 1879 there were 237 towns not granting licenses and 111 towns granting them. The convictions for drunkenness in 1874, the last year of the Prohibitory law, were 23,748, and in 1879 they were 16,211.

Another branch of the report is devoted to information obtained by direct inquiry among manufacturers, employers, and workmen of all kinds as to certain questions. The tables are very elaborate, and the results reached are substantially as follows:

Massachusetts is the only one of the New England States where ten hours' labor is regarded with any degree of uniformity as the day's work. The cost of getting cotton and raw material at the factory and goods to market is something greater in Maine and New Hampshire than in the other States, but the rate of wages and the average earnings of workmen are less in those two States than in the other New England States. It is evident that Massachusetts, with ten hours, produces as much per man and per loom or per spindle as the other States with eleven and more hours, and that wages rule as high, if not higher, there than in those States where the mills run longer. On this point of the hours of labor the report gives as the settled conviction of manufacturers of New England that "ten hours would be better for manufacturer and operative, if it could be made universal." The report devotes a large space to this question, and strongly urges that the manufacturers throughout all the New England States shall make ten hours the universal rule. It contends that the experience of every town, every factory, and every employer who has adopted the ten-hour rule is all in favor of the general adoption of that time. There is not an instance where that rule has been adopted that the proprietor desires or would return to the longer hours. Outside of Massachusetts the hours of labor range from sixty-six to seventy-two hours per week. The report has this to say upon one part of this question:

> In our cotton mills especially the women and children largely exceed the men, being often from two-thirds to five-sixths of the whole; and the proportion of them is steadily increasing. And what are these women and children, but the very weakest and most dependent of all the people? They have no disposition to agitate. They have no power to change any existing condition of society if they would, and their mind does not work in that range if they could. All that is possible to them is to toil, and scrimp, and bear. Now, for men, the strong, those who bear rule, the sovereigns of the land, the hours of labor are but ten all over the country. But where the women and children preponderate the hours of labor, as a rule, are eleven or more. And the question is, Why is it, in this land which aims for equality and justice, that the weakest, the most helpless and dependent, are loaded with the burden of the more hours, while the strong, the able to bear, and the controlling, only have the less hours to work? And this question which an operative whispered in our ear in a private room we have taken the liberty to utter aloud.
>
> The struggle of the manufacturers in the management of their mills is not with the well-behaved, but with the ill-behaved; and all of the ill-behaved have two, and most of them all three, of the evil traits we have mentioned. The thought of the manager is chiefly where his greatest strain and effort are; and these are to keep within bounds of use the ill-behaved. Hence his first thought concerning less hours is that it would only be an opportunity for his most troublesome employés to be more troublesome, and he is filled with the fear of this result. Hence his impulse is in self-protection to resist ten hours as he would an inundation of the sea. Until this feeling is abated, ten hours cannot be obtained.
>
> Let no operative seek to belittle this difficulty. It is altogether the most deeply and generally felt objection to ten hours of anything we have found. It is not too much to say, that the sober, the industrious, and frugal operatives, and all who seek for better things for them, have to carry the loafers, the tipplers, and the saloon-keepers on their backs; that these are before all other things the greatest obstacle to ten hours; and that but for this hateful load piled high upon them, and which, as things now are, they cannot help but carry, the well-behaved operatives might have ten hours in a month.

This report, like all other reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, is a valuable compend of facts, practically grouped, and presented with a view of their use in forming sound judgments and enforcing the teachings of experience.

AT the time that remarkable dinner was given to Dorsey in New York by distinguished "Stalwarts," and which Dorsey himself, it is said, paid for, it was suggested that it was got up as an indorsement to aid Dorsey in getting a friend of his put into the Post-Office in charge of the star-route business. How near the truth this explanation probably was may be inferred from the fact that among the star-route contractors are Dorsey's brother, his brother-in-law Peck, and his former partner, Miner. Dorsey himself very likely had interests in other contracts, but that he had nothing to complain of as regards the contracts awarded to these three, the following little table shows:

	Number of contracts.	Original amount.	Total increased amount.
J. W. Dorsey	8	$14,479	$147,[illegible]
J. M. Peck	3	20,[illegible]	2[illegible],141
J. R. Miner	3	20,571	1[illegible],[illegible]
Total	14	$55,3[illegible]	$501,0[illegible]

So that it appears as if what may be called Dorsey's "military family" pocketed a cool $445,[illegible] between them. Dorsey could well afford to pay for that dinner that was given him by his "Stalwart admirers."

THE title of Sardou's latest play, "Divorçons," seems to have become the standing motto of the Von Hatzfeld family of Germany. The well-known Countess von Hatzfeld, who embraced Socialism, and was for years the intimate friend of the Socialist Ferdinand Lassalle, in consequence of which she received the surname of "The Red Countess," was divorced from her husband, Lassalle conducting her trial. Her only son, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, who married a wealthy American lady, was divorced from her only a short time ago. Prince Carolath-Beuthen has applied for a divorce from his wife, also a Hatzfeld, who ran away to the sunny shores of Italy with Bismarck's son Herbert. French papers now state that another member of the Hatzfeld family is about to follow in the footsteps of Herbert von Bismarck and Princess Carolath-Beuthen-Hatzfeld, by marrying another man's wife,—provided she can obtain a divorce.

THE Toronto *Globe*, in accounting for the exodus from the Dominion to the "States," remarks:

> It cannot be concealed—it is no use to conceal the truth—that many of our people think the American Republic better than our Dominion, because it is a republican country. It has a charm for them. As the poor American slaves used to watch the northern star when sighing for liberty prior to 1860, and wended their way by circuitous routes to Canada, so the people of Europe and many of our people are attracted by the fame, the glory, the free intercourse, as they think—the free life of the great Republic.

ACCORDING to late Vienna papers it is reported from Tunis that the aggressive movements of the Kroumir Arabs against the French were caused by an unknown man who for months has been inciting all the numerous wild tribes along the Algerian frontier to war. This "mystic individual," a "Light in darkness," as the Arabs call him, is said to have gained great influence over all the Sheiks of the native tribes. He has a European education, and is possessed of much military knowledge and experience. According to information from French sources, his name is Hablouti, and he is a member of an aristocratic Algerian family residing in the Province of Sanhabrian. Others, however, [illegible] the new leader of the Kroumirs is identical with a French Caid of the same name [illegible] was discharged from his office because of his dangerous intrigues among the natives [illegible].

"OLD JOE" GILLESPIE, of Madison County, a brilliant, well-preserved pioneer, was interviewed the other day on the Mississippi Levee Commission. He quoted Tom Benton as having once said that the buffaloes were the best engineers, the emigrants the next, and the military engineers last and—worst.

THE star-route unearthed robberies are likely to redound as little to the credit of Grant as the exposure of the Whisky Ring did to Grant.

PERSONALS.

The star routes are just beginning to be lighted.

"Mistake isn't so badly named, after all. He won a race the other day."—*Paris.*

Bancroft, the historian, walks four or five miles every day, although over 80 years old.

"Don't look for anything from me for a week. I am cleaning house."—*S. J. Tilden.*

"Come to think of it, I don't know whether the Devil is 'a faded fraud' or not."—*Murat Halstead.*

It is now believed that Sitting-Bull is waiting for his spring pants to be completed before coming in to surrender.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's fourth son is soon to marry a French lady. Girls are evidently becoming scarce in this country.

Gen. Butler says that malignity is immortal. Ben should not view things in such a sad light. He may grow out of it.

The only consolation to be derived from the battle of Shiloh consists in the fact that those who were killed cannot write letters to the newspapers about the fight.

> Beneath this little tombstone
> And flower-scented grass
> Lies Arabella Murphy.
> As usual—kerosene.

—*Chicago Obituary.*

We have often alluded to the practical value of a college education. Robert W. [illegible], who was for several years Captain of the Yale crew, recently married a Philadelphia young lady who has a fortune of $250,000 in her own right.

"Young Husband"—House-cleaning means for the women to tie towels around their heads and run the men into the street without any breakfast every morning for a week or so, while they break lamps and spill whitewash on the stairs.

Tight lacing caused the liver of an Indiana woman to grow fast to the epigastrium, causing her death. Ladies cannot be too careful in guarding against such a calamity as this. When tight lacing must be indulged in the epigastrium should be removed and locked up in the bureau drawer for safety.—*Charles Francis Adams.*

Boston Corbett, who shot Wilkes Booth, is said to be living now in or near Philadelphia, and said to be extremely poor. Everybody shuns him, he complains; no one will give him employment, and at times he has not enough to eat. He thinks that he ought to have had a Government office and a pension, and to have, instead, been so shamefully overlooked is to be a pathetic example of the ingratitude of republics.

PUBLIC OPINION.

New York *World* (Dem.): Now is the time for prudent Democrats to lay by materials for the campaign of 1884 by clipping and pasting in their scrap-books what the Stalwart papers say about Garfield and the Garfield papers say about Conkling.

Bangor (Me.) *Whig* (Rep.): Some years ago there lived in a quiet, modest village in the western part of our State a good, pious old clergyman, a little demonstrative and outspoken perhaps. The Legislature got into a political fix, from day to day perfecting nothing, when our parson got out of patience, and went for them in this wise: "O Lord, have compassion on our bewildered Representatives and Senators. They have been sitting and sitting and have hatched nothing. O Lord, let them arise from their nests and go home, and all the praise shall be Thine."

Baltimore *Gazette* (Dem.): It is announced that the Teetotal party in Ohio will nominate R. B. Hayes for Governor. Then Rutherford will be called on to explain all about those lemons with the pulp taken out and the vacancy filled with Roman punch, which were used to refresh the throats of his Cabinet on Sunday evenings when they had become husky with singing psalmody. In public Mr. Hayes always takes his Apollinaris straight, but there are whispers that he carries in his breast-pocket a copy of "Pilgrim's Progress" with a corkscrew on.

Baltimore *Gazette* (Dem.): A certain small town in Ohio rejoices in a Mayor, Common Councilmen, Police Judge, Coroner, City Marshal, Captain of the Watch, a force of regular and special policemen, an Inspector of Milk, an Inspector of Vinegar, a Measurer of Grain, a Sealer of Weights and Measures, Surveyor of Lumber, Measurers of Wood and Bark, Weighers of Coal, Inspectors of charcoal-baskets, of lime, and petroleum, and a small army of pound-keepers, field-drivers, and fence-viewers. And yet the Ohio man is not happy. He insists upon having all the offices in the Federal gift.

St. Louis *Republican*: The Chicago papers are making desperate efforts to convince themselves that they are not disturbed by the extraordinary movement of grain from this river to New Orleans, but despite the cheerfulness with which they are laboring at that task, they do not seem to meet with much success. So long as what could be done in the way of an export trade between St. Louis and Europe via New Orleans was mere theory, Chicago could afford to shut its eyes to the possibilities of the future, but it is not so easy to be blind to the realities of the present, and the shipment of a million bushels of grain down the river every week is very much of a reality.

Cincinnati *Gazette*: Now that Gen. Lew Wallace has got his hand in, would he not do well to explain why he did not keep on with his division to Shiloh, and come into action on the enemy's left flank and rear? He is aware that the reason of his countermarch is attributed to the road to the landing, instead of keeping on that which would take him into action, is not understood, and that Gen. Sherman has cast a reflection on him in his memoirs. The public mind has always been puzzled by that affair. There is a common notion that a fresh division, coming well prepared into action on the flank and rear of an enemy already much broken by the engagements of the battle would be as fine an opportunity as a commander could desire, and would almost certainly be decisive of the battle.

Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* (Bourbon Dem.): When we reflect on the sufferings which Mr. Davis has endured for the Southern people, [illegible] admiration of his character is [illegible]. Had he deserted his proslavery principles, [illegible] a sniveling spaniel at the feet of the [illegible] conqueror, he would have received [illegible] honors lavished upon Longstreet. But he preferred obscurity to disgrace, and [illegible] indignity that could be offered [illegible] him. He was a prisoner without a crime charged against him; held for courts which [illegible] to try him because there was no law to [illegible] him, and the supreme tribunal of [illegible] demanded his release; [illegible] chained to the floor while in prison like a convicted culprit.

Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.): The [illegible] that has been rescued to them [illegible] relations occupied by Mr. Brady [illegible] with the Government and by Mr. Dorsey with the Republican party, [illegible] duty of confessing their guilt and [illegible] the penalties of retirement and [illegible] of making their entire innocence [illegible] no taint of suspicion shall [illegible]. For Mr. Dorsey this is [illegible]. He is a man of [illegible] energy. For this reason he was [illegible] of the Republican National [illegible] has made use of his position [illegible] it gave him to swindle the Government [illegible] "star-service" contracts [illegible] for which no consideration [illegible] His service to the Republican party [illegible] but, if he deceived while he [illegible] made his service a means [illegible] and corrupt ends, the Republican [illegible] scourge him from its councils [illegible] in securing his punishment.

FOREIGN.

Turkey Offers to [illegible] for France with [illegible] Bey of Tunis.

The Porte Ingenuously [illegible] Its Special Facilities [illegible] This Case.

Measures of the [illegible] Character to Be [illegible] in Russia.

A Picture of the D[illegible] Condition of Soc[illegible] That Country.

Great Riot of Anti-Je[illegible] in Elizabethgrad[illegible] Killed.

A Large Evicting [illegible] Limerick Terroriz[illegible] Irishmen."

The New King of Roumania [illegible] Jons to Avoid a [illegible] Sensation.

Conservative Determination [illegible] Manners' Amendment [illegible] Land Bill.

FRANCE AND [illegible]

INTERVENTION PROFFERED [illegible]

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch says St. Hilaire has received from the Porte raising the question of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire [illegible] to Tunis, and stating that the [illegible] the Bey's suzerain, has influence [illegible] which France does not possess [illegible] at a single order of [illegible] might be made to [illegible] France, thus sparing the latter [illegible] of coercive measures and risk [illegible]. The note hints [illegible] the Bey in favor of his brother [illegible], however, declined the proffer [illegible] he does not desire to [illegible] Porte's suzerainty.

AROUND KEF.

PARIS, April 29.—The French [illegible] Kef received the submission [illegible] tribes and dismissed them to [illegible].

THE KING-KIL[illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch [illegible] says: "A prominent diplomat [illegible] Petersburg reports the Czar [illegible] disposed to adopt rigorous [illegible] measures, having no example [illegible]."

A GRAVE SITUATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, April [illegible] difficult to exaggerate the gravity [illegible] situation in Russia at the present [illegible]. Never before was the need of [illegible] the helm so deeply and universally [illegible] require nothing less than the [illegible] of March to open men's [illegible] that the reform which the [illegible] endeavored to wring from the [illegible] deeds of bloodshed cannot [illegible] long delayed. In the matter [illegible]

THE WOMEN OF [illegible]

[illegible] much superior to the men [illegible] to formulate their demands [illegible] the demands contained [illegible] proclamation of the famous [illegible]. It is surprising to [illegible] is in common between [illegible] people and the revolutionary [illegible] distinction between them lies [illegible] in the means. The very [illegible] freedom which some demand [illegible] the Russian reformers [illegible] violence or sedition. No one [illegible] through Russia lately can [illegible] mark the difference between [illegible] the past and [illegible]

THE PEASANT OF THE [illegible]

Russian politeness has given [illegible] politeness, rude and sometimes [illegible] old man bows to a passer [illegible] youth goes on his way with [illegible]. The latter has a dangerous [illegible] rights and wrongs, which [illegible] many cases a willing listener [illegible] apostles of revolutionary pro[illegible] wherever you will, from the W[illegible] sea, from the Danube to [illegible] peasants are awakening [illegible] slumber of centuries.

THE SPRINGTIME OF [illegible]

[illegible] a dawning. The trees still [illegible] and dead. The winter and [illegible] the ground. A chilly sleet [illegible] the branches. But the sap [illegible] leaves, blossoms, and fruit [illegible] birth. What sort of crop it [illegible] mainly on the decisions that [illegible] man. Meantime, the Emperor [illegible] present at Gatschina and [illegible] Prince Varoutoff Donahkoff [illegible] official circles, of "moral [illegible] shake their heads when [illegible] future. It may be, however [illegible] shall have [illegible]

A MANIFESTO OF [illegible]

[illegible] an indication of the policy [illegible] at present there is none, [illegible] government.

NEWSPAPER [illegible]

ST. PETERSBURG, April [illegible] revolutionary sheets have been [illegible]

GREAT BRIT[illegible]

THE RIGHTS OF LA[illegible]

LONDON, April 29.—At [illegible] Conservatives yesterday it [illegible] that the Land bill would [illegible] landlords of their rights in [illegible] property, but it would [illegible] portion of that property will [illegible] compensation.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE [illegible]

DUBLIN, April 29.—The [illegible] Catholic clergy is substant[illegible] part of the report adopted [illegible] Land-League Convention [illegible] approved by the advocate [illegible] although it is hardly [illegible] not to elect Land-League [illegible] whether the law will be [illegible] that better the first [illegible] establishment of the [illegible] making judicial appointments [illegible]

FOXHALL.

The London *Daily Telegraph* [illegible] "He has beaten [illegible] Derby winner, and no [illegible] has been this year in [illegible] [illegible], Barrett, [illegible] broad shoulders, has [illegible] lots of American horse[illegible] Englishmen may be [illegible] sent us in Foxhall [illegible] in the hearts all [illegible] colt, too, which [illegible] will make his mark [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Henry Tyler [illegible] that the [illegible] Company showed [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Turkey Offers to "Mediate" for France with the Bey of Tunis.

The Porte Ingenuously Suggests Its Special Facilities in This Case.

Measures of the Harshest Character to Be Adopted in Russia.

A Picture of the Disorganized Condition of Society in That Country.

Great Riot of Anti-Jewish Mobs in Elizabethgrad—Many Killed.

A Large Evicting Posse Near Limerick Terrorized by Irishmen.

The New King of Roumania Very Anxious to Avoid a Big Sensation.

Conservative Determination to Abandon Manners' Amendment to the Land Bill.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

INTERVENTION PROFFERED AND DECLINED.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch from Paris says St. Hilaire has received a second note from the Porte raising the question of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire with regard to Tunis, and stating that the Sultan, being the Bey's suzerain, has influence over him which France does not possess, and consequently at a single order of the Porte the Bey might be made to make amends to France, thus sparing the latter the necessity of coercive measures and risking diplomatic complications. The note hints at deposing the Bey in favor of his brother. France has, however, declined the proffered intervention, as she does not desire to acknowledge the Porte's suzerainty.

AROUND BEF.

PARIS, April 29.—The French garrison at [illegible] received the submission of adjacent tribes and dismissed them to their homes.

THE KING-KILLERS.

RIGOROUS REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch from Paris says: "A prominent diplomatist at St. Petersburg reports the Czar and his counselors [illegible] to adopt rigorous repressive measures, having no example in Russian history."

A GRAVE SITUATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation in Russia at the present moment. Never before was the need of a steady hand at the helm so deeply and universally felt. It required nothing less than the tragedy of the 13th of March to open men's eyes to the fact that the reform which the revolutionists endeavored to wring from the Government by deeds of bloodshed cannot and must not be long delayed. In the matter of intelligence,

THE WOMEN OF RUSSIA

are much superior to the men. If they venture to formulate their desires, they could meet the demands contained in the last [illegible] of the famous Executive Committee. It is surprising to see how much there is in common between Russian intellect and the revolutionary party. The distinction between them lies not in the end, but in the means. The very absence of that [illegible] which some demand and all desire leaves the Russian reformer no choice but [illegible] sedition. No one who has traveled through Russia lately can have failed to note the difference between the peasant of the past and

THE PEASANT OF THE PRESENT.

Servile politeness has given place to independence, rude and sometimes brutal. Where the old man bows to a passing stranger, the young man goes on his way with a sullen stare. The latter has a dangerous knowledge of his rights and wrongs, which makes him in many cases a willing listener to the insidious appeals of revolutionary propagandists. Go where you will, from the White to the Black Sea, from the Danube to the Amoor, the peasants are awakening from a deathlike slumber of centuries.

THE SPRINGTIME OF NATIONAL LIFE

is coming. The trees still look withered and dead. The winter snow still whitens the ground. A chilly sleet rustles through the branches. But the sap is rising, and the leaves, blossoms, and fruit will soon spring forth. What sort of crop it will be depends mainly on the decisions that must shortly be taken. Meantime, the Emperor lives in retirement at Gatschina and sees no one but Gen. Varontoff Donahkoff. People speak, in official circles, of "moral abdication," and shake their heads when they speak of the future. It may be, however, that ere long we shall have

A MANIFESTO OF SOME SORT,

an indication of the policy to be pursued. At present there is none, and Russia is without government.

NEWSPAPERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Two new revolutionary sheets have been issued.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RIGHTS OF LANDLORDS.

LONDON, April 29.—At the meeting of the Conservatives yesterday it was pointed out that the Land bill would not only deprive landlords of their rights in dealing with their property, but it would take away a large portion of that property without giving any compensation.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE CATHOLIC PRELATES.

DUBLIN, April 29.—The manifesto of the Catholic clergy is substantially an indorsement of the report adopted by the recent Land-League Convention. It is warmly approved by the advocates of the tenants, although it is hardly probable that the proposal to place Land-League Assessors to administer the law will be sanctioned by legislation, that being the first step towards the adoption of the American mode of making judicial appointments by popular election.

FOXHALL.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says of Foxhall: "He has beaten everything except the Derby winner, and no better 3-year-old has been seen this year in public, although his [illegible], Barrett, despite his steep and straight shoulders, has carried the largest amount of American money. Our enterprising kinsmen may be congratulated upon having sent us in Foxhall such a colt as must make the hearts all good judges of horseflesh, a colt, too, which, if he remains sound, will make his mark upon the English turf."

THE GRAND TRUNK MEETING.

The Grand Trunk meeting was held yesterday, Henry Tyler, Chairman, conceding that the carefully prepared statement of the Company showed conclusively satisfactory position. The report was unanimously adopted. The Board of Directors, supported by the proprietors, came to the conclusion that so long as the Great Western is bound by the agreement which it proposes to make with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, it is better for the Grand Trunk in its own interest to decline to consider any arrangement for a fusion with the Great Western.

A FIASCO AT LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, April 29.—The attempt to evict tenants at New Pallas to-day failed. Five hundred military and police were present, but a mob of 5,000 hooted, and groaned, and stoned the Sheriff and his assistants. The police charged on the mob several times, but the Bailiff's life being threatened, he refused to point out the houses of the defaulting tenants. It is stated that 200 of the mob were armed with revolvers. Another attempt to evict will be made shortly.

THE REV. CHARLES GIRDLESTONE,

author of many religious works, is dead. He was born March 6, 1797, and was, therefore, in his 85th year. He graduated from Oxford University in 1818, with first-class honors, and subsequently was elected Fellow of Balliol College. He held the University offices of Public Examiner and Select Preacher, was appointed Vicar of Sedgeley in Staffordshire in 1826, Rector of Alderly in Cheshire in 1837; and Rector of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, in 1847. He wrote several works of a theological character, among them being "A Concordance of the Prayer-Book Translation of the Psalms" and "Christendom Sketched from History in the Light of the Holy Scripture." He also published several sermons and pamphlets on social and sanitary subjects.

ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, April 29.—A man named Joyce was arrested to-day on board a steamer leaving Galway for America on a charge of complicity in the murder of Leyden, a caretaker.

A MOVEMENT AMONG RADICALS

in opposition to the monument for Beaconsfield is assuming form. An amendment is likely to be submitted in the House.

The opposition is based on the unusual character of the monument. Some counter-scheme will probably be put forward.

AT A MEETING OF THE IRISH CHURCH SYNOD

to-day the Lord Primate said the Land League was nothing more nor less than a gigantic combination for the destruction of the Act of Union.

MANNERS.

After further consideration and representations made to the Conservative leaders, Lord John Manners' motion with regard to the Land bill has been abandoned.

ROUMANIA.

THE KING NOT ANXIOUS TO ATTRACT NIHILISTS TO HIS COURT.

BUCHAREST, April 29.—King Charles has declined the jeweled crown which it was proposed to order for the coming coronation, which was to cost half a million francs. His Majesty expressed a wish that a crown of steel, made from Turkish guns captured by the Roumanians at Plevna be used instead, the sceptre to be made of the same material, after the model belonging to the Wallachian hero of the sixteenth century. The ceremony must be confined to the presentation of the crown. The King will not be anointed. He considers that, being a constitutional monarch, there should be no outward emblem of "divine right" in the coronation.

THE EAST.

DERVISCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—Dervisch Pasha, Governor of Albania, is organizing an expedition against Gusinje, where the Albanian insurgents are concentrated. Troops have been dispatched to Ipek, Prestina, and Jacova. The pacification of Albania is regarded as assured.

LONGSTREET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—Gen. Longstreet, American Minister, has left the city on leave of absence for Vienna and Western Europe. He has obtained a firman in favor of the American Archæological Society for excavations at Assos, Island of Cephalonia.

RUSSIA.

GREAT RIOT.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Serious disturbances, originating in the superstition of the peasantry regarding Jewish Passover rites, occurred at Elizabethgrad, in the Government of Kherson. The mob destroyed the synagog. Many rioters were killed by the troops summoned to repress the riot.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

WAITING.

PARIS, April 29.—The English delegates to the Monetary Conference are daily expected. The Italian delegates have conferred together on the suggestions they should make to Cernuschi and Thurman in framing a program for the Conference.

SPAIN.

CUBAN EXPORTS.

MADRID, April 29.—It is said that the free-traders urge the Cabinet to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the United States in order to obtain special concessions for exports from Cuba.

GERMANY.

ANTI-JEWISH.

BERLIN, April 29.—The popular movement against the Jews has broken out at Argenau, West Prussia. A mob led by a schoolteacher wrecked the houses of some Jews and maltreated the inmates.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Chief Marshal.

Fire-Marshal Swenie yesterday completed his annual report for the year 1880. After calling attention to the fact that the expenditures of the Fire Department for the year were kept within 85 per cent of the appropriation, as had been requested by the Controller, the report goes into statistics showing that the total loss by fire during 1880 was $1,135,813, several large conflagrations occurring which increased the total loss beyond the figures of the previous year. The loss caused by each of the thirteen largest fires of the year are given, the aggregate loss by which amounted to $[illegible], leaving 701 which were subdued by the Department at a loss of $[illegible], making an average of $[illegible] per fire. In the aggregate the Department responded to 804 fire alarms, [illegible] false alarms and 85 false still alarms. The distance traveled by all the apparatus was [illegible] miles and the aggregate working time amounted to [illegible] hours. Two hundred and sixty-three fires were discovered by members of the department and attended in advance of the telegraph signal.

The expense of the Department for the year amounted to $[illegible], which, with [illegible] buildings in the city, made the cost of fire protection a trifle over $[illegible] per building for the year.

The Departmental apparatus was increased during the year by the addition of five new engines, and the replacing of three old engines worn out in the service. Two extension-ladders were added capable of rising to a hight of seventy feet, and better adapted to reach the upper stories of high buildings than any other ladder now in use. The right to manufacture a patent door-opener able to force open the heaviest doors in a few seconds had also been secured, and ten of them had been placed in service, which had been manufactured at the Department repair shop.

The buildings belonging to the Department are reported in good condition, and especial mention is made of the completeness of the building which the Western Indiana Railroad Company put up for the Department for occupation by Engine Company No. 21, which was forced to vacate its premises at No. [illegible] Third avenue when that railroad gained entrance to the city.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT repair shop, under the superintendence of Assistant-Marshal [illegible] Petrie, is indorsed as satisfactory, as is also that of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph Company. The discipline and efficiency of the force is commented upon as up to the standard, the morale of the Department being as good as may be expected.

The live-stock used by the Department is reported at [illegible] horses, of which [illegible] are in good, [illegible] in fair, and [illegible] in poor condition. The inventory of the Department shows the quantity and quality of hose in use at present to be [illegible] feet of cotton hose, [illegible] feet good, [illegible] feet fair, and 1,300 feet poor; of leather hose, [illegible] feet good, and [illegible] feet fair, [illegible] feet poor, making a total of [illegible] feet, or something over [illegible] miles of hose of different descriptions. The valuation of property is estimated as follows: Buildings, $[illegible]; real estate, $[illegible]; apparatus, $[illegible]; total, $[illegible].

Attention is called to the fact that with [illegible] feet of additional pipes laid during the year by the Board of Public Works, the Department has now a total of [illegible] of mains and distributing pipes available for its purposes of nearly [illegible] miles, with a total of [illegible] hydrants. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that in many localities, especially in the southwestern portion of the city, it is greatly exposed to the danger of conflagrations, its water-supply there being limited beyond safety. In this connection the recommendation is made that the water-mains on some of the streets be replaced by larger ones.

The relief fund for pensioning disabled police and fire men is reported in a prosperous condition, with three pensioners of the Department on the roll, and ten recipients of temporary relief during the year. Eleven widows are also receiving pensions out of this fund. The amount paid out for pensions was $[illegible]; for temporary relief, $1,[illegible].

A statement is made showing that against the total amount of loss by fire of $1,135,813 was a total insurance of $[illegible].

Besides the duties ordinarily devolving upon the officers and men of the Department they inspected [illegible] buildings, reinspected [illegible], and discovered [illegible] violations of the fire ordinance.

The record of casualties for the past year includes sixty cases of accident and six cases of death, of which one occurred while the deceased was on duty.

Attention is called to the fact that several of the largest buildings in the city have attained an enormous hight, and, should a fire occur in any of them, the department would find serious obstacles in attacking it, rendering it advisable that the owners attach some means by which the upper stories can be reached from the outside.

To the report is appended a number of exhibits, setting forth fully the details of the inner workings of the Department and of its different inside organizations.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—The trouble between the street-car managers and their employés is practically over. The effort to secure better hours has been successful, and, though the workingmen have not got exactly what they asked for, they have got so nearly the thing that they rest satisfied. On the Olive street line and some others the concession to the men is offset by the retaliation of a reduction of 25 cents a day in the pay of conductors who work but twelve hours, but the question of wages will in time adjust itself. Better hours were sought, and, thanks to the community's sympathy, better hours have been secured for an overworked class. Cars were running on all the lines to-day, and there were no attempts made to prevent them running, for the reason that they were manned with men who had been out on the strike, and who had come to an amicable agreement with their employers. P. J. Maguire, whom some call a paid agitator, and who was arrested yesterday, was released on bail to-day. He visited the Turner-Hall the first thing, and made a speech to the street-railway men. The man Maxon, referred to in his speech, is a Police Commissioner and a street-car Superintendent. Maguire said: "They locked me up on a trumped-up charge with thieves and murderers, so that there might be no trouble last night. There would have been none anyhow. Mr. Maxon said he did not order my arrest. It took six men to arrest a little man like me. Maxon said he would show the men he was not a tyrant and would give 13½ and 15 cents an hour. You never would have got this if you hadn't struck. I asked Maxon if he would go my bail. Maxon said he wouldn't, but if I was a driver on his road he would. Then they sent me to the Four Courts with a scab named Brady. They searched me for a pistol, but only found a four-foot rule. [Cheers.] This cause is not to be gained with pistols. Nobody would tell me what the charge was. Finally they found somebody to lay the charge of assault with intent to kill against me. They couldn't find a charge of inciting a riot or anything of that sort. I only called a man a scab when I was provoked. It was James J. Brady, who was once a prominent Greenbacker, a carpenter, who is now driving a car for Maxon at $1.50 a day. I give you this advice: Stand where you have always stood until the companies give you terms. Then go to work. Don't encourage violence, and I will suffer anything in the world to help you." [Three cheers.] The men addressed took his advice, scattered quietly, going to their respective places of labor, where, as already stated, amicable terms were secured.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 29.—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway employés were to-day asked to sign a pledge which gave the management power to deduct bills of any kind incurred during the month, and also contained the following condition:

"I hereby agree and promise that while in the employ of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company I will entirely abstain from the use of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including beer, ale, and wine, and that I will not frequent or visit dram-shops, billiard-saloons, or other places where liquors are sold, and that I will refrain from the use of profane, abusive, and improper language, and will endeavor to treat everybody with all due respect and courtesy. Failing to keep these pledges, I shall expect to be discharged from the service of the Company."

The paper was first presented to the firemen and brakemen, and greatly incensed them. The brakemen have nearly all signed and returned to work, but all the Brotherhood firemen stand out and swear they will never sign the paper, and are endeavoring to get the firemen outside of the Brotherhood to go in for a general strike against the road for higher wages. There is considerable excitement, and various reports are circulated indicative of the injured feelings of the men and their determination to have what they claim as their rights.

OBITUARY.

JOHN C. GRANNIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—John C. Grannis, a prominent member of the Cleveland bar and Collector of this port under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, died this morning after a short illness, the malady being quick consumption. Mr. Grannis was born in Woodstock, Vt., in 1822. His father removed to Canada to engage in the mercantile business, and was elected a Member of the Provincial Parliament, at the breaking out of the Canadian rebellion in 1837 coming to Ohio. The son was educated at Oberlin College, and afterwards studied law in the office of the Hon. H. B. Payne, late prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination. Mr. Grannis has always been a leading spirit in city affairs, and was Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket when Grant was first elected.

LEWIS CASSARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—Mr. Lewis Cassard, of the firm of G. Cassard & Sons, pork-packers, of this city, and a brother of Mr. Gilbert Cassard, a commission-merchant of Chicago, died here to-day, in the 68th year of his age. The deceased leaves a wife, five sons, and three daughters. He was one of our wealthiest merchants.

THOMAS F. ABBOTT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—Thomas F. Abbott, of the long-established carpet firm of Abbott & Ketcham, dropped dead this morning as he was about to leave his house for his place of business.

LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 29.—An old lady named Howk was discovered in the out-building on her premises dead, having expired from an attack of heart-disease.

E. W. HOLLINGSWORTH.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—Col. E. W. Hollingsworth, a prominent business-man of Albion, this State, died this morning, aged 55. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of an Ohio regiment during the War.

H. S. DIXON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—H. S. Dixon, a member of the late Legislature, and a prominent business-man of New London, is dead.

BANQUETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—The annual banquet of the Merchants' Association of Milwaukee tonight was a very elegant affair. About 150 guests were present, and the following were the formal toasts responded to by the gentlemen named: "The Mercantile Profession," Charles I. Lester; "Manufactures Essential to the Growth and Prosperity of Our City," George [illegible]; "Mercantile Prosperity in Its Relations to Transportation," E. D. Holton; "Just and Uniform Insolvency Laws Are Important Elements to Commercial Prosperity," S. P. Burt; "Commercial Success Dependent Largely upon a Uniform Standard of Money Value Among Nations," Horace Rublee.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—The St. Paul Railroad has ordered a thirty-horse-power engine and twenty Weston's electric lights to be placed in position at the Union Depot in this city. A practical test of electric illumination will be made.

CASUALTIES.

Fruitless Search for the Bodies of the Victims of the Elgin Disaster.

The City Council Offers a Reward of $50 for Each One Recovered.

A Citizen of Dakota Meets His Death in a Remarkable Manner by Drowning.

Three Men in Pennsylvania Buried in a Caving Coal-Mine.

Two Men Crushed to Death by a Falling Building at South Minneapolis.

THE ELGIN CALAMITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 29.—Up to 10 o'clock this evening none of the bodies of those lost in yesterday's disaster have been found, although the river for miles has been scoured and dragged with grappling-hooks. The remains of no victims besides the six already reported have been recovered. A stranger, Emerson Huntley, of Barrington Centre, is reported missing, and it is thought he was one of the unknown. Probably not over eight lives were lost. The City Council held a special meeting this evening, called to devise means for recovering the bodies. A reward of $50 for each found was offered, and E. J. O'Beirne, of the watch-factory, a young man who served his apprenticeship in the navy, was instructed to go to Chicago to-morrow and get a six-oared whaling, and thoroughly drag the river between here and St. Charles, sixteen miles distant. He was instructed to hire a crew of six men acquainted with such work to assist him in the work. It will last several days. It is reported that the authorities of all cities below here on the Fox River, including St. Charles, Batavia, Geneva, Aurora, Yorkville, and Ottawa, have been asked to lay wires across the river and set watches for bodies, and that they had acted in accordance. Corbin, one of the drowned, is said to have $800 in his pockets.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., April 29.—Robert Burrows, a former citizen of Winona, but latterly of Huron, Dakota, met his death by drowning in a remarkable way at Huron on the 25th inst. He resided two and a half miles from town, and walked over in the afternoon to send a dispatch to friends in Winona. His path lay through a deep ravine, which are common in that part of the country, and which are known as dry ravines. The sides were steep, and only with difficulty climbed. He experienced no trouble in reaching Huron, but on his return with a companion after dark he stepped off into the ravine, which during his absence had suddenly become filled with water, caused by the backwater of several lakes in the near vicinity, and before his companion realized the situation he was drowned. His body had not been recovered up to this afternoon.

A CAVING MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 29.—A serious cave-in occurred in Tunnel Mine No. 2 of the Susquehanna Company at Nanticoke this afternoon. While three Polanders named Andrew Hancock, Adam Uricho, and John Martin were engaged at a work known as rubbing pillars, when the usual quantity of coal had been worked out they were all caught by the falling roof, and were undoubtedly killed instantly, but the bodies are not yet recovered.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 29.—During the storm yesterday evening Mr. Maguire, yard-master on the Iron Mountain Railroad at Bird's Point, opposite this city, was instantly killed by a tree falling upon him. He was standing on a car which was being switched at the time. The car was badly damaged.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 29.—A little 3-year-old son of Horatio Scripps, living near Bellevue Village, met with a horrible death yesterday. The mother had just set a kettle of boiling brine upon the floor, and had turned about to put a cover upon it, when the babe fell into it, scalding it so bad that it died in a few hours.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—A fatal accident occurred at the frame building No. 1,215 Sixth street, South Minneapolis, at 2 p. m. to-day. Some of the timber suddenly gave way, crushing and killing Chris Oleson and G. Gunderson, who were at work removing the timber supports to replace them with stone. The bodies were recovered by cutting away the flooring.

RUNAWAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29.—Maria Stinson Diman, daughter of the late Prof. Diman, of Brown University, was killed with a horse which had become unmanageable and dashed against a tree. Her attendant, a student of Brown, had just caught the rein, but too late. He and his horse went through the fence and over a bank-wall ten or twelve feet into the churchyard. They were little injured.

KILLED IN A MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 29.—At Goddard's Mill last night Mr. J. W. Stagt, employed as a miller, was caught in an upright shaft with a pulley attached, and was found dead this morning.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 29.—Lizzie, a 6-year-old daughter of Charles Parker, was drowned yesterday by falling into an open cistern. She was an only child.

DIED OF BURNS.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 29.—Mrs. William Van Vark, of Pella, Marion County, who was severely burned on Wednesday last while destroying the rubbish in her yard by fire, died yesterday, after a day of intense suffering.

A MILLER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 29.—J. W. Slack, the night miller in Goddard's Mills, was killed last night while at his work. On entering the mill this morning the day miller found the body literally wrapped around the main shaft.

KILLED IN A TUNNEL.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 29.—Andrew Portaick, Adam Uricho, and John Martin, were killed by the fall of a rock this afternoon in a tunnel of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 29.—A boy named Harry Bennett was badly injured last night while attempting to get on a moving freight train. He was struck on the head, and fell between the cars.

A FAMILY BADLY BURNED.

DETROIT, April 29.—James Pearson's house burned near Charlotte last night, and Mrs. Pearson and one child were fatally injured. The family slept till the roof fell in, and were all badly burned.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 29.—Jasper Keys, of the Monticello *Democrat*, is in the city, sounding the Greenbackers of Tippecanoe County with the view of establishing an organ for them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., April 29.—Arrangements have just been consummated whereby the *Weekly Press*, of this city, and the Quincy *Times*, of Quincy, in this county, are to change locations, each office transferring its own material. This city now has a Stalwart Republican sheet and a Greenback paper, besides the *Weekly Press*, which has been Greenback with Democratic proclivities, and the new paper, here will probably be Democratic, "with a tariff for revenue only." Its name has not yet been chosen. The *Weekly Press*, at Quincy, will probably be Greenback.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 29.—Patrick Foley, aged about 40 years, late last evening caused his own death by the aid of a pocket-knife, cutting himself frightfully in the bowels, through the gaping wounds of which the intestines protruded. He lived for some hours, but the doctor's skill failed, as apparently life had been voluntarily thrown away. No cause is known for the deed other than that he was tired of life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 29.—G. Hyde, a prominent brewer of Potosi, Wis., killed himself to-day by blowing out his brains. Financial troubles was the cause.

THE BUILDING LAW.

Numerous Complaints of Its Violation.

Numerous complaints have come to THE TRIBUNE office within the past few weeks of violations of the building ordinance, and alleged neglect of the Building Department of the city. Among those handed in are the following:

"The officials in the Building Department might find an instructive sight by a trip to Hammond street, which is a small thoroughfare commencing at Menominee, just west of North Franklin street. The second lot north of Menominee on the west side of Hammond street is being occupied by a fire-trap which may be within the letter of the building ordinance, but certainly is not within any reasonable distance of the spirit of the law. A two-story frame cottage in the last stages of dilapidation was moved to this location under the proper permit. The roof was of the gable order, and the owner desired to have it made flat. This is now being done, and this is allowable. Incidental to this improvement, the joists on the second floor were found to be somewhat old. They were forthwith removed and new ones placed in their stead. Then it was discovered that the sheathing on the outside was infirm, and more 'repairs' were instituted here. The roof of the adjacent shed was leaking, and it was thoroughly 'repaired' with new lumber throughout. The same system was pursued in everything, and to cap the climax, the whole structure was raised about five feet. By this ingenious system of repairs it has come to pass that hardly a vestige remains of the old cottage, and in its place has risen an unsightly square house about thirty feet front, with two full stories, and a dangerous one-story shed in the rear. Here and there a few old boards or scantling can be found, but to all practical purposes the house is new, and something should be at once done to put a stop to the 'repairing' mania which has taken possession of the builder."

AND YET ANOTHER.

On Elm street, near the corner of State, in the rear of Valentine Diener's lager-beer saloon, and owned by him, is a small frame shanty, about 18 by 28 feet, moved from Division street. It appears to have been set up so as to allow of a nine-foot basement, and repaired so; that extent that very little of the original appears. It is inclosed with new siding, and the inside work is mostly new. There will be no old work in the basement at all. Joseph Plateau is doing the carpenter work and Schultz the plastering. Just across the alley is another, which has altogether the appearance of a new house,—new siding, new floors, new plastering,—which has been moved in there from Chestnut street by one Sullivan, a carpenter by the name of Post doing the work. Next to this is a house 18 by 24 feet, which the owner, William Ricks, has moved from Cedar street. The sills and joists are on the ground. The 2 by 6 inch posts in the basement have been replaced by 2 by 4 inch scantling and sheeting torn off and placed outside, while the inside is being prepared for plastering. New sills, new posts, new floor, leaves little appearance of any old work, unless it be about two feet of the chimney, which is at present supported by a prop. Two doors south of Diener's, on State street, is another, lately purchased from Jerusalem, the brewer. A part of the old shed, which covers the entire lot, has been cut off and about eighteen feet added to the house, which will be to all intents and purposes a new addition, when completed.

A TRIBUNE reporter showed these complaints to Mr. Alexander Kirkland, the Building Inspector, and he seemed glad to have his attention drawn to them, and requested that all such things be published. He said that the office was overloaded with complaints of this nature, and, while he would like to remedy an apparently growing evil, he was powerless in the premises. In nine cases out of ten the ordinance was complied with in the letter, if not in the spirit. And, aside from that, this was too large a city and covered too great a territory for his force to be everywhere. He had but four Assistant Inspectors and one clerk to run the whole Department, and they couldn't be everywhere. So far as the Hammond street matter was concerned, George Appel was granted a permit to move the building under the provisions of the ordinance. Afterwards he took out a permit to take off the gable and put on a flat roof, and to raise the building to conform to that. He next obtained a permit to build a shelter-shed, which, of course, meant a shed open upon all sides. He undertook to violate the ordinance in letter and spirit by enclosing it with lumber, but was stopped by the Department, and obliged Thursday afternoon to commence to inclose the shed with brick. He had lived up to the letter of his permits, but violated them in spirit, over which the Inspectors had no control.

The other structures were moved and changed under permits, and were not violations of the ordinance. These were the facts.

John McDonald, James Noonan, Michael King, Maurice Joyce, and Fred Hait were before Justice Wallace yesterday charged with violating the building ordinance. McDonald, a carpenter, told the others, who are owners of sheds on Emerald avenue, near Thirty-third street, that they could raise the sheds and put basements under them. This is illegal, and both the carpenter and the owners of the buildings were arrested for trying to put in the basements as designed. Their cases were continued till the 6th of May.

THE COUNCIL.

Canvassing the Returns—Official Vote Cast for Aldermen.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair. At the call of the roll only a bare quorum of the Council was present, although several Aldermen came in later. The only business transacted was the canvassing of the returns, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Wickersham, Hulbert, and Cullerton as tellers. The count began with the Seventh Ward at 8 o'clock and finished at 11 p. m. An informal count showed that Mr. Harrison had a majority of 7,963, and there were enough votes cast for "C. Harrison," "Harrison," etc., to round up the 8,000. The vote on city officers will be formally declared Monday evening. The official returns of the Aldermanic vote are as follows:

FIRST WARD.		SECOND WARD.	
Dixon (R.)	1,470	Appleton (D.)	1,321
Burke (D.)	1,281	Billings (R.)	1,219
Scattering	2	Ballard (R.)	165
THIRD WARD.		Scattering	3
Phelps (R.)	1,542	FOURTH WARD.	
Glody (D.)	575	Wetherell (R.)	[illegible]
Scattering	1	Cady (D.)	1,325
FIFTH WARD.		Scattering	3
Sheridan (D.)	3,414	SIXTH WARD.	
Wall (Ind. D.)	[illegible]	Altpeter (S.)	1,654
Koch (R.)	487	Doerner (D.)	1,502
Scattering	1	Woolley (R.)	559
SEVENTH WARD.		EIGHTH WARD.	
Riordan (D.)	1,369	Purcell (D.)	2,051
Clowry (Ind. D.)	1,248	Ryan (Ind. D.)	1,547
Love (R.)	1,152	Oliver (R.)	1,329
Artley (S.)	163	Peeger (S.)	[illegible]
Goldwater (S.-G.)	67	TENTH WARD.	
NINTH WARD.		Nolan (R.)	1,112
Peevey (D.)	1,475	Connell (Ind. D.)	498
Daniels (R.)	1,254	Ford (Soc.)	379
Pratt (Soc.)	6	McNurney (D.)	55
McGee (Ind. D.)	2	Juleson	12
ELEVENTH WARD.		Cook	8
Dean (R.)	2,349	TWELFTH WARD.	
Fisher (Ind.)	163	Everett (R.)	3,381
THIRTEENTH WARD.		Hulbert	3
Wanner (R.)	1,409	Adams	5
Doggett (Ind.)	1,345	FOURTEENTH WARD.	
FIFTEENTH WARD.		Hirsch (R.)	1,530
Meyer (D.)	1,585	Ryan (D.)	1,429
Sickel (R.)	1,533	McGrath (Ind. R.)	547
Watman (Soc.)	41	Peterson (Soc.)	569
SEVENTEENTH WARD.		Scattering	3
Barrett (D.)	1,577	SIXTEENTH WARD.	
Cannon (R.)	1,401	Meier (Soc.)	1,416
Scattering	5	Voss (D.-R.)	1,376
		EIGHTEENTH WARD.	
		Blair (R.)	2,579
		Keller (D.)	1,083
		McGuire (Soc.)	14

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Suit Against the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company for Violation of the Sunday Law.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—The State's Attorney for this county has commenced several actions against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for violation of the Sunday law. The petition specifies the running of certain trains and employment of men, and says: The plaintiff further states that by reason of said facts the defendant, by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, became liable to fines in favor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, plaintiff as aforesaid, in the sum of $250 as follows, to-wit: One fine of $50 for running and operating said train, and six other fines of $35 each for the employment of persons engaged in work and labor upon the same, whereupon the plaintiff prays judgment against the defendant in the sum of $250 and costs.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, April 29.—The Canada, Baltic, and Hohenstaufen, from New York; the Koln, from Baltimore; and the Istrian, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Arrived, the Castor, from Amsterdam.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Meniscus Spectacles are of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, at Wagner's, Optician, 103 South Clark.

Use Redding's Russia Salve in the house, and use Redding's Russia Salve in the [illegible].

SPRING MILLINERY.

GREAT MILLINERY SALE

At 284 and 286 West Madison-st.,

NEAR MORGAN.

PARDRIDGES,

Having purchased the entire production of the largest Straw Goods House in the East, will place on our counters 250 cases of Elegant Milan Hats, in all the new and desirable shapes, at the uniform price of

45 cents.

These are not "CANTON" or "TAPES," but hats that are selling in all the Jobbing Houses at $6.00 per dozen, and being retailed at 75c or $1.00 each, everywhere.

Another Invoice of Roses at 2c each,

Selling Elsewhere at 12c.

Open until 9:30 p. m. Saturday Nights.

PARDRIDGES,

Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison-st.,

NEAR MORGAN.

MANTLES, DOLMANS, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

IMPORTED MANTLES, DOLMANS, and FINE COSTUMES!

AT LARGE CONCESSIONS FROM OPENING PRICES.

Having made extensive purchases of fine Foreign Garments, at immense reductions, we are enabled to offer rare

BARGAINS

In Satin de Lyon, Merveilleux, and Sicilian Mantles, Dolmans, and Suits.

Elegant Satin Mantles, richly trimmed with Spanish Lace and Passementerie,

$25.00!

Sold on the South Side for $35.00.

Good Satin de Lyon Dolmans, handsomely trimmed with Fringe and Passementerie,

$12.00!

Fine Silk and Satin Costumes, fully 25 per cent less than dresses of equal quality can be found elsewhere.

Washing Suits of Gingham, Seersucker, Cambric, Calico, and Linen, in endless variety.

GRADUATING SUITS,

Fine Swiss, richly trimmed with lace,

$15.00 and upward.

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Upholstery Dep't.

Artistic Fabrics FOR Furniture & Window Draperies.

Madras and Crete Muslins, In Oriental Designs and Coloring.

And an unrivaled assortment of Novelties For Interior Decoration.

New Styles Window Shades, And a Superb Stock of Lace Curtains, Bed Spreads, and Shams.

"Our Own Importation."

106-110 State-st. 56-62 Washington-st.

CARPETS.

JUDSON & CO.

N. W. cor. State & Washington-sts.

CARPETS!

NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS.

Lowest Prices.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN Curtains and Upholstery Goods!

MINERAL WATER.

BELGIAN INVIGORATING MINERAL ROCK WATER.

Pure Water is appreciated by those who regard health. This Belgian Water possesses the most pleasant taste and effectual medicinal properties of any water in this country. In all kidney, bladder, urinal or dropsical disorders it has no equal. It is wonderful as a tonic, aperient, diuretic, and in all cases of general debility and nervous prostration. Received fresh from the spring daily at 105 Jackson-st., and furnished to families with greatest care as to neatness and purity. Physicians recommend it. Call for circulars.

FRIEDRICHSHALL

NATURAL BITTERWATER owes its great reputation to the happy proportion of its ingredients. Cures Indigestion, Constipation, Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Gout, Impurities of the Blood and Skin, Eruptions and Blotches. Sold by all first-class Druggists.

THE ONLY GENUINE VICHY

Is from the Springs owned by the French Government. HAUTERIVE, For Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, CELESTINS, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc., etc. Grande Grille—Diseases of the Liver. Hopital—Diseases of the Stomach, Dyspepsia. For sale by all first-class Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers. [illegible] BOUCHE FILS & CO., New York.

MEDICATED BOUGIES.

A POSITIVE CURE

Without medicines.

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box

No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.

No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

[illegible]

Price, $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.

[illegible] J. C. ALLAN CO., P. O. Box 1533. [illegible] New York.

PARASOLS.

THE "MERCEDES" PARASOL!

By a novel arrangement, the unsightly and awkward projecting stick is abolished, and the whole appearance of the Parasol, including the top, is made of the same material. This Parasol, when open, forms a graceful curve, and becomes more of an article of dress than formerly. Mechanism and Design patented April 5, 1881. For sale (at Wholesale only) by the Sole Manufacturers,

WRIGHT BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia. New York. Boston. [illegible]

MOTOPATHY.

[illegible]

MOTOPATHY: The only treatment known [illegible] that invariably cures Catarrh and Throat Disease. Twenty-seven years' experience [illegible] and author of the best Treatise on Catarrh ever published in the English Language. Sent [illegible] Pamphlet. [illegible]

RANGES, &c.

Ranges

[illegible]

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Royal S. Carr, Who Slew an Indian, Hanged at Windsor, Vt.

The Indian Had a Wife Whom Royal and Chester Carr Coveted.

Execution at Towsontown, Md., of John Gothard, Who Killed Joseph Woods.

The Murderer a Negro, Who Was Wrought into Fury by a Quarrel.

How Marshall Baxter Decoyed a Husband from Home and Murdered Him.

How Marshall Baxter Dangled at the End of a Rope Yesterday, in Charlotte, N. C.

ROYAL S. CARR.

WINDSOR, Vt., April 29.—Royal S. Carr, convicted of murdering W. W. Murcommuck, Dec. 7, 1878, was hanged here to-day. The crime for which Royal S. Carr to-day suffered the extreme penalty of the law was the killing of a half-breed Indian in December, 1878. In 1874, Carr was released from the Vermont State Prison at Windsor, where he had been serving a ten years' sentence for another murder which he had committed. He went to live with his cousin (Chester Carr) in Worcester, about nine miles from Montpelier, the Capital of Vermont, working as a common laborer in the vicinity. At that time there lived in the neighborhood one William Wallace Murcommuck, a half-breed Indian, and a basket-maker by trade, who had a wife of prepossessing appearance, Hattie Kenney, of Lyme, N. H. She was about 20 years of age, Murcommuck was 30, and Carr 45. Both Royal and Chester Carr wanted

TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF THE WOMAN,

and the best way to get her appeared to be to put her husband out of the way. In December, 1878, the Murcommucks were visiting the Carrs. On the 11th of that month Royal Carr induced Murcommuck to go on a hunting expedition with him. Just before they started Chester Carr filled the indian's gun with water. Royal and Murcommuck having reached a lonely spot in a dense forest, the former dropped behind the latter and shot him through the shoulder, subsequently, as it appeared, dispatching the Indian with a revolver which he carried. Carr dragged the body into some underbrush and concealed it. He then returned home. Murcommuck failing to put in an appearance, suspicion was directed against Royal Carr, who, when interrogated by his cousin Chester, remarked: "The Indian is up in the woods, and I guess he will stay there." Chester communicated this information to the neighbors, and

THEN SKIPPED OUT.

Search for Murcommuck was instituted, and the fourth day after the murder his body was discovered. Royal Carr was indicted by the Grand Jury, and at the September (1879) term of the Washington County Court he was convicted of murder in the first degree. The Supreme Court overruled exceptions taken by prisoner's counsel, and, on Oct. 28, 1880, Carr was sentenced to be hung on the 29th of April, 1881. A fruitless appeal was made to the Legislature, and also to the Governor. In the meantime Carr confessed his crime to his counsel, Sheriff Tuttle, the jailer at Montpelier, and to the Legislative Committee which investigated his case. It seems that after he was lodged in jail, and before the trial, Carr told his fellow-prisoners that the Indian had appeared to him and told him that he didn't blame him (Royal), but that Chester Carr was the real culprit. After the trial he said one morning that the Indian's spirit had appeared to him again, and had again told him that he felt no enmity toward him. Carr, like most ignorant men, was very superstitious. At length, about a week after the trial, one of his fellow-prisoners read an article in some newspaper about the trial, and in which the circumstances of the murder were graphically depicted.

CARR BROKE DOWN,

and told of his connection with the murder. His counsel were sent for, and that evening Carr made a clean confession to them and the other parties alluded to above, laying, however, the principal portion of the blame upon Chester Carr, who, he asserted, had "put up the job." He strongly asseverated that he never would have killed the Indian but for Chester, who forced him to the act. On the 15th of the present month Gov. Farnham and Judge Redfield of the Supreme Court heard the petition of Carr's counsel for a reprieve for their client till after Jan. 1, 1883. The main argument for a reprieve was that no session of the Legislature has commenced since sentence was passed. The statute reads: "No person so sentenced shall be executed previous to the 1st day of January next after the close of a session of the Legislature next following said sentence." The petitioners claimed that the statute should be construed to mean an entire session. The Governor, after consultation with Judge Redfield, denied the request for a reprieve. So the law was allowed to take its course, though some doubt did, and does, exist in the minds of some Vermonters whether Executive clemency would have been misplaced in Carr's case, it being argued that his imbecile condition made him, in a measure, irresponsible for his acts.

JOHN GOTHARD.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—John Gothard, the murderer, was hanged at Towsontown at 10:09 o'clock this morning. His body was cut down at 10:20, when it was found that his neck had been broken by the fall. The wife of his victim witnessed the execution from a window in the jail in front of the gallows. Only a few spectators were allowed to enter the jail, but the crowd outside, particularly of negroes, was very large.

THE CRIME.

The victim of Gothard's brutal crime was a well-to-do farmer, named Joseph Woods, who resided at a place called Patapsco Neck, in the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, a distance of about two miles from this city. On the night of December 2, 1880, Woods had just returned to his home with a wagon-load of provisions. Gothard, who had been in his employ but a short time, was called upon to assist him in unhitching the horses. The negro replied that he knew nothing about horses, and averred his intention of leaving the farm, at the same time demanding back pay. An altercation ensued, which was ended by Gothard seizing an ax and dealing Woods a blow which sent him reeling to the ground under the wagon. Although bleeding profusely from a deep cut on the head, the wounded man staggered to his feet, and attempted to reach the house, calling for help.

HIS WIFE,

hearing his cries, rushed out, but the night was so extremely dark that she was unable to see more than a few yards before her, and returned for a lamp. As she reached the threshold she saw Gothard belaboring her husband with a club, while he was creeping along the ground, feebly trying to defend himself. After dealing the first blow the would-be murderer had dropped the ax, arming himself with a billet of wood, and, on seeing the woman, struck at her, as she stood in the doorway, knocking the lamp from her hand. Her husband had previously dropped insensible, but his assailant, unable to complete his murderous work, felled Mrs. Woods to the ground with his bludgeon. He then grasped a gun which was standing in the doorway, but, before he had time to discharge it Mrs. Wood summoned sufficient strength to shut the door, after dragging in her husband. The weapon was immediately after fired through a panel, its contents entering the abdomen of the farmer, inflicting a frightful wound, from which he expired a few days afterwards. Gothard was captured during the night and lodged in jail, despite several attempts to lynch him by the enraged people of the neighborhood. At the trial, which took place at Towson, on Jan. 12, 1881, it was elicited in the evidence of Mrs. Wood that her husband had caught up the gun to defend himself, but was pounced upon by the murderer, who tore it from him and knocked him to the earth with the butt. It was afterwards found that two bullets had entered his body, his injuries causing him fearful agony until he was released from pain by death.

THE HANGING.

On Tuesday last, under the direction of Sheriff [illegible], the gallows was erected immediately in the rear of the jail, facing east, and is the one upon which Hawkins, Pritchard, and Palmer, all colored, were executed,—the last execution at that place having occurred in 1875, when Hawkins was hung for rape on a white girl. Gothard maintained throughout his imprisonment a sullen indifference to his fate, and created very little sympathy by his demeanor. The Rev. Mr. Scott, colored, of the Methodist Protestant Church at Towson, was in attendance during the latter part of the man's confinement, and endeavored to impress upon him the necessity of preparing himself for the next world. Little if any impression was made upon him up to the hour of his being marched from the jail to-day, when he began to realize the probability of some "hot future," and gave evidence of contrition in singing some Moody hymns and uttering short prayers. On Tuesday last the Rev. Mr. Melvin, of the Methodist Protestant Church, visited Annapolis with a petition to Gov. Hamilton, asking a stay of execution, that the mental condition of Gothard might be inquired into. As an offset to that effort, the State officers communicated the fact to the Governor that much of the peculiarity of the prisoner was affected, for the evident purpose of having such intercession effective. Yesterday he made a full confession. Gothard was of a singularly repulsive appearance, being of a very low type, bordering on the semi-barbarous, over the usual hight, having measured six feet two inches, rather spare, very long arms, with immense hands. It would be difficult to give a pen picture of a more

REPULSIVE-LOOKING MAN.

He was born at Salisbury, Somerset County, this State, and was 33 years old, though he appeared older. He was owned by Mr. George Salisbury up to the time of President Lincoln's celebrated proclamation. When he became a free man he worked for a while as a wharf-hand in this city. Leaving here for Washington, he became somewhat notorious from his dissolute habits. Apparently intending to reform, he returned to this city and sought work as a dredger, oystering in the Chesapeake, at which he remained up to three months before the murder, when he was committed to Bayview Asylum as a sick pauper. After recovering sufficiently, he was employed by Mr. Joseph Woods, whom he murdered on the 2d day of last December, after living with the deceased for two weeks. It may be stated that during Gothard's wanderings about seven years ago he returned to his mother's home near Salisbury on a visit, and during his stay there his mother, who had accumulated some little money, was taken seriously ill with cramps in her stomach and died an hour thereafter. Gothard then left, with some of his deceased parent's effects, under a cloud of suspicion, but as the victim was colored but little attention was paid to it. Gothard had a wife and two sons living, so he said, but he knew nothing of their whereabouts.

MARSHALL BAXTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 29.—Marshall Baxter, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Robert Hennegan, Jan. 17 last. Baxter got up early this morning, and ate sparingly of the breakfast prepared for him. After receiving a few calls from his intimate friends, he was left with his religious adviser, a colored man, and seemed to experience much comfort from his ministrations. At midday he left his cell and mounted the scaffold with a firm step. He spoke briefly, and acknowledged his crime. The execution, under the State law, was strictly private, and was witnessed by few, although a large crowd gathered on the outside of the jail wall. After speaking, he said he was ready. He died easily.

THE CRIME.

On the 28th of January last a number of the citizens of this county met in the neighborhood of McSaulin's mill with the purpose of organizing an expedition to look for Robert Hennegan, a worthy colored man who had been missing for about two weeks. He had left home on the night when his wife last saw him, for the purpose of attending a game of cards to which he had been summoned by a message from Marshall Baxter. The message was brought by John Gray, and the card party to which Hennegan was invited consisted of Baxter, Coy Ross, and Edward Harris. John Gray brought the message to Hennegan's house on a Monday night, and told him that Marshall Baxter had sent for him. Hennegan declined to go, and said he was busy shucking corn. Gray thereupon offered to stay behind and do the work for him, to which Hennegan agreed, and he went off leaving Gray at his house. Gray and Baxter had both been criminally intimate with Hennegan's wife, and on the night of the card-party Gray remained in the house all night with the woman, who herself knew that the party had been gotten up for the very purpose of getting her husband away from the house. That was the last time she saw Hennegan alive. The citizens after making inquiries organized

A SEARCHING PARTY

consisting of 100 men, and they determined to ferret out the deep mystery. One of the parties went to what was known as McCorkle's Creek, and with a long pole began probing all the pools in the creek. One of these, larger than the others, had been unsuccessfully searched, and the party had passed on some steps, when John Gray, who was standing near, remarked, "Stick the pole down there," and at the same time pointed to a part of the pool which had been passed. This suggestion was acted upon, and something unusual was felt under the muddy water, and the body of Bob Hennegan was drawn out. Around the neck a heavy chain plow-trace had been fastened with a running noose. The head was beaten into a pulp, but the body was in a state of almost perfect preservation, having been protected from the air by the water. As it emerged John Gray was observed to turn his back and walk away, without once looking. About 400 yards from the pool in which the corpse had been found, and in a path running through an old field, signs of a violent scuffle were seen. A pool of blood, partly covered, had clotted and dried. A pistol which was known to have belonged to Hennegan was found near by, and

A KNOTTED CLUB,

which had been cut from the branch of a matured Spanish oak, and carefully trimmed for the hand. Bob Hennegan's pipe was also found a few steps off. For about 300 yards through the pines a plainly-marked trail over which the murdered man had been dragged could be traced. The place where Hennegan's body was found was near the house of Harris, where the card-party had taken place, and which was Hennegan's destination on the night of his disappearance. The criminal intimacy known to have existed between Hennegan's widow and Gray and Baxter led to her arrest also, but nothing could be proven against her, and she was discharged. Gray, becoming frightened from the start, turned State's evidence. From his testimony, corroborated by the evidence, it appeared that Hennegan had discovered the unholy relations existing between his wife and Baxter, and told his wife that he intended to poison the man who was wronging him. She informed Baxter of her husband's threats, and Baxter in turn communicated what had transpired to Gray. Thereupon Baxter decided to get Hennegan out of the way by murdering him, and sent Gray to decoy him. Baxter accompanied by Coy Ross waylaid him, and the former with one blow from a club crushed in the unfortunate man's head, after which the body was dragged to the creek and thrown in. Baxter was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged Friday, the 29th of April. He received his doom coolly.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

About 200 people witnessed the game between the Chicagos and Lake Views yesterday afternoon. The amateur team presented a professional pitcher, Taylor, late of San Francisco, who was well supported behind the bat by Yott, but who was batted for fifteen singles and twenty-four totals. Kelly and Burns each got in a three-baser, Williamson two doubles, and Anson, Dalrymple, and Corcoran one each. On the Lake View side Taylor and Carroll were the only ones to hit clean, the former for a single and a double, and the latter for a single. Corcoran pitched three innings, and then gave place to Goldsmith, and between them eleven men struck out in seven innings. The Lake Views got an unearned run in the second inning on errors by Anson and Burns. Williamson relieved Flint back of the bat for four innings, and caught without a flaw; Piercy covering third and Nichols right field.

The score was as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Lake View	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	8	1	1	0	4	0	*	—14

This afternoon at 3:30 the first championship game of the season takes place here, the Cleveland and Chicago teams being the contestants. The visitors arrived last evening, and will present their very strongest nine. It is hardly necessary to remark that Chicago will do the same.

DECORATION-DAY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., April 28.—At the last regular meeting of the Streator Post G. A. R. it was decided to observe Decoration-Day in a more impressive way than usual. An extract from Gen. Wagner's orders was read, which fully set forth the plan to be observed,—that on the 30th day of May not a single grave of a soldier or sailor should want to be covered by flowers and mounted with the stripes and stars of our country; also that on the Sabbath preceding Decoration-Day, being May 29, all posts should attend divine service to prepare themselves for the solemn duties of the day following. The post decided to ask the business-houses to close their doors during a part of the day. All civil and military societies of the city are invited to take part in the exercises. The Post will attend service at the M. E. Church May 29.

TREATED FOR MENTAL DISORDER.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., April 29.—Asa T. Barron, for years one of the proprietors of Twin Mountain, Fabyan, and Crawford Hotels in the White Mountains, was to-day taken to Winchendon for treatment for mental derangement.

THE RAILROADS.

High Rates, and Not a Division of Business, the Sole Object of the Eastern Pool.

Will the Switchmen Strike?—That Is the Question at Present.

Council Bluffs Protests Against the New Government Union Pacific Directors.

Omaha Retorts that C. B.'s Charges Are All a Pack of Lies.

Judicial Decision that a Railroad Cannot Do the Business of an Express Corporation.

THE EASTERN POOL.

The meeting of the "High Joints" in New York during the last two days has been devoid of results as far as the correction of the wrong done to Western shippers by advancing east-bound grain rates without a single day's notice is concerned. The question of rectifying the wrong was not brought up for consideration, the Eastern trunk-line managers declaring that they were justified in taking the step they did, and that they did not care for the resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade or the Western shippers.

The principal work performed by the meeting was an attempt to strengthen the present pooling arrangement so as to enable the Eastern trunk lines to continue to dictate terms to the Western roads and keep their heels upon the necks of Western shippers. The managers of the Western roads seemed to be reluctant to make a new arrangement, that did not give them the same opportunities as the Eastern lines enjoyed. While the trunk-line managers insisted that the Western lines should pool their business at all the different gateways, they were not willing to accept the same terms at Buffalo and other Eastern points where they took the business. Now it has heretofore been shown that nearly all the difficulties from which the Eastern pool lately suffered were brought about by the very fact that the business coming to Buffalo and other Eastern points is not re-divided among the New York trunk-lines. This left the hands of the Eastern trunk-lines untied, while those of the Western lines were shackled. The New York trunk-lines could send agents to this market and cut the rates to their hearts' content. The cut in grain rates a few weeks ago which caused all the bad feeling among shippers was brought about by this failure of pooling the business from Buffalo as well as from other Western gateways. The New York trunk-line managers evidently do not think that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander also, or else they could have no objection in accepting the same terms that they impose upon their Western connections. The Eastern pool as now organized could not last for a week were it not for the fact that the trunk lines control most of their Western connections and the managers of the Western roads dare not say "boo" for fear of gaining the ill-will of their bosses.

It is not at all possible that the 30-cent rate on grain can be maintained any longer than the contracts made at the 25-cent rate will last, which will be about two to three weeks longer. As soon as these contracts are disposed of, and the roads will want new business, they will cut the rates again and fill themselves up with more contracts. As Commissioner Fink decrees that under such circumstances no notice of an advance in rates as provided by the pooling arrangement is required, shippers will stand in continued danger throughout the summer of being "knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite." The trunk lines are certain to keep this thing up as long as Western shippers take no more dangerous action than passing harmless resolutions.

The fact has also been heretofore mentioned that, although the provisions of the pool are enforced as against the shippers, they are not carried out as against the railroads themselves. In fact, as far as the railroads are concerned there is no pool in existence. Although the agreement is to pool the tonnage and each road is to get a certain percentage of the business, yet there has been no equalization since the pool was formed, and each road gets all the business it can. The differences in percentages now are so large that even if an attempt were made to equalize it would be almost impossible to do so. The tonnage report of the Chicago roads of April 23 shows that the Michigan Central has carried since the formation of the pool 24,000 tons less than its regular percentage. The Baltimore & Ohio is 18,000 tons short, and the Grand Trunk has run behind in less than a year 50,000 tons. The Lake Shore has run over 40,000 tons. The Fort Wayne is ahead 21,000 tons, and the Pan-Handle 40,000 tons. The question of equalizing this business was discussed at the New York meeting, but of course nothing was done, for none of the roads was willing to turn over its surplus to a rival line.

As regards the live-stock pool the same condition of affairs existed, and the Grand Trunk has run so far behind its allowance on this class of business that it is utterly impossible for it to make up the loss. Although the Grand Trunk is reported to have offered to let some of its shortage go, yet nothing was accomplished. All this goes to show that the only object of keeping up the Eastern pool any longer is to maintain as high rates as possible, and to prevent the shippers from combining against any of the lines to obtain redress.

THE SWITCHMEN.

Considerable anxiety is manifested among railway employés as well as among railway officials regarding the threatened strike of the switchmen May 2. The switchmen, as far as can be ascertained, seemed to be determined to force the railroad into a compliance with their demands—namely: to pay them $3 a day first-class and $2.75 per day for helpers. The railroads seem to be equally determined not to pay any such wages, on the ground that they are excessive, although they declare their willingness to make fair concessions. The Northwestern now pays its switchmen the highest wages paid by any road in the city,—$70 per month to first-class day men and $75 a month to first-class night men; $60 a month for day helpers and $65 for night helpers. The Illinois Central pays the same wages, with the exception that first-class night men get $73.50. The Grand Trunk pays $60 to all the day men and $70 to all the night men. The other roads in the city pay the same or a little more. The Superintendents of the various roads centering in this city held a meeting last evening at the office of General Superintendent Jeffery, of the Illinois Central, to consider what action had best be taken in the premises. They were all of the opinion that the demand of the switchmen is excessive and unjust for the kind of labor they perform, and they seemed to think that if all the roads should agree to pay the same wages that the Northwestern is now paying the switchmen ought to be satisfied. Considerable ill-feeling was caused by the statement that the Alton (which was not represented) had offered to pay $2.90 per day to first-class day and night men and $2.50 to second-class day and night men. It was also stated that the Alton men had accepted the compromise. But this does not signify by any means that if the men on other roads should strike there would be no strike on the Alton, for the above terms are not those which the strikers demand, and if the Alton men should want to work the Union men might prevent them from doing so.

Nothing of a decisive nature was accomplished last evening, except that all those present expressed their determination that they would rather accept a strike than pay such wages as demanded by the Union men. Another meeting will be held Monday morning, when some concerted action on the part of the railroads will be agreed upon. The railroad officials say they would find no difficulty in finding good and experienced men to take the places of the strikers, provided proper protection could be afforded those men. The switchmen, they say, are a reckless set, and will use every means to prevent other men from working. They talk of organizing in the event of a strike squads of special policemen to protect those that are willing to work.

The number of switchmen employed by the roads here is not very large. There are about 500 in all. The Pan-Handle has about 30, the Milwaukee & St. Paul 40, the Illinois Central 50, the Michigan Central 60, the Burlington 60, the Northwestern 50, the Alton 40, the Lake Shore 60, the Rock Island 60, the Grand Trunk 20, the Fort Wayne 50, the Wabash 20, and the Eastern Illinois 15.

PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN.

The hearing of the argument in the foreclosure case of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad on the intervening petition of the Towns of Reading and Pekin to stop the proposed sale of the road yesterday under the second mortgage, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Drummond.

Col. Cooper concluded his argument and was followed by Mr. G. W. Kretzinger, on behalf of the Trustee. The latter claimed, first, that it being shown that the contract was authorized to be executed at a meeting of the stockholders, which contract provided for the execution of the second mortgage and the issue of the bonds thereunder, the performance of that contract on the part of the contractor to whom the bonds were to be issued was complete authority for the execution of the same on the part of the Railroad Company through its agents and officers, without further action on the part of the Directors. In law, when a contract was authorized by the stockholders and executed under such authority, the performance of it needed no further action of the stockholders to authorize a performance. Second, that even if there had been no such consideration for the bonds, they having passed to a stranger, the accounting must be had between the stockholders and offending parties, and could not involve the Trustee.

Mr. G. C. Campbell contended that the record of the Company clearly showed the execution of the second trust-deed, and the issue of the bonds thereunder was expressly authorized by subsequent action of the stockholders and Directors of the Company. That there were no issues presented by the petition which would authorize action on the part of the Court by reason of laches. Lastly, the record of the mortgage in the various counties through which the road ran was public notice of its existence.

The Judge intimated that he ought to have legal proof of such charges as were made in the petition that the bonds were issued without consideration. He did not think the petition showed enough facts to justify postponing the sale, but require more proof. After some further discussion, Col. Cooper was given time in which to procure the depositions of Moses Taylor, F. H. Hinckley, Ralph Plumb, and others in support of his petition. In the meantime the sale is postponed for thirty days.

MELDRUM'S SUCCESSOR.

The question who is to be the successor to the late R. C. Meldrum as General Western Freight Agent of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad in this city is now being generally discussed in railroad circles. There are two names mentioned for the place, Mr. C. W. Randall, for many years Mr. Meldrum's Chief Assistant, and Mr. William Borner, Local Freight Agent of the Fort Wayne at this point. Both are excellent and capable men and fully qualified to fill the position. The probabilities are, however, that Mr. Randall will get the place. He has fairly earned that recognition by the able and successful manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the office during the last six months. He has not only succeeded in keeping up the business of the road to the regular pool percentages, but has run it far ahead. He is very popular with the shippers and the officials of the other railroads centering in this city, and they all would be highly gratified if he should receive the deserved promotion. Mr. Borner, whose name is also mentioned in connection with the position, is too valuable a man in his present place to be transferred to other fields. As a local freight agent he has no superior in the country, and the excellent system of handling freight at the Fort Wayne freight houses here is his work, and it would be a hard job to find an equally good man to take his present place.

A BUSINESS BOOM.

The Grand Trunk Railway is doing an immense freight traffic at this point at present. It has largely increased its facilities for handling freight. In addition to its commodious freight depot on Twelfth street and Third avenue it has secured all the team trucks and the two Wabash freight-houses at Seventeenth street. It also has put the streets fronting the freight-houses in good condition and is doing everything possible to accommodate its patrons. But yet it is unable to keep up with the demands on account of the tardiness of shippers to remove their goods from the freight-houses as fast as they arrive, and a freight blockade is imminent. To avoid a stoppage of business on account of such blockade the Grand Trunk finds itself compelled to give notice to shippers that hereafter all goods remaining in the depot over twenty-four hours will be sent to store and demurrage charges placed upon all unloaded cars remaining on track beyond that length of time.

THE FLOODS.

The railroads have got over the troubles brought on by the overflow of the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, and all the lines running to that point are again able to run to the Union Pacific Transfer Depot without difficulty or delay. The river at that point is steadily falling, and no further floods are anticipated at that point this season.

At Kansas City the condition of affairs is growing worse and the river is still rising. None of the roads from the East have been able to enter that city for several days past except the Chicago & Alton and the Missouri Pacific. Yesterday the water rose up to the Missouri Pacific tracks also, flooding them for some distance, so that trains on that line cannot get in or out. The Chicago & Alton is now the only road from the East that is still able to run through into Kansas City. Should the river continue to rise during the night it is very likely that the Alton will also be flooded, but it is generally believed that the flood has reached its highest and that the waters will begin to recede soon.

THEY PROTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 29.—At a meeting of the Council Bluffs Board of Trade, held at their rooms to-day, a vigorous protest against the appointment of the new Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad was adopted. The reason for this action arises from the fact that Iowa is ignored, and from the further fact that the appointments of George W. Frost, of Omaha, and Aug. Kountz, of New York, are virtually Omaha appointments. Mr. Kountz has resided in Omaha for the past quarter of a century, and recently removed to New York to take charge of the banking business of Kountz Bros. there. The firm has also a banking-house at Omaha and one at Denver. These various banks carry heavy deposits of Union Pacific funds, and Augustus Kountz is their representative head, being the oldest brother and leading mind of the Kountz Bros.' interest. He has a magnificent home in Omaha, and his residence in New York City is considered to be temporary, and in the interest of a banking business radiating from the parent bank at Omaha. It is well known here that the interests of the Government will not be considered by Mr. Kountz as a Director when conflicting between the Government and Union Pacific, as such appointment is a virtual disregard of the spirit of the law providing for filling the Directory of the Union Pacific Company. Even more distasteful is the appointment of George W. Frost, who for many years was the Purchasing Agent of the Union Pacific Company, and whose only business, until he was appointed an Indian Agent under President Hayes, was that of a salaried employé of the Union Pacific Company. Mr. Frost also resides in Omaha, and it is well known that he is a mere tool of the Union Pacific Company, whose recommendation, it is believed here, must have been used in the interest of these appointments in this matter. Iowa has been completely ignored, and the feeling of distrust and disappointment is universal here, and extends throughout the entire State.

OMAHA, Neb., April 29.—The action of the Council Bluffs Board of Trade this evening protesting against the appointment of Aug. Kountz, of New York, and George W. Frost, of Omaha, as Government Directors of the Union Pacific Road, is based on a perversion—a misrepresentation—of the facts, as the Omaha *Republican* will clearly show to-morrow morning. Mr. Kountz took up his residence in New York some ten years ago, and not only has he not been a resident of this city, but he has visited here infrequently since he left. He does not own a residence here. The Union Pacific Road does not deposit, and has not deposited, its funds with the Kountz Bros., either here or in New York. Mr. Frost was some ten years ago Purchasing Agent of the Union Pacific during the period of its construction, but since his connection with the road was severed at the time he has neither been its agent nor has his name been on its pay-roll in any capacity. Indeed, for the last six years he has been prominently identified with the partisan faction in this State which has been politically inimical to the Union Pacific Road. Iowa has, in the person of Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, a Director of the Union Pacific, who is recognized as one of its leading responsible managers. The Council Bluffs protest is simply a piece of lying bunkum, devised for effect on Secretary Kirkwood in the matter of appointments which it happens that the Union Pacific has not sought to have made.

A NEW BLOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 29.—The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company has been building a block for the general offices and the land department of the road here,—a building 65 by 105 feet in size, three lofty stories high above a well lighted basement of brick and stone,—one of the most substantial, convenient, and perfect structures for its purpose in the country. It is almost ready for occupation, and to-night was dedicated by a social gathering for the pleasure of all the railroad men of the city and their friends. There were speeches by Lieut.-Gov. Crosby, W. O. Hughart, President of the road, Allan Bourne of Detroit, J. W. Smith of Toledo, and others, vocal and instrumental music, and refreshments for the thousands of ladies and gentlemen who thronged the spacious rooms. The new offices, which, with site, cost about $50,000, will be occupied on or before June 1, and are a source of pride to the city and their owners.

MUST DISCONTINUE IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—Judge Baxter, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, referred again to the custom of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company doing its own express business. He said he knew this to be the fact from his own observation. The business had been undertaken by the Receiver without the consent of the Court. It was beyond the power granted to the Company in its charter, and was against the public interest. If a railroad can do an express business they can build and operate hotels, purchase coal-fields and mine the coal, and engage in a great variety of business, to the determent of private enterprises. The Court would, therefore, order the Receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi to discontinue the doing of express business on that line. At the request of counsel for the road the entry will not be made until Receiver King is notified and can reach Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Whatever Judge Speirs' decision on Monday in the matter of Northern Pacific may be, the Philadelphia holders do not worry in the least. They know that the Company has the money in hand to go on with the road, and that it will be completed to the Pacific coast inside of three years. Mr. Villard showed that he felt the weakness of his position by the offer which he made to the counsel of the Company last week. It was that Mr. Villard would withdraw his suit if the principal holders of the $18,000,000 new stock would consent to pool or tie up $10,000,000 of the stock. The other condition was that Mr. Villard be allowed two members of the Board of Directors of the Company. Mr. Villard's offer was not considered of such a character as to be placed before the Board of Inspectors for consideration, much less action. The story that negotiations were going on got to the street, and the prospect of a settlement was exaggerated and stock went up $2 or more. The owners of the new stock remain in a most equitable frame of mind. For years their stock has been locked up just as it is now, and a further arrangement to tie it up indefinitely would not alter their position at all. They hold the stock for the future, and the daily quotations do not affect them, as they believe the stock will enhance eventually in price. The policy of the management is to go on and build the road as soon as possible without the slightest reference to street operations. The general feeling among the friends of the management of the Northern Pacific is that Mr. Villard's capital is not large enough to enable him to get control, while events have made his investment an awkward one up to this time, though not a losing one.

There is a good deal of buncombe in the report that the Philadelphia stockholders of the Texas & Pacific objected to the consolidation with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern without a concession of 10 per cent. There is a much larger interest in the latter road than in the former in this city at this time, for one Philadelphia banker who is in the Marquand interest is a large owner and represents about 10,000 shares of the stock, while the Philadelphia holders of Texas & Pacific are few. Jay Gould bought other stock than that of Col. Scott when he took the Presidency. Col. B. K. Jamison, a banker of this city, sold him all his stock, and at the same time offered his resignation from the Board, but Mr. Gould asked him to hold on until the next meeting. In part payment for Col. Scott's interest, Jay Gould drew his check on the Fourth National Bank of New York for $3,400,000, which was the largest check ever drawn in the city on any bank.

COURT DECISION.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Clemens Oskamp, a jeweler of this city, sent a small parcel of jewelry to Indiana, using the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Express as the medium of transportation. Oskamp neglected to state the value of the parcel. The parcel was never delivered, and the railway refused to pay Oskamp $300, the value of the contents, but denied its liability for a greater sum than $50, the limit named on the receipt for parcels without declared value. Oskamp entered suit in the United States Court, and Judge Baxter yesterday gave judgment for the full amount claimed on the ground that the Railroad Company had no right to engage in an express business, and that it was doing so without authority of law.

BACK FROM CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—Mr. S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, who has been spending several months in California, reached Kansas City last night by special car from San Francisco, over the Southern route. Mr. Clark is greatly improved in health, and states his intention of at once resuming the management of the Union Pacific Road upon his arrival at Omaha. Accompanied by his family, he left this evening over the Missouri Pacific Road for Sedalia, where he will take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road for Moberly, and then, if possible, he will reach Omaha over the Wabash Road. If not he will continue to Chicago.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—The Cincinnati Southern Railway Trustees, in connection with the Sinking Fund Commissioners, to-day adopted the form of conditions for the sale of the road to be presented to bidders. They also began the consideration of forms of lease, but proceeded only so far as to decide that the term of lease shall be seventy-five years.

PARLOR CATTLE-CARS.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The first parlor cattle-car left to-night for New York. It contained twenty cattle; weight, 28,500 pounds. The cattle are in separate compartments, and are to be bedded, watered, and groomed on the cars, reaching New York Monday morning.

ITEMS.

Mr. A. S. Nichols, Agent of the Michigan Central at Michigan City, has been appointed General Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago at that point.

Mr. Samuel B. Jones has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Omaha.

The Erie & Chicago Line will remove its office in this city May 1 from the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets to the commodious office formerly occupied by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, at the northeast corner of Clark and Washington streets.

Mr. H. G. Bird, for many years prominently connected with the freight department of the Grand Trunk Railway in this city, and one of the most faithful and efficient employés of that road, has been appointed Agent in charge of all the freight-houses of the Grand Trunk in the Chicago district.

Mr. C. P. Huntington, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, announces officially the appointment of Mr. C. W. Smith as General Manager of this road, with headquarters at Richmond, Va. He will assume the duties of his new position May 1. Mr. Huntington also gives notice that Gen. William C. Wickham, the Second Vice-President, who has heretofore had general charge of the executive and operating departments on the lines of this road, will after that date have charge of matters appertaining to the Executive Department.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern from April 1 to April 29 brought here 6,500 emigrants, mostly Scandinavians and Germans, who went West and Northwest to locate in those sections of the country. The Michigan Central brought here 500 more emigrants yesterday. They consisted in about equal numbers of Canadians and Europeans, and are destined for all parts in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. The Michigan Central people calculate that their emigration business for the month of April will foot up about 13,000 emigrants.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has just issued a new passenger tariff to all points on its lines to go into effect May 1. The new rates from St. Paul to Fargo will be $9.40 first-class and $7 second-class; to Bismarck $16.10 first-class and $12.85 second-class; to the Little Missouri, $27.15 first-class and $17.90 second-class. The rates for land explorers' tickets from St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Duluth to Fargo and return will be $14, and to Jamestown and return $18.40. The facilities for doing passenger business via the "Bismarck Route" are much better than in previous seasons,—it being a Government mail and express route.

The earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the week April 16 to 23 were $158,955.77 against $141,856.90 for the corresponding week in 1880.

The excellent showing this road is just now making is due to the fact that for some days past it has been the only road from this city able to run into Kansas City, all the other lines being prevented on account of the high water in the Missouri River. In consequence the bulk of the business for Missouri River points has gone to the Alton.

The gross earnings of the Alton, from Jan. 1, 1881, to April 23, were $1,902,170.91, against $2,052,479.94 for the corresponding period in 1880, a decrease thus far of $150,309.03.

A MISSING DEPUTY TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., April 29.—H. L. Bogert, Deputy City Treasurer, has been missing since the evening of the 27th. There are conflicting theories as to his disappearance, some believing he has absconded, others that he has been foully dealt with. He had on his person about $1,175 of the city funds. The city will lose nothing, as Treasurer Riley is responsible. Bogert is a clerk in the Post-Office, and leaves a family consisting of a wife and one child. It is the whole topic of conversation, and the prevailing opinion is that he has left for parts unknown. Sam Robey, a one-armed potato-buyer, admits taking him to Juneau to meet the train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The case is becoming interesting.

AN EXCURSION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—The second New England excursion in through cars of the Rock Island Road arrived this evening, coming in over the Chicago & Alton track, owing to a washout at Harlem, opposite this city. The excursion numbers 100, and are equally divided in residence between Boston and vicinity and Philadelphia, like that which preceded it. The excursion includes many men of large wealth, and all are enthusiastic regarding the enjoyment of the trip.

EFFECTS OF BAD WATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 29.—The worst case of typhoid-fever known here this year comes from the Village of Ceresco, six miles west of here. A family by the name of Weaver live in a log hut in the centre of a marsh upon a raised island. There were eight persons in the family,—six children and the parents. They have obtained their drinking water from a barrel sunk into the ground, into which flowed the water of the marsh, pregnant with miasma. During the winter the ice purified the water, but now that warm weather has set in the entire family have been stricken with the fatal disease, and yesterday, during twenty-four hours, three of the children died, and to-day two more, making five deaths in only two days. The remaining child is not expected to live, and the parents are very sick. The first that was known of the matter was their applying a few days ago to the Poormaster for assistance, and when their condition was ascertained a physician was immediately called. When taken with the fever they vomit terribly, and convulsions soon follow, ended by their death. Immediately after their death the bodies all turn black, indicating that it is the most virulent form of the disease.

JARRETT'S DEFALCATION.

It Is a Shadow Less than $60,000.

Gross Negligence on the Part of the Old Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of Township 38, Range 13—Lake and Hyde Park—met in the room of the County Board of Education yesterday to receive the reports of the experts employed to look into the accounts of ex-Treasurer Jarrett, whose defalcation it will be remembered came to light some time ago.

Mr. McChesney submitted to the Trustees the following statement:

That of the school taxes levied, the amounts collected by the Town Collectors, County Treasurers, and the State fund paid through the County Superintendent of Schools have been entered on the general cash books of the late Treasurer, the distribution of the funds made, and the amount allotted each district placed to its credit on the district books, as required by law. That the amounts placed to the credit of the several districts received from the sale of bonds issued and notes discounted by the Directors are correct we are unable to state, because some of the District Clerks failed to comply with the reasonable request made of them by the County Superintendent to furnish a statement.

After the approval and filing of the bond of the present Treasurer, Mr. Jarrett, through Mr. F. L. Kimmey, turned over a number of warrants, bills, receipts for money paid, and orders for which he claimed credit. These were examined and credit given for each where payment was shown and no evidence found that it had been previously entered.

The report, after detailing the indebtedness to each school district, gives the following summary of the balance due each district:

First	$10,283
Second	22,384
Third	2,802
Fourth	5,346
Fifth	4,180
Sixth	6,571
Seventh	7,275
Total	$58,841
Less credit for school orders, etc.	2,784
Net balance	56,057
Due township fund and interest account	2,985
Total due and unpaid	59,042

Then follows an itemized statement of the township fund account. The total receipts from this fund were $19,075. About $11,000 in good notes was turned over to the new Treasurer.

IN THE EXAMINATION OF MR. JARRETT'S BOOKS

we find no account of the township funds nor of the interest therefrom. We found upon Mr. Ely's books a list of notes and mortgages which were transferred to Mr. Jarrett, as shown in the statement of the township fund account. In the receipts and disbursements, we find Mr. Jarrett indebted to the township fund and interest account in the sum of $2,985, as shown in the statement.

On Oct. 30, 1876, P. Maguire, Hugh Chittick, and S. W. Wheeler, Trustees, certify that they have examined the account in the general cash-book and find it correct, and find a balance in the hands of E. M. Jarrett, Treasurer, of $21,086. This amount is correct as shown on the cash book, but is not correct in fact. Jarrett neglected to enter on his book the amount received May 11, 1876, of the County Superintendent, $4,849. The true balance would be $25,935.

On April 12, 1877, the above Trustees certify to having examined the account in the general cash-book, and find it correct, and find a balance in the hands of E. M. Jarrett, Treasurer, of $10,196. This amount is not the true balance, as Jarrett failed to enter this amount received: March 29, 1877, from the Collector of Hyde Park, $4,750; add amount received from County Superintendent on 11th of May, 1876, and the sum is $4,849. The account should show balance on hand April 1, 1877, of $19,795.

On Oct. 1, 1877, Hugh Chittick, Stephen Wheeler, and L. Montgomery certify to having examined the accounts in the general cash-book, and find in the hands of E. M. Jarrett the sum of $17,469. This is correct, as shown by the books, but is not true in fact. Jarrett omitted to enter on his books a loan made by the Directors of District No. 2 from Wilson Bro. June 5, 1877, amounting to $4,000. Also a loan made by the same Directors at the First National Bank, dated June 25, 1877, amounting to $17,500. He also failed to enter these amounts received from the County Treasurer: Sept. 4, 1877, $5,000; Sept. 29, 1877, $10,000. Add amount received from County Superintendent May 11, 1876, and not yet entered, $4,637, and the total is $41,187. His cash-book should have showed a balance of cash on hand of $58,656. Had the Trustees required of the Treasurer a balance shown for each district on the district books at the time he made his semi-annual report, and balanced the general cash-book, his dishonest method of keeping accounts would have been exposed, and the defalcation detected.

H. McCHESNEY,
A. G. LANE,
County Superintendent Schools.

Mr. Charles Mecheike submitted a statement of the condition of the books of

THE FIRM OF JARRETT & SHERMAN.

The examination was made with special reference to the capital invested by each member of the firm during the time of the copartnership, from Feb. 13, 1877, to Feb. 19, 1881. He says:

It is proper for me to state that, with the exception of a few clerical errors, I have not discovered any culpable irregularities in the books with which any member of the firm may be chargeable.

The report states that on Feb. 1, 1877, Mr. Sherman paid $15,000 for a half-interest in the firm, including open-book accounts with one or two exceptions. On Feb. 8, 1877, Jarrett gave Sherman a note for $5,000, as a guarantee that the latter would collect at least that amount on the open accounts as his share. It was claimed that these accounts amounted to $13,000, but Mr. Mecheike makes the sum $12,100. The firm collected $6,720 of the above amount, half of which was credited to Mr. Sherman on the note of $5,000. Jarrett's account with the firm stood as follows:

CREDIT.

Cash invested—	
In 1877	$3,312
In 1878	4,344
In 1879	2,067
In 1880	1,885
Total	$11,608
Merchandise credit	403
Total credit	$12,011

DEBIT.

Cash drawn out	$6,213
Merchandise	1,178
Due S. on note	1,134
Sherman's bill	69
Total	$8,594
Jarrett's credit balance on books	3,416

Sherman's account with the firm showed a total credit, including cash invested, etc., of $14,422, and a debit of $10,871, leaving a balance to his credit of $3,551.

The total receipts of business for the whole time of partnership were $199,880, and the disbursements $186,943. The total sales were $192,562, and the net profits $6,936.

The statement from the books shows the assets Feb. 19 were $49,466 and the liabilities $49,466, including the capital stock of $30,000. The appraisers' statement makes the assets $32,780. A building which was erected several years ago and valued in the firm's statement at $6,012 the appraisers set down at $4,000. They also cut down the open-book account.

The Board adjourned to meet in the Grand Pacific Thursday at 2 p. m. The Directors of the several school districts are invited to confer with the Trustees in regard to these reports.

A SNAKE.

MOUNT VERNON, O., April 29.—Mrs. J. R. Elliott, of this city, for the past six months has been a great sufferer. She thinks a snake of considerable size has grown and is now in her stomach. She claims she can feel it crawling around and biting her. Physicians in prescribing for her ordered the lady to fast for ten days and then coax it out with a pan of milk. The trial commenced, and to-day, being the fifth day without anything to eat, she became prostrated and subjected to sinking spells, and consented to take nourishment. The case excites much interest among the medical fraternity.

A SOFT JOB.

The Star Mail Route on the Upper Mississippi.

A Steamboatman Receives $29,000 for Carrying an

Empty Mail-Bag Between St. Louis and St. Paul.

During the last few days considerable has been said regarding the outrageous waste of money in the star mail service, but not all the extravagance in the Post-Office Department is confined to that branch of the service. An instance may be found, not far from Chicago, which illustrates in the most striking manner how thousands of dollars can be spent without conferring a shadow of benefit upon anybody except the contractor. Last year a contract was made with William F. Davidson to carry a daily mail by packet from St. Paul to St. Louis at $71.90 per annum, the term commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881. The criminal absurdity of any such contract as this is apparent on the face of it. To carry mail from St. Paul to St. Louis by boat takes about five days; to do it by rail takes one. The service in question was to be through service between the two cities. This route was discontinued March 31, 1881. There was paid regularly the quarterly pay of $17,197 from July 1 of last year to March 31 of this year, with one month's extra pay on the discontinuance of the route. The amount of extra pay was $5,932. There was deducted from the pay for failure to perform the service during the first quarter $237, during the next $12,437, and during the third, $15,698. The total amount paid for this extraordinary service for the three quarters, including the deductions, was $29,[illegible]. The extent of service rendered may be understood from the fact that, after the first protest against carrying mails in this way had been overruled, the Post-Office clerks made up an empty pouch, and sent that pouch on the boat daily from St. Paul to St. Louis. To put letters into it, and to delay them four days, was something which they would not consent to do. So during the life of the contract the Post-Office authorities went through the farce of paying a man $29,000 for

CARRYING AN EMPTY SACK

back and forth between St. Paul and St. Louis. For the purpose of getting what other information he could concerning this subject, a reporter yesterday called upon Capt. White, of the Railway Mail Service, whose district embraces west of the Mississippi River, and interviewed him with the following result:

"What necessity was there for this service?" the reporter asked of Capt. White.

"None whatever."

"Why not?"

"Because on that portion of the route lying between St. Paul and Keokuk every office is supplied by railroad, and no mail was ever carried on that boat to my knowledge between those two points. The only thing I know of their carrying was an empty pouch. The Postmaster at St. Paul told me that he had received instructions from the Second Assistant Postmaster-General to forward a pouch to St. Louis, Mo., daily, and asked me what he should do. In reply, I ordered him to comply with the order by sending a pouch out with no mail in it."

"Did the Post-Office Department communicate with you at all before the route was established?"

"Yes; Mr. Ray P. Eaton, representing the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, came to this office to look into the matter, and I took him to the maps and showed him that there was no necessity for the route, as there was no office along the route that could [illegible] supplied by a boat service that was not already supplied better by the railroad service, and he seemed to agree with me."

Mr. Campbell, Chief Clerk of the Sixth Division, who was by when the conversation progressed, remarked at this point:

"Mr. Eaton informed me that he was so well satisfied that the route was useless that he would return to Washington without going over it."

"The route, however, was established shortly afterwards," Capt. White added.

"Did you have any communication with the Department on the subject of the route's establishment?" the reporter asked.

In reply Capt. White showed a copy of a letter he had written to the Hon. William B. Thompson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, as follows:

CHICAGO, June 30, 1880.—DEAR SIR: Daily bulletin No. 97 from your office gives notice of the establishment of route No. [illegible] (steamboat service) from St. Louis, Mo., to St. Paul, Minn., to take effect July 1, 1880.

Having made a careful examination of the points touched by this route, I have the honor to report that the service will be entirely useless and cannot be made available in the forwarding of mails, as every point north of Keokuk, Ia., is now supplied better and more quickly by routes heretofore established, and any attempt to forward mails by this route could only result in the serious delay of the mails and consequent complaints from the public. That portion of the route between St. Louis, Mo., and Keokuk, Ia., can be utilized to a limited extent in supplying a few fourth-class offices not already covered by a steamboat route from St. Louis to Keokuk.

Already remonstrances against any attempt to forward mail by this route are being received at this office, and, in view of the fact that the steamboats in the Mississippi River make no pretension to any schedule, and frequently lie at landings from one to five hours loading and unloading freight, I earnestly recommend and urge the prompt discontinuance of the route. Very respectfully,

JAMES E. WHITE, Superintendent.

NO REPLY.

"Did you receive any answer to this?"

"I did not, and July 24 I wrote to Mr. Thompson telling him that I had had the month before in Washington, a conversation with Post-Office Inspector Ray P. Eaton and others of the Post-Office Department touching the establishment of mail service by steamboats between St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn., when I stated that such service would be useless, as the proposed route was already covered by existing railroad routes, and that in my judgment no mail could be forwarded by steamboats along the Mississippi River above Quincy without delaying the same.

"I informed Mr. Thompson that, notwithstanding my protest, this service was ordered to go into effect on July 1, 1880, and the Postmaster at St. Paul having received notice from the contract office asked instruction of this office as to what mails should be dispatched by river, at the same time stating that he knew of none that could be sent without delaying the same. I directed him to send none.

"In that letter I also notified Mr. Thompson that I been advised that the Postmaster at St. Paul, Minn., had been, under telegraphic instructions from the Honorable Second Assistant Postmaster-General, daily dispatching one empty pouch labeled 'St. Louis, Mo.,' by this steamboat route.

"I closed my letter to the Department [illegible] to the Hon. William B. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, as follows:

"'This office proposes and intends to obey and carry out all orders and instructions received from the Department in regard to the disposition to be made of the mails, but as the delay of the mails by this route is certain to result in delays and complaints from the public and the press, I do not feel like assuming any responsibility in the premises, and therefore respectfully request that clear and explicit instructions may be given me as to what, if any, mails are to be sent by this route, and I will see that such instructions are promptly carried into effect. If it is the intention of the Department to have the exchange of empty pouches between St. Paul, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., continued, please so advise. Very respectfully, JAMES E. WHITE, Superintendent.'

"In answer to this letter Mr. Thompson wrote me informing me that he had referred my letter to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and instructed me that I must in all cases send mails by the most expeditious route, and that the Honorable the Second Assistant Postmaster-General had ordered the Postmaster at St. Paul to dispatch an empty pouch from that office to St. Louis, he had no power to countermand [illegible]."

A KENTUCKY SENSATION.

Mr. Jarnagin Discovers the [illegible] Fire on His Farm.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—A volcano has broken out on the farm of N. A. Jarnagin, in the southern portion of Ohio County. One day last week Jarnagin was attracted to the place by smoke as it escaped from the earth, and found on examination that the earth was seemingly on fire. He held a shuck over the place and the heat caused it to ignite. Many persons have visited the place, and it is a source of wonder to all.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

NORMAL, Ill., April 29.—Last evening a child aged 3 years, named Bliss, fell into a well some forty-five feet deep. There was five feet of water in the well, so that the clear fall was [illegible] feet. Mr. Bliss heard the child's cry, and [illegible] and went down. He succeeded in getting the child, and brought it to the surface. [illegible] light he found it almost entirely uninjured. The escape is looked upon as little less than miraculous.

HIGH-SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 29.—The [illegible] commencement of the Centralia High-School [illegible] to-night. As large an audience as [illegible] into the Methodist Church [illegible]

...OFT JOB.

...Route on the Upper Mississippi.

...Receives $28,000 for Carrying an...

...Between St. Louis and St. Paul.

...few days considerable has ... the outrageous waste of ... mail service, but not all the ... Post-Office Department is ... branch of the service. An instance, not far from Chicago, ... the most striking manner ... dollars can be spent without ... of benefit upon anybody ... Last year a contract was ... F. Davidson to carry a daily ... from St. Paul to St. Louis ... the term commencing ... June 30, 1881. The criminality such contract as this is ... To carry mail from ... by boat takes about five ... takes one. The service in ... through service between the ... route was discontinued March ... paid regularly the quarterly ... July 1 of last year to March ... one month's extra pay on ... of the route. The amount ... was $5,832. There was ... the pay for failure ... service during the first ... the next $13,417, and ... 15,698. The total amount paid ... ordinary service for the three ... the deductions, was $28,080. ... service rendered may be understood ... that, after the first protest ... mails in this way had been ... Post-Office clerks made up an ... sent that pouch on the boat ... to St. Louis. To put letters ... them four days, was something ... would not consent to do. So ... the contract the Post-Office ... through the farce of paying a...

...NG AN EMPTY SACK.

...tween St. Paul and St. Louis ... getting what other information ... concerning this subject, a reporter ... upon Capt. White, of the Railway ... whose district extends west ... River, and interviewed him ... result: ... was there for this service?" ... of Capt. White.

...portion of the route lying ... and Keokuk every office is ... and no mail was ever carried ... to my knowledge between ... The only thing I know of ... an empty pouch. The Post ... told me that he had received ... the Second Assistant Postmaster ... forward a pouch to St. Louis ... asked me what he should do. In ... to comply with the order ... out with no mail in it." ... Office Department communicated ... before the route was established ... P. Eaton, representing the ... Postmaster-General, came to ... into the matter, and I took ... and showed him that there was ... the route, as there was no office ... could be supplied by steamboat ... was not already supplied better ... service, and he seemed to agree ...

...Chief Clerk of the Sixth Division ... when the conversation proceeded ... at this point: ... informed me that he was so well ... route was useless that he would ... without going over it." ... however, was established shortly ... White added. ... communication with the Department ... subject of the route's establishment ... reporter asked. ... White showed a copy of a letter ... to Hon. William B. Thompson ... of the Railway Mail-Service:

...30, 1880.—DEAR SIR: Daily but ... your office given notice of the ... route No. 28,006 (steamboat) ... Louis, Mo., to St. Paul, Minn. ... careful examination of the ... this route, I have the honor ... service will be entirely useless ... be made available in the former ... as every point north of Keokuk ... supplied better and more ... heretofore established, and ... mails by this route could ... serious delay of the mails and ... from the public. The ... route between St. Louis, Mo., and ... be utilized to a limited extent ... few fourth-class offices, but ... by a steamboat route from St. ... remonstrances against any attempt ... by this route are being received ... in view of the fact that steamboats ... Mississippi River make no pretense ... and frequently lie at landings ... five hours loading and unloading ... earnestly recommend and urge ... continuance of the route. Very ... JAMES E. WHITE, Superintendent.

...NO REPLY.

...give any answer to this?" ... July 24 I wrote to Mr. Thompson ... that I had had the month before ... a conversation with Post-Office ... P. Eaton and others of the Post ... touching the establishment ... by steamboats between ... Mo., and St. Paul, Minn. ... that such service would be useless ... route was already covered by ... routes, and that in my judgment ... could be forwarded by steamboats ... Mississippi River above Quincy without ... same. ... Mr. Thompson that, notwithstanding ... this service was ordered to go ... July 1, 1880, and the Postmaster ... received notice from the Department ... instruction of this office as to ... be dispatched by river, at the ... that he knew of none that ... without delaying the same. I did ... none. ... I also notified Mr. Thompson ... that the Postmaster at St. ... been, under telegraphic instruction ... the Honorable Second Assistant Postmaster-General, daily dispatching ... labeled 'St. Louis, Mo.,' by ... route. ... letter to the Department—that is ... William B. Thompson, General ... of the Railway Mail-Service—all ... proposes and intends to obey and ... orders and instructions received ... Department in regard to the disposition ... of the mails, but as the dispatch ... this route is certain to result in ... complaints from the public and ... not feel like assuming any responsibility ... the premises, and therefore request ... that clear and explicit instructions ... given me as to what, if any, ... sent by this route, and I will see ... instructions are promptly carried ... is the intention of the Department ... exchange of empty pouches ... Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., ... so advise. Very respectfully, ... E. WHITE, Superintendent." ... this letter Mr. Thompson wrote ... that he had referred my letter ... Assistant Postmaster-General, ... that I must in all cases send ... expeditious route, and that ... Second Assistant Postmaster-General ... the Postmaster at St. Paul ... empty pouch from that place ... had no power to countermand it."

...UCKY SENSATION.

...Discovers the Earth on ... on His Farm.

...Ky., April 29.—A volcano has ... farm of N. A. Jarnagin, in the ... of Ohio County. One day last ... attracted to the place by a ... the earth, and found on examination ... earth was seemingly on fire ... over the place and the heat ... Many persons have visited ... a source of wonder to all.

...ACULOUS ESCAPE.

...April 29.—Last evening a child ... Bliss, fell into a well seventy ... There was five feet of water ... the clear fall was seventy ... heard the child's cry, got a rope ... He succeeded in seizing the ... it to the surface. To his delight ... almost entirely uninjured. The ... upon as little less than miraculous.

...OOL COMMENCEMENT.

...to The Chicago Tribune. ... April 29.—The first Commencement ... High-School took place ... an audience as could crowd ... Church listened to the exercises ... much merit in the essays and ... of the ten graduates rendered ... [illegible]

THE FLOODS.

East St. Louis Still Threatened by the Slowly-Rising Flood.

The Outlook Becomes More and More Alarming Every Hour.

The Situation at St. Paul Unchanged, but the Water at a Standstill.

The Red River of the North Entirely Free of Ice and Falling.

Six or Seven Thousand People at Kansas City Rendered Homeless by the Flood.

The Water in the Minnesota Rivers Subsiding, and All Danger Past.

The Missouri Will Continue to Rise Below Omaha, and the Mississippi Above St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The river is still rising, but its advance is very slow. The increase since last night, as indicated by the gauge, has been full two inches. There is but seven-tenths of gauge out of water,—say nine inches from the top of the levee incline. The water covers the railroad tracks and street from Washington avenue to Morgan street, and at the foot of Cherry street it is even with the sidewalk. Every inch of rise adds to the peril of the situation on the Illinois side, and more damage is expected to be reported. Steamboat men think there will not be much more water here, but the reports from above don't justify such a hope. It seems there was a break in the Madison County dike after all, and the first report published was correct; a small one, and not of a character to do much damage. Apropos of the talk about an extraordinary flood, an old steamboatman of forty years' experience says that there is no real cause to apprehend a rise equal to that of 1844. The situation is now different from what it was then, inasmuch as there have been but few rains this year, while then it rained almost continually for over a month. "Floods," said he, "such as that of 1844 are not caused solely by the melting of the mountain snows, but only when there is a heavy fall of rain in addition does the trouble come. The deep snows of the past winter are dissolving very slowly, because there has been but few warm days as yet, and the nights have been cold, especially upon the mountains, so that a day's softening is again congealed at night. I see no reason as yet to apprehend fears that the water will rise much higher."

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—There has been but little change in the condition of things in the west Kansas City bottoms during the past twenty-four hours in consequence of the great flood except the increased acreage of water covering the streets and settled territory. Since 10 o'clock Thursday night the water has continued to rise slowly, and now surrounds all the elevators except one, and the great packing-houses. Of the ten railroads running into Kansas City but three are able to send out trains over their own track, the Chicago & Alton alone running their Eastern trains direct from the Union depot. The Hannibal & St. Joe have made all eastern connections up to date, bringing their passengers from Randolph, a point about five miles below Kansas City, by boat. To-day the Missouri Pacific Company began running all the trains to and from St. Louis by way of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Road to Olathe, thence over the branch to Pleasant Hill, where the main line is reached. It is thought the Wabash Company will on Saturday turn over all passengers from the East to the Chicago & Alton at Mexico and receive Western business at that point from the Chicago & Alton. Western trains have not as yet been west-bound, and at 5 o'clock to-night the Kansas City sent out the Boston excursion party to Denver by special train, the party leaving Kansas City over the Chicago & Alton from Chicago. To-day on the Board of Trade all elevators except the Arkansas Valley were posted as irregular, not being able to receive or ship grain in consequence of the high water. From an early hour this morning thousands of people have been moving household goods and chattels from the flooding section, and over 1,000 unfortunate persons are in quarters at the fair-grounds. The Kansas City Provident Association, in connection with the city authorities, is looking after their wants. The river has risen about sixteen inches since Thursday night, and is going higher at the rate of half an inch an hour. It is thought that with the reported falling above Atchison the top notch will be reached by Saturday noon at the outside. There is no danger of any serious loss at the large packing-houses, but the loss to property outside, including the elevators, is at least $500,000 at the present writing.

The waters have made no further encroachment upon the city. Fowler Bros.' and Wood Bros.' ice-houses are giving way, and will be almost a total loss. Farther than this there has been no considerable damage to property to-day. A man was killed by the Government dredger crashing into the balcony of a house on which he stood. There is a great deal of suffering among the 6,000 or 7,000 people driven from their homes by the flood, but active measures of relief have been instituted, and hundreds of families have been provided with shelter in the buildings in the fair-grounds.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—During the morning it was difficult to decide whether the river was rising or stationary. At 11:45 a. m. the river stood at nineteen feet five and a half inches by the Government gauge, since which time there has been no perceptible change. It is, therefore, probable that the flood has reached its greatest hight and will soon begin to recede. But little change is noticeable from yesterday in the situation in the inundated districts. Some eight houses have been partially or wholly lifted from their foundations. No more serious casualties have been reported, though the force of the current against the partially submerged buildings is making itself felt more perceptibly, and many of them partially canted over. No doubt the foundations are being gradually undermined and weakened. Almost all the families have been removed with most of their furniture and effects from the houses on the flats. Even those who remained last evening to take care of the property have as far as possible moved out to-day. Nearly all the cattle and horses have been rescued. The police reported last evening the presence of gangs of men, who, under pretense of assisting in removing and rescuing goods, were really intent on stealing whatever of value they could lay hands on. The river has reached the sidewalk in front of the Keokuk Northern Line freight-houses. It touches the first floor of the elevator, and the side-tracks on the east side of Third street, which yesterday were only partially submerged, are now under water. No accidents more serious than a few harmless mishaps have been reported. The sheds of the Standard Oil Company have been tied down with ropes. The situation on the railroads is unchanged. The track on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is unsafe at Pig's Eye, below St. Paul, and trains come in via Farmington. The Minnesota & St. Louis is still submerged at Carver. The bridge is safe at that point. The trouble is caused by the washing out of the grade beyond Carver.

The water at 3 p. m. was 11 feet 5½ inches, and since then has been nearly stationary. Relief for those driven from their homes in West St. Paul is going rapidly forward. Barracks have been built for those who have not found shelter, and the city will appropriate money, which, with the personal subscriptions, will provide for all the needy.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 29.—The river rose about three inches from morning till some time about half an inch this afternoon. It is now believed to be about stationary. The water is over the ties at the Union Depot, and the railroad track below the depot for some distance is under water. The water is up to the stringers of the bridge over Three-Mile Creek. A storm threatens to-night, and in that event this stream will become swollen and the bridge will be apt to go, and also the bridge over Five-Mile Creek, farther down the river, which is submerged by backwater and weighed down by coal-cars. A storm would also cause a current around the new sugar-factory now surrounded by water, and, as the building is of recent construction and not yet settled, the [illegible]

[illegible] threatening appearance of the sky is watched with anxious eyes. The day has been devoid of startling incidents, albeit the same sad features of several days were only too prominent. A meeting looking towards aiding the sufferers now in the city was held to-night, at which committees were appointed to solicit aid in the various wards, Capt. M. M. Insley, banker, being Treasurer. The river is now twenty-four feet ten inches above low-water mark, and is stationary, so that a fall may be expected unless fresh storms swell the tide.

GRAND FORKS, DAK.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., April 29.—The Red River at this point is entirely free of ice. The very rapid melting of the snow has covered the prairies in many places with water. The river is very high. The buildings on the bottoms or low grounds have been removed or washed away. No casualties have occurred thus far. The ice having gorged at the mouths of the small tributaries, the water has inundated the lowlands near Red River, between Turtle River and Acton, about twenty-five miles. There has been no communication with the towns down the river for several days. It is not probable the water will be any higher. So far the damage is slight, but farmers on the lowlands will not be able to seed till late. The weather is very favorable, and farmers are busy.

WINNIPEG.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—The river at Winnipeg is about one foot higher than at this time last year. Since the breaking up of the ice the water has risen above the ice level about twenty or twenty-five feet. As yet there appears no apprehension of a dangerous flood. The water at 4 p. m. yesterday had risen two feet since Wednesday afternoon. The lower stories of Trail's and the Hudson Bay Company's grain warehouses are under water, which is still rising. At Emerson the bridge is almost on a level with the current. The lower portion of Main street is flooded, and communications with the bridge on both sides of the river are cut off by the water.

MINNESOTA RIVERS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—The *Pioneer-Press'* latest advices from various points on the Minnesota River show the water to be falling rapidly. At St. Peter it is twenty inches below the highest point, and is falling fast. At Carver it receded nearly three inches to-day. The Cottonwood has fallen twelve feet, and all danger is past. The trestle-work has been repaired and trains are running to Sleepy Eye. Beyond that place trains are still suspended, but Superintendent Sanborn expects to have all damages repaired so as to allow trains to run to Marshall by the first of next week.

THE ALPENA RIVER.

DETROIT, April 29.—Richardson's dam, near the mouth of the River Alpena, in this State, was partially washed away yesterday by the unprecedented high water, letting down some 5,000,000 feet of logs into the bay, and carrying away a bridge still lower down. The ice in the bay will enable the log-owners to recover their logs, but at heavy expense of sorting and gathering.

QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 29.—The river at this point is sixteen feet three inches above low-water mark,—a fall since yesterday of six inches.

APPEAL FOR AID.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ROOMS OF THE CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE, HAMBURG, Ia., April 27.—DEAR SIR: As you are already aware, the Missouri River Valley is at present inundated by the vast floods that have overflowed the banks of that river; but the extent of the floods, the enormous destruction of property, and the destitution and suffering that must follow cannot be described by any written account. To be understood as it is, it must be seen.

The Missouri bottom through this county is from six to nine miles wide, and the most populous part of the county. At present the waters of the Missouri extend from bluff to bluff, to a depth of from five to twenty feet. All of the farms are inundated, hundreds of families are houseless and homeless, live stock has been swept away, and farms are rendered entirely worthless, for the present year at least.

The citizens of Hamburg are doing everything in their power to relieve the distressed. We at first thought it could be done without asking assistance from abroad; but we find it impossible. One ward of our city is inundated, and day and night boats are bringing men, women, and children from the overflowed country, until we now have in care hundreds of homeless and destitute families.

The people must have immediate relief or suffer from destitution. Their personal estates are gone, and there is no probability that they will be able to cultivate their land the present year.

Any money or other relief that your good people will send to this committee, we will take pleasure in seeing distributed among these suffering people; not only to those in our immediate vicinity and county, but along the valley wherever needed.

Please let us hear from you immediately. Yours very truly,

DR. W. L. BOGAN,
DR. T. H. BRAGG, } Committee.
A. BONGARDS,

HOW A SUFFERER TAKES IT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GLENWOOD, Ia., April 27.—It is some time since I have inflicted a watery communication on your readers. Are the floods all over the country due in any degree to the Senatorial deadlock? Can it be that the failure to confirm 100 or 200 of President Garfield's nominations is bringing upon us visitations like these. If so, for God's sake kill Mahone or Voorhees and Ben Hill immediately. Or let Congress adjourn. Let something be done at once to relieve the Missouri Valley. Its condition simply beggars description. Niagara is merely a side-show. I don't mean that Niagara isn't the biggest show for up and down, but for wide out, felonious intent, unqualified nastiness, and general cussedness the Big Muddy discounts the cataract. As far as we get any reports the Missouri extends from bluff to bluff. The last rise was the highest then on record. This is still higher, being fully twenty-four feet above low-water mark. When the great width and length of the river bottom is considered, and also that there is not a house on the bottom proper for hundreds of miles that is not at least partially submerged, you can get some idea of the amount of water. Between Yankton and Sioux City the river has cut an entirely new channel, shortening the distance between those cities twenty-five miles. The prediction is my last that a new channel might be cut between Council Bluffs and Omaha seems likely to be realized. For some time all transfers between those places has been by boats from the Chicago & Northwestern Depot to the Union Pacific bridge grade. There is now a place between the Union Pacific Depot and the Chicago and Northwestern Depot where the depth cannot be measured with a sixteen-foot scantling, and a very swift current running. Its roar is decidedly like the genuine Missouri growl. The old channel of the Missouri at and below Vermillion is now occupied by the Vermillion River alone, and the latter empties into the former miles and miles below its old mouth. It doesn't make any difference whose little bed the Missouri lies in, for the infernal stream never stops organizing mischief long enough to sleep any how. It will be suing the Vermillion for rent next. And it won't make any difference whether it wins the case or not. It don't care a peanut for expenses. When this rise began many people remained until they were surrounded by the increasing water until it froze and rendered escape impossible. Goods, stock, men, women, and children were imprisoned on platforms, stable refuse, stacks, and buildings as effectually as if shut in iron cells. Then when the ice-gorges broke the monstrous cakes of ice swept everything before them. Even great buildings were crushed or overturned, and the terrible suspense succeeded by instant or prolonged death. In one place about fifty persons were in a mill, and subsisted for days on raw flour. In another ten persons lived in and upon a building for a week eating only raw chickens, one woman having frozen legs and another frozen hands. Then the ice carried their house off. It floated down the new channel fifteen miles, and finally lodged all right side up. Its occupants were all saved, food and clothing being carried them in boats as soon as the ice would permit. All the affluents of the river present the singular spectacle of an up-stream current for some distance from their mouths. Railroad communication is almost at a standstill. The Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Road will be impassable for weeks, even if the water goes down at once. Missouri Valley is the present terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern and Glenwood of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Wabash, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific manage to crawl nearly into the limits of Council Bluffs, utilizing two elevated wagon-road crossings as depots. Pacific Junction, the former crossing of the Kansas City and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads, is submerged and entirely depopulated. The steam ferry-boat usually plying between East and West Plattsmouth lands now at Pacific Junction, steaming right over farms and cornfields. She doesn't need to look out for snags. There are none left to look out for. Thank fortune, the water is no longer rising. What will happen when the sixty snow-storms of last winter get here the Lord only knows. In point of [illegible] Pound-Cake [illegible] bridges, and agricultural implements, the [illegible] under Capt. Noah [illegible] and [illegible] compared to this. In fact, the record [illegible] as a navigator the Captain was a failure. He appears to have had [illegible]

[illegible] and they only for a short time. There is no doubt but the average Missouri River captain would have taken a better cargo of refreshments and made just as good time. It must be admitted, in justice to his descendants, that Noah made an economical trip and had very little sickness on board. But this brief digression from Mount Ararat to Glenwood was hardly necessary.

The other rise took about everything the dwellers on the bottom had. This takes the balance. Another would be useless, unless it might wash out the sand and mud which have disappeared in the submerged streets of Council Bluffs and Omaha. ALIQUIS.

LEXINGTON, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—A Lexington (Mo.) special says: "The Missouri River is twenty-two feet, eight inches at this point, higher than it has been since 1844. The Ray and Lafayette County bottoms are submerged and being rapidly depopulated. No lives have yet been lost, but thousands of horses, cattle, and hogs must inevitably perish. The ferryboat Undine, with a gallant volunteer crew, has been at work two days rescuing endangered people. To-day she brought out of the bottoms 250 persons, 300 animals, twenty-five loaded wagons, and fifty wagon-loads of household goods. She goes out again to-morrow. The water in many houses from which people were taken was several feet in depth. There is a fearful loss of property and much suffering and distress."

SIGNAL-SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, northerly veering to easterly winds, falling preceded in the eastern portion by rising barometer, and higher temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, westerly veering to north or east winds, falling preceded in the eastern portion by rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper-Lake region, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains, winds shifting to warmer southerly, lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, occasional rain, warmer southerly winds, and lower barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The area of lower barometer, which at yesterday morning's report was north of Montreal, has moved eastward, and is now central in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has been accompanied by light rain in New England and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States. The barometer is highest in the Upper Lake region. The temperature has risen slightly in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and from 5 to 15 degrees in the extreme Northwest. It has fallen 5 to 15 degrees in New England and the Middle Lake region. Light rain is reported from the northern portion of the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi and in the West Gulf States fair weather prevails.

The Missouri is two feet two inches above the danger line at Omaha, where it is rapidly subsiding. It is three feet ten inches above at Leavenworth, three feet one inch at Kansas City, one foot two inches at Lexington, three feet at Brunswick, and within one inch of the danger line at Hermann.

The Mississippi is five feet two inches above the danger line at St. Paul, one foot two inches at Keokuk, ten inches at St. Louis, one foot seven inches at Cairo, two inches at Memphis and Vicksburg, three feet one inch at Helena, and at the danger line at New Orleans.

The indications are that fair weather will prevail in New England and Middle Atlantic States to-day, and probably to-morrow, with stationary or lower temperature.

The Missouri will probably continue to rise below Omaha, and the Mississippi above Le Claire and St. Louis.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 29—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error. [illegible]

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 29—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
Fort Garry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Platte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shreveport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vicksburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnemucca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A MYSTERY.

A Young Man Dies in the Jeffersonville, Ind., Penitentiary, the Body Taken Home by His Father, a Post-Mortem Examination Held, and His Neck Found to Be Broken—What Killed Him?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 29.—Some three years ago, Stephen Smith, a young man of this County, was tried on a charge of murder, his sentence being twenty-one years in the Penitentiary. Last Monday morning Mr. Adam Smith, father of Stephen, received word that his son was dead. Mr. Smith started immediately to bring the remains of his son home for burial. On his arrival at the prison he was informed by one of the prison physicians that his son had died with lung fever, and before he left the other physicians employed in the institution told him that the cause of his son's death was bilious fever. These contradictory statements aroused Mr. Smith's suspicions, and, on hearing that the boy died suddenly, when he arrived here Wednesday evening with the remains he concluded to have the body examined. This was not done, however, till after young Smith had been buried, and it was not till last evening that the County Coroner exhumed the body for examination. To aid him in his work he called in three reputable physicians of this city, and they, with the Coroner, made public this evening the result of their labors. This verdict, in substance, is that the neck of young Smith is broken, and that he came to his death by violence administered by himself or by unknown parties. The Coroner in his verdict exonerates the officers of the prison from any blame so far as the investigation has proceeded. The revelation of these facts has created great excitement, and will doubtless lead to a thorough investigation of the entire facts. It is said here to-night that the officials of the prison will be brought here to testify before the Coroner in order to ascertain what they know about Smith's sudden demise. The entire affair is surrounded with mystery so deep that no plausible theory is given to clear the matter up. The only interpretation given is that probably Smith was to be punished for some misdemeanor, and, rather than bear the awful punishment inflicted on the criminals of that prison, he preferred to die and hung himself. If this is true the assertions of the prison physicians are false, leaving the tragedy in chaos.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 29.—Extensive preparations are already being made for the meeting of the third annual State firemen's tournament here on June 7, 8, 9, and 10. It is now estimated that full 20,000 people from abroad will be present, including over 150 participating fire-hose teams. A National prize for the fastest hose company team is attracting general attention, and will bring contesting companies from as far East as Vermont, and as far West as Colorado. About $5,000 in prizes, together with special prizes, will be given.

A "STAR"-ROUTE LIBEL-SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—Intelligence reached this city to-night that Miner, implicated in the "star"-route frauds, has notified the *New York Times* that he has instructed his attorneys in this city to commence suit for libel against the Cleveland *Herald* on account of certain reflections on his past character and actions, published in that paper of April 22 in a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, that city having been the former home of both Lilley and Miner.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Mother at St. Paul, Neb., Cuts the Throats of Her Three Children.

She Leaves an Open Note Saying "Good-By," and Cuts Her Own Throat.

Dresback, the Alleged Ohio Wife-Poisoner, Surrenders to the Sheriff.

A Deadly Feud Raging in the Wild Mountains of Arkansas.

The Result of Persons Homesteading Land Which Other Parties Wanted.

A Young Man at Springfield, Ill., Seriously Injured in a Stabbing Affray.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., April 29.—A special dispatch received here to-night from St. Paul, Howard County, Neb., gives the following particulars of a terrible tragedy: Christian Koch, railroad night watchman at St. Paul, reached home this morning and discovered his wife and three children with their throats cut from ear to ear with a razor. One boy was 4 years old, the second boy was 2 years, and the third child a girl aged 4 months. The case was carefully investigated by the Coroner's jury, who returned a verdict that the woman killed the children and then killed herself, that there was evidence of insanity, and that no motive for the deed could be discovered. The only message she left was "Good-by."

SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29.—Considerable excitement was caused to-day at Lancaster and Circleville, in the counties of Fairfield and Pickaway, by the announcement that the Grand Jury had found an indictment for murder in the first degree against Joseph J. Dresback, a wealthy young farmer living near Circleville. The case dates back as far as 1878, at which time the alleged murderer was said to have been criminally intimate with two women who were in his household. On the 24th of September, 1878, Mrs. Dresback died suddenly, and after her burial, there being a suspicion that there had been foul play, the body was exhumed, a post-mortem examination made, and it was discovered that she had been poisoned by strychnine. A search was instituted to discover the guilty party, but no clew could be obtained until recently, when a detective took the case in hand, and through letters written by Dresback to one of his former paramours proved beyond doubt that he was the one who had committed the deed. A warrant was at once issued for his arrest, but he had fled. However, he gave himself up at a later hour to-day. He is now in jail awaiting his preliminary examination.

A MOUNTAIN FEUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—The details of a mountain feud reached here this evening. Over a week ago Jerry Serrat, a hunter and farmer, living on the summit of Coston Mountains, in Washington County, was assassinated, an account of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE. The murder grew out of the fact that Serrat had homesteaded land which other parties wanted. After he was killed his friends in the vicinity received letters advising them to leave, as to remain was to court death. The warning was heeded, except by a family named Lane. Yesterday, as Hiram Lane was riding along the lonely mountain-road, he was set on by a party of men and brutally murdered. The assassins fled, leaving no trace behind them. Other members of the Lane family have been threatened with a similar fate, and it is believed they will be extirpated, and that the terrible vendetta will also demand other victims.

HAYES WHITE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—Hayes White, the negro desperado who murdered Sheriff W. F. Beattie, of Crittenden County, Ark., and whose capture was effected recently at Augusta, Ark., was brought to Memphis to-night from Little Rock and lodged in the county jail. He will be taken to Marion, Ark., to-morrow morning. As the train which brought him arrived at Forest City, forty-five miles west of here on the Little Rock Railroad, this afternoon, a large crowd had gathered with the intent to lynch the murderer, but were foiled of their purpose by Conductor McDonald, who, fearing violence, had locked the prisoner in the baggage-car before approaching Forest City, and informed the lynchers that he would be on the next train. The feeling in Crittenden County is strong against the assassin, but both whites and blacks have agreed to maintain the dignity of the law, and permit the prisoner to have a fair trial.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

DUNDEE, Ill., April 29.—A report circulated here yesterday, and published in a Chicago paper, that the body of William Stewart, the missing Algonquin farmer, had been found, proves to be false, no trace of him having been found. Mr. Stewart was a prominent farmer of Algonquin, and has been missing since Monday night. He was in Chicago on that day. Description: Five feet eight, weight about 150 pounds, age 27, dark complexion, mustache and chin whiskers, black diagonal coat. Foul play is suspected. It is supposed he had considerable money on his person.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The body of J. Y. Folsom, a wealthy livery-stable keeper of Baltimore, was picked up in the river to-day. The feet were tied and the body badly bruised. It is thought he was robbed and then thrown overboard.

A PECULATING CASHIER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., April 29.—For some time past it has been suspected that R. H. N. Kelley, Cashier of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, was stealing from the Company, and the Auditor yesterday began to check up his accounts. Kelley, seeing inevitable exposure close at hand, last night stole $400 in money and $1,200 in checks from the cash-box, and was about to leave town to-day when he was arrested. He has waived examination, and was bound over in $4,000 bail, which he is unable to give. He has been living fast and associating with prostitutes. He has a very respectable family, whom he has disgraced on several previous occasions.

ROBBERY.

ELKHART, Ind., April 29.—George Walgamuth, agent of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway and a grain-buyer at Treaty Station, was bucked and gagged last night by a gang of four robbers and his safe blown open. The robbers got from it $300. They have visited several places lately, and are thought to be an organized gang of desperadoes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TREATY, Ind., April 29.—Four masked robbers held George Walgamuth a prisoner while they took from his safe $300 last night. They fled, after gagging him, for the wood. They worked to the word, and it is thought they are an organized clique.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—A cutting affray occurred here this afternoon in which George Stevens was stabbed in the side by Ira N. Fiske. The knife entered the right side just over the kidney, extending obliquely downward four inches, penetrating the cavity. The men had been drinking together all morning, and the quarrel arose over the question of which should pay for the dinner they had just eaten. Stevens is in a critical condition. Fiske is in jail. Both are young men, Stevens being 23 and Fiske 21 years old.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—Last night at Covington, in this State, Dick Campbell and two men named Allen and Yancey attacked a young man named Henry Hunton. Allen and Yancey were cut in the back, and Campbell's throat was cut from ear to ear and his head almost severed from his body. Hunton surrendered to the Sheriff, but was released on a preliminary trial.

THREE MEN MURDERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—A dispatch from Colton, San Bernardino County, says: At Sitting Springs, Inyo County, about four days ago, three men—two whites and one Chinaman—were murdered while asleep in their cabin by unknown parties. No particulars have been received. The murderers are supposed to be Chinese or Indians.

AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 29.—George M. Jones, charged with setting fire to a store building some time ago, and who has eluded arrest, was caught by Sheriff Waters at Pottersvill, this State, and brought here. He is now in jail awaiting trial at the Circuit Court.

FAILED TO AGREE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., April 29.—The jury in the case of Floyd Givens, on trial for the murder of his cousin, failed to agree and were discharged. They stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

TOLEDO, O., April 29.—John Hummel, while crazy drunk last evening, made a murderous assault on his wife, stabbing her twice in the left breast with a large jackknife, the blade reaching near the unfortunate victim's heart.

FIRE RECORD.

AT MT. MORRIS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 29.—The entire business portion of the little Village of Mt. Morris, Genesee County, burned this morning. The buildings burned were Music Hall, the meat-market, five stores, the Post-Office, hotel, and two or three dwellings. The loss foots up to $20,000, with an insurance of only $12,000.

The losses and insurance are as follows: W. Wilson, two buildings, $1,800; F. D. Hayns, building and meat-market, $1,600; insured for $1,100; Mrs. N. C. Burroughs, millinery and dry goods, $2,300; insured for $1,000; Mrs. Kennedy, hotel, barn, and contents, $5,000; insured for $1,600; C. J. Green, store and dwelling, $1,100; insured for $400; S. F. Golden, brick store, drugs and groceries, $7,000; insured for $4,000; H. H. Rockwell, brick building, $1,500; insured for $800; R. P. Lamb, building and contents; insured for $1,800; L. J. Mann, store, $1,000; insured for $800; H. K. Mann, general store, $4,000; insured for $2,000.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—This morning the whole business portion of the Village of Mt. Morris, Mich., was burned. The loss is very large. The town is almost wiped out.

The house of James Pearson, near Charlotte, Mich., was burned last night. The family slept till the roof fell in. Mrs. Pearson and her child were probably fatally burned.

CHICAGO.

The alarm of fire from Box 53, corner of Clark and Polk streets, at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of a small blaze on the roof of the two-story frame building, No. 175 Fourth avenue, owned by Julius Martin, and occupied as a saloon by T. A. Stebbins. Sparks from the chimney are supposed to have caused the fire. Damage, $20.

The alarm of fire from Box 44, corner of Harrison and State streets, at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery that a fence at the rear of No. 123 Third avenue had taken fire from the too close proximity of a roofer's kettle. No harm done.

Mrs. Phelps, living at No. 258 East Chicago avenue, was severely burned about the arms, face, and chest yesterday morning by fire caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove over which she was standing at the time of the accident. The furniture of the room was damaged to the extent of $25.

The alarm of fire from Box 27, corner of Clark and Adams streets, at 10:30 last night, was caused by the igniting of a can of kerosene, from which H. F. Graff, the proprietor of the saloon at No. 125 Adams street, was filling an oil-stove. No damage.

AT DEERFIELD, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 29.—Fire in Hinn & Weidmier's stove factory at Deerfield this morning for a time threatened the destruction of the entire village. Drykins and stock valued at $8,000 were destroyed. A relief train, with steamer, hose, and cases, was got ready here, but, before starting, the request for aid was withdrawn. There was an insurance of $2,500 on the property destroyed in the London Insurance and Home of New York.

AT YELLOW CREEK, O.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—A special says a fire at Yellow Creek, near Steubenville, O., destroyed the railroad station, postoffice, and Wellington Peasley's dwelling and store. Loss, $11,000.

AT SANDY HILL, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—William H. Bloomingdale & Co.'s saw-mill, at Sandy Hill, was burned Wednesday morning. Loss, $20,000.

CANADA.

TRANSFERRED—TO BE KNIGHTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 29.—At a meeting of the Cabinet Council to-day the Pembina Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway was transferred to the syndicate. The new tariff of rates of the Canada Pacific Railway were to-day confirmed by the Governor-General.

It is altogether probable that in the course of a few days the Governor-General, at the special request of the Queen, will confer the honor of Knighthood on the Hon. Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, Prof. Dawson, of McGill College, and the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, late Premier. The latter gentleman, it will be remembered, refused the distinction, but it is understood he has consented to accept this recognition from his sovereign.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

MONTREAL, April 29.—An excellent authority says: "It is a mistake to suppose that the lengthened drought through which we are passing is likely to have any injurious effects on the yield of fall wheat. On the contrary, the effect of the dryness on the surface will be to encourage the roots of the young plants to make a vigorous push downward in search of moisture, and thus when drought comes on later in the year the plants will not suffer as they would if a root growth near the surface had been encouraged. The dryness of the weather is also favorable to the getting in of spring grains in good condition.

A DEFAULTER.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 29.—R. R. Lockhart, executor of the estate of G. T. Ray, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000 to the Methodist Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, to which body $60,000 was left by the estate. The Equity Court to-day ordered Lockhart to make good the deficiency within ten days.

FIRE AT PRESCOTT, ONT.

PRESCOTT, Ont., April 29.—Buckley's Block, King street, burned, with a loss of $40,000; insured for $27,000.

GENEVIEVE WARD SUED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—Charles Pope, of Pope's Theatre, this morning, by his counsel, Judge William C. Jones, brought suit against Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress, and her manager, William E. Linn, for breach of contract, laying his damages at $2,000. Mr. Pope alleges in his petition that he made a contract with Miss Ward and her manager to produce the play of "Forget-Me-Not" at his theatre this week, but that the defendants had violated their contract, and had produced the play at the Olympic. The writ of attachment was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Grunewald for service, and he proceeded with the paper to the Planters' House to attach the baggage of Miss Ward's company. They were met there by Mr. Lee, of Lee & Chandler, attorneys-at-law, when some questions were raised that may probably defer the attachment.

A Valuable Picture.

London Truth.

I hear a very queer story about Mrs. Butler's (née Elizabeth Tompson) picture of the battle of Rorke's Drift, which for a year or more has been anxiously looked for, not having been finished in time for last year's Exhibition. It is said that the lady, having accepted the commission from a print-publisher to paint the picture for £2,500, had arrived at the desired point of handing it over when "a higher authority" stepped in and claimed the picture as his by virtue of his rights, saying, with much satisfaction to himself, that he thought it worth a great deal more, and that he had, in fact, taken upon himself to accept So and So's offer of £3,500 for it. So a very pretty little contest, I should say, is likely to spring up, unless the whole thing is a ruse to keep the gifted lady's fame up to the boiling point.

Narrow Escape of Prof. Watson.

Interview with Prof. J. W. Draper.

Speaking of astrology in China, I am reminded of the narrow escape in which the late lamented Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, was compelled to quit the Chinese Empire about the time of the transit of Venus a few years ago. Prof. Watson, with another well-known astronomer, was at the Chinese Capital. The Empress of China was taken sick with the small-pox, and he died after a short illness. The event was looked upon, as all great events are in China, as influenced by the stars, and it became noised abroad that the two distinguished astronomers had so influenced the stars as to cause the Empress's death. The Viceroy, who did not share in the popular belief, warned [illegible] they [illegible] and as they did not go away [illegible] They departed in the night.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

Immigration to Dakota—The New Settlers Mainly Farmers from Canada.

Fargo—A City with a Population of Over 4,000, and a Lively Business.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FARGO, Dak., April 25.—For weeks the teams from the east have been hauling daily loads of immigrants into Fargo, the entrepôt, distributing-point, and metropolis for the whole New Northwest. A large majority of the new settlers this spring are farmers of means from Canada, who purchased tracts of land through agents last year. They come in parties ranging from 100 to 300, and bringing all their stock, implements, and household goods. It is one of the sights of the region when an immigrant team, billed through generally from some point in Ontario, strikes Fargo. The long station-platform is instantly alive with Glengarry bonnets, fresh rosy mothers and maidens, chubby children, and sturdy men betraying very plainly their hardy Scotch ancestry. Thus you shall see them—200 or 300 of them—at breakfast-time, and before noon they have been absorbed somehow by the country. Their teams are hitched up, and they are off and on their claims in an hour or so after they cross the Red. One party of 300 arrived a couple of weeks ago in a snow-storm. Coming up through the States,—Wisconsin and Minnesota especially,—they kept posted as to the state of the weather at the place of their destination. Learning that they would find snow here, they telegraphed ahead to White, the lumberman, to get out lumber for runners to be delivered at the train on arrival. You see, being Canucks and used to high latitudes, they know just what to do. In half an hour after the snow-plow sailed into the station, these people had fastened their wagon-boxes on the improvised runners, and were scooting across the prairies toward their new homes.

ACREAGE FOR 1881.

Owing to the early frosts of last autumn, following upon a late harvest, the amount of new land broken was not as great in proportion as the new breaking of 1879. Last year there were about 300,000 acres under cultivation and broken; and this season the total average of 1880 may be put down as to be under crop. Should the yield prove as good as it averaged in the latest crop, the valley ought to produce at least 5,000,000, and probably 6,000,000 bushels. Although the farmers have been kept back from planting, a favorable early summer will enable the grain to catch up by more rapid growth than usual; and all the local authorities on the agriculture of the section appear to feel very confident as to the next harvest. The outlook for the quality of the next crop is encouraging. Improved appliances for cleaning seed-wheat have been supplied at the leading points, and farmers are giving extraordinary attention to the subject. The value of the reputation gained already by "North Dakota No. 1 hard wheat" is a sufficient inducement to cause a strong effort to keep the grade up.

THE LITTLE METROPOLIS

of Fargo is fast ceasing to be little. A year ago perhaps it held a legitimate population of 1,700 or 1,800; to-day it can show something over 4,000, and to this must be added the population of Moorhead, on the Minnesota side of the river, just across the bridge,—say 2,000 more. It is growing right up into a regular city, and one can see it grow day by day. At least seventy-five new buildings, including many business-blocks, are going up at the present time, and there are twice as many more to be started within the coming two weeks. Real estate has advanced 300 per cent within a few weeks, and localities considered remote to-day may catch the boom to-morrow, as others have, and go kiting. To minds accustomed to the mushroom growth of new Western points, this movement will of course appear speculative, unless the conditions are inspected carefully. In truth, the growth of the City of Fargo is far in the rear of the country's development. The population and wealth of Cass County, of which it is the county-seat, are conceded on all hands sufficient to support a city of 10,000 people.

THE WHOLESALE BUSINESS

of the town is larger than that of many cities six times its size. Nearly all lines of business are represented yet by a comparatively small number of houses. In staple lines, like dry goods, groceries, provisions, hardware, and the like, there are concerns as extensive and slinging as much capital as the general run of like houses in the larger cities. Almost without exception these came early, enjoyed a rich harvest for a few years, and have steadily extended until they control the trade for hundreds of miles west and northwest,—at the same time shutting small dealers out.

Busy! You would think so. The corners of La Salle and Washington streets at noon are not more bustling than the two leading business streets of the future Northwestern Chicago all day long. Let a freight-train stop the way at the Broadway Crossing for a minute, and there is the same old crowd that crosses the bridge on Madison street daily. Everything is metropolitan. The banks are that way,—two of them, both National with ample means and backing. The leading hotels are metropolitan, and would make St. Louis proud, while not quite up to the "chop" of the Palmer or Grand Pacific. The private residences are metropolitan, and growing more so every day.

THE HOLLY WATER-WORKS

add another feature noticeably and comfortably urban; and the Brush electric light is coming next summer, not to mention street-cars.

Yet there is room for plenty more. It is strange, but true, that there is not an exclusive tobacconist in the town, while potentialities exist for a very large business in that branch, wholesale and retail. There is not a tea store; one devoted to tea, coffee, and spices would be a bonanza. There isn't even a shop devoted to the sale of paints, oils, and glass. A fine French restaurant would pay princely dividends. Fargo presents one of the best openings in the country for a first-class dentist. There are two here now, and one of them is said to be doing a land-office business. A dentist with reputation, capital, and pluck

WOULD MAKE A FORTUNE.

The registers of the three principal hotels show that during the year 1880 they entertained 35,000 guests. Fourteen smaller hotels and boarding-houses swelled the list, at a fair estimate, to 55,000. The interest in North Dakota was nothing last year to what it is this. Shrewd agents of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Roads have been working Europe, while hard times have started a regular hegira from Canada. It is not exaggeration to predict that the season of 1881 will discharge 100,000 souls into North Dakota by way of Fargo. Considering the reasonableness of such a prophecy, every active, enterprising man in the United States, who, being diligent in his business, shall "wear diamonds before summer," and "stand by four kings," ought to emulate and get some corner-lots. A. L.

HE WILL INVESTIGATE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—An Associated Press dispatch from Cheyenne on the 23d inst. reported that Col. G. Adams, formerly United States Marshal for Wyoming, defaulted in a large sum while Marshal, and soon after left for parts unknown, but would soon be arrested and taken there for trial. The claim against Col. Adams is on disallowed accounts and is for only $400. He remained in Cheyenne in business three years after he retired from office, and it is now six years since he rendered his final account to the Government and received a receipt in full. He has just returned from a trip to New Mexico and Arizona, and will at once proceed to investigate the cause of the damaging publication referred to. Col. Adams is a resident of Kansas City, where he is highly respected.

Beauregard on Shiloh.

New Orleans Picayune.

On several occasions recently reporters for the *Picayune* have pressed Gen. Beauregard to grant an interview on the subject of the speech made by Gen. Sherman at Cincinnati, in which the latter claimed that the Federal army was not surprised at Shiloh. Gen. Beauregard positively declined to discuss this matter through the press, stating that in the history of the War [illegible]

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges, if afflicted in that way, with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat, or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in purity and strength, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, feel better, and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in disease that threatened death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine Diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicine than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

[illegible] Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Ross P. Dart, of Milan, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Francis Ferry, of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

T. McCook, of Burlington, Ia., is at the Tremont.

Capt. James F. Gregory, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

John S. Runnells, of Des Moines, is at the Sherman.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Boston, is at the Pacific.

The Swedish Quartet Club are domiciled at the Palmer.

The Cleveland Base-Ball Club is domiciled at the Tremont.

Lysander Flagg, of Central Falls, R. I., is at the Sherman.

E. G. Bowen and Lieut. O. L. Heine, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Young, of Clinton, Ia., are at the Tremont.

Mr. J. Russell Jones and family have taken rooms at the Pacific.

Peter McGeoch and family, of Milwaukee, are guests of the Palmer.

State Senator J. A. Taylor, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., is at the Tremont.

J. A. Williamson, of Iowa, United States Land Commissioner, is at the Pacific.

Chicago distillers withdrew from store yesterday 285 barrels of alcohol for export.

Fred Wild, General Ticket Agent of the Western Union Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Fifteen thousand dollars in gold and $4,000 in silver was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and $6,000 in silver was received.

Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Ia., Judge G. A. Lochrane, of Atlanta, Ga., and Judge H. B. Mann, of Washington, are at the Pacific.

The Probate Court has adjourned until May 9, and in the meantime the quarters in the new Court-House will be taken possession of. Judge Knickerbocker has gone to Florida.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $[illegible], of which $18,808 was for spirits, $[illegible] for cigars, $2,508 for tobacco, $[illegible] for beer, and $[illegible] for special taxes.

Mrs. [illegible] Sharp has just been elected School Director in District No. 3, Township of Hanover. She is the first lady who has been elected to a school office in this county.

J. Hachford, of Herisaw, Switzerland; Henri Hecker, of Hanover, Germany; A. W. Moore, of London, England; A. M. and George E. Crane, Sydney, New South Wales, at the Pacific.

An effort was made yesterday to begin operations in a few brickyards, but the men made their demand for an increase of 25 cents a day, and operations were temporarily suspended.

An owner is wanted at the Armory for a copy of letters-patent issued to Conrad S. Bastright for an improvement upon a railroad switch. The document was found on State street yesterday afternoon.

E. A. Blythe, of Scotland; W. S. Tedball, of London; W. Blakeley, of Liverpool; A. Applegood, of Shanghai; F. Butcher and Mrs. Murray, of Sydney; and W. H. Campbell, of England, are registered at the Palmer.

The J. H. Lawler arrested and held under bonds to the Criminal Court for an offense committed at the Sherman House last week is not Joseph H. Lawler in the local freight-office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The dinner and reception announced to be given to his Grace Archbishop Feehan by Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Sexton Thursday evening, May 5, is postponed on account of illness in the family. Due announcement will be given as to when it will occur.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m., 49 degrees; 10 a. m., 51; [illegible] Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.78; 8 p. m., 29.7[illegible].

The Federal Grand Jury at the conclusion of its labors passed a series of resolutions eulogizing the fidelity and capacity of Gen. J. B. Leake, the District Attorney, and Mr. Bost, the Assistant. They also thanked Mr. J. W. Middleton for his services as foreman.

Frank Ryan, employed as an hostler in Daft's livery at the corner of Thirty-first street and Wabash avenue, died suddenly at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, Dr. Van Duzer says, of neuralgia in the head. He had recently been in the County Hospital under treatment for the disease.

Katie Linn, aged 5 years, daughter of John Linn, who resides at No. 297 Coventry street, was run over and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by Engine No. 128 of the Northwestern Railroad. The child was playing at the time upon the track, which is just at the rear of her father's premises.

Prof. Gregori will remain in the city to finish three portraits now on the easel, which will take until the 1st of June, after which he will do the figure-work in the new church at Winnetka, Ill., which will occupy about two months. He then goes to Notre Dame, Ind., to ornament the new college building at that place.

A young man named Tim Leary was shot, probably fatally, Thursday at Lemont, by a companion named Lazarus. A party of boys had been practicing with their revolvers, and as Lazarus attempted to put his weapon back in his pocket it was discharged, the ball passing under his arm and through the right lung of Leary, who stood behind him.

Mr. C. A. Partridge, of the Waukegan *Gazette*, addressed a large and interested gathering of military men at 167 Washington street last evening, under the auspices of George H. Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Partridge's address was on the Reserve Corps at Chickamauga, with special reference to the part taken by Whittaker's Brigade.

John Gage, 18 years of age, in attempting yesterday afternoon on the Lake-Shore Drive to stop a runaway team belonging to his father, was knocked down by the horses, run over by the wagon, loaded with clay, and severely injured internally. He was taken to his home, No. 420 Sedgwick street, and attended by Dr. Cook, who says that the injuries may result fatally.

A meeting of the organizers of the Western Mining Bureau was held yesterday afternoon at the Tremont House, and ex-Gov. William Stone, of Iowa, was elected President, and B. M. Curtiss, of Bloomington, Ia., Secretary. The Bureau will not handle mines or stocks, but will simply be a headquarters in Chicago for a large number of Western mining companies, and will furnish reliable reports and quotations.

Jacob Posenvell, 65 years of age, died suddenly at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon at the house of his friend, John Chocholousek, No. 50 Fisk street, where he was in the habit of calling occasionally for his meals. He was miserably poor, and was obliged to pick rags and beg for his living. The body was taken to the house of his daughter, No. 778 Van Horn street, but she was reluctant to receive, and is so poor that she has not the means to give it decent burial.

The South Park Commissioners had a conference with Commissioner Waller yesterday about the catch-basins on Michigan avenue. The park men want to have the basins inside the curb-stone and about twelve feet from the corner-stone. By the present arrangement, one basin at the corner will drain from two streets. By the proposed change there will have to be two basins to do the same work. As the Park Commissioners will bear the expense, the city will not object.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Joliet Steel Company, 200 steel blooms; French, Potter & Wilson, 2 crates earthenware; Sutter Brothers, 18 bales tobacco; G. A. Bewlide, 14 casks wine; J. V. Farwell & Co., 8 cases dry goods; E. N. Rice, 116 cases glass; McCollum & Co., 25 green casks gin; B. G. & C. E. Baker, 100 sacks salt; Cunningham & Hunter, 12 drums caustic soda, 7 casks soda salt; Alston Manufacturing Company, 10 casks colors. Collections, $2,878.

The four North Side saloonkeepers charged with selling liquor to minors were called yesterday afternoon before Justice Hudson. Before going to trial they all proposed to plead guilty to disorderly conduct and be assessed a small fine, saying that they were ignorant of the severe requirements of the law. As it was their first offense, and they gave a pledge never to sell liquor to minors again, the representatives of the North Side Citizens' League consented to the arrangement, and a plea of guilty was made and a small fine and costs was entered.

George Russell, alias George Martin, alias "White Pine," whose arrest, together with that of his companion, William Woods, was mentioned in yesterday's Tribune, was discharged yesterday at the Armory Police Court. Nothing could be proved against the men, and the only benefit arising from the arrest was the impressing upon the minds of the two that there is in this city a police force which has an eye to their movements, whether in the line of confidence operations or mining swindles. Other and better known confidence men, who are daily to be found in great numbers on the streets, should be given a similar lesson,—that is, if the police have any honest intention of obeying the Mayor's latest order.

Mr. S. M. Nickerson, President of the First National Bank, was interviewed yesterday as to the probable action of the bank with respect to the old Post-Office lot (Haverly's Theatre). Mr. Nickerson said that he had nothing to add to The Tribune report of yesterday, which covered all the points. The First National had made a fair offer for the building as it stood, but would pay no fancy price for valueless walls. He was averse to conversation on the subject, believing that the whole facts were before the people, and that the matter would be best arranged, if it ever should be arranged at all, by the bank dealing directly with the Board of Education.

In the lecture-room of the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday morning there was held a meeting which was supplementary to the biennial session of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, which session closed night before last after running two days. The meeting yesterday morning was of the Executive Board and the various synodical and presbyterial officers, and the ladies who presided were Mrs. George H. Laflin, Mrs. Douglass, and Mrs. Fry. The attendance numbered upwards of 150 ladies. The time was taken up in a somewhat informal discussion of the work of synodical and presbyterial officers, the ladies who were thoroughly versed in the premises giving the new hands the benefit of their experience. Altogether, the meeting was one likely to be of practical benefit to the missionary cause.

The Probate Court will occupy its new quarters in the Court-House on the 1st of the month. The rooms are on the first floor above the basement, in the northeast corner of the building. Besides the court-room proper, there are four connecting apartments, the Judge's own chamber being in the corner. These rooms are all very handsomely fitted up and commodious. The upper story of the building is nearly ready for occupancy, but, owing to the fact that the passenger elevator is not yet in, and the halls and stairways are still in the hands of the carpenters, it will probably remain vacant nearly another month. The Law Library and the Chancery Judges have been assigned apartments on this top floor. The Probate Court moves to save the paying of rent, but the other courts can remain in their present quarters a while longer without incurring additional expense. It is expected they will all be in the new building by June 1.

THE VAN DEPOELE LIGHT.

An exhibition of what is known as the Van Depoele electric light was given yesterday afternoon at Nos. 256 and 258 South Canal street to a few persons interested in the development of the system of lighting by electricity. The changes and improvements introduced by the Van Depoele system upon the Siemens dynamo-electric machine were pronounced satisfactory. The originality of the lamp consists chiefly in the manner of feeding, and it is said that by this process the troublesome flickering of lamps is avoided. Prof. Barrett, Chief of the City Fire-Alarm system, who was present and witnessed the experiments, said that the system promised well, but more extensive examination would be required to develop its lasting powers. The light shown was exceedingly powerful, and, except at the start, burned steadily. Some interesting illustrations of its power were given by the burning of wire and of a steel file. A company is being formed to introduce the light for street illuminating purposes, and experiments are being made to this end.

WESTERN FEMALE SEMINARY ALUMNAE.

The Chicago alumnae of the Western Female Seminary, of Oxford, O., gave a reception yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, the occasion being the visit of Miss Helen Peabody, the Principal of the Seminary, and a number of graduates from other sections of the West, who have been in attendance on the sessions of the Women's Missionary Society for the past three days. Mrs. C. H. Howe called the gathering to order, and delivered an address of welcome to Miss Peabody and the visiting alumnae. Miss Peabody responded, and a number of those present recited various experiences, the whole affair terminating in a pleasant reunion. Among those who participated were Miss Peabody, Miss Milligan, and Miss Williams, of the Seminary; Mrs. Mary Foster Nichols, a former teacher; Mrs. McVay, '58; Mrs. Rawleigh, '59; Mrs. Bird and Mrs. Clevenger, '60; Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Holman, '62; Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Post, and Mrs. Howe, '65; Mrs. Reed, '68; Miss Milligan, '69; Miss Rosa Robb, '71; Miss Anna Morris, '73; Miss Annie Gurnand and Miss Scott, '80; Mrs. Lipes, Miss Barber, and Miss Lyon, of Waukegan.

GRANIT AND COBBLESTONE.

A sample of the stone pavement which the street-railroad companies propose using hereafter can be seen on State street, between Lake and the bridge. It consists of a block of granit on each side of the rails, the space between the tracks being filled with cobblestones laid in gravel.

"The cost," said President Turner to a Tribune reporter yesterday, "was about $2 per square yard; and I think, from my experience with cobblestones, that that is the right way to lay them."

"You approve of cobblestones, however?"

"Yes, I think they are better than the blocks, but the small ones will not do for the business district, where there is heavy teaming."

"Do you intend to put down much stone this summer?"

"We may, if we get permission."

Mr. Turner spoke of Mr. Rumsey's argument, wherein it was claimed that the railway companies wanted to use cobblestones in order to drive teams from their tracks. "I have had a count made of the teams passing at different points on the North Side," said he, "and I find that on Lincoln avenue, which has just been paved with wooden blocks, five teams out of six travel on the cobble-stones between our tracks to one that goes on the sides. And on Clark street, opposite the park, where there is a nice dirt road, the same proportion of teams preferred the cobblestones. Small cobblestones for the horses and rails for the wagon-wheels is the ideal pavement."

THE HOMEOPATHS.

Drs. Duncan and Vilas, representing the homeopathic physicians of the city, met at the Palmer House last evening and appointed the following list of sub-committees to prepare for the annual meeting of the Western Academy of Homeopathy, whose sessions have been postponed until June 8, 9, and 10: Invitations—T. C. Duncan, J. S. Mitchell, R. Ludlam, J. H. Smith. Reception—D. S. Smith, A. E. Small, L. C. Grosvenor, J. S. Mitchell, W. H. Burt, G. A. Hall, Charles Adams, George E. Shipman, L. Pratt, J. R. Talcott, J. W. Streator, R. N. Foster, W. H. Sanders, E. M. P. Ludlam. Finance—T. C. Duncan, T. S. Hoyne, N. B. Delameter, R. N. Tooker, E. S. Bailey, W. J. Hawkes, C. H. Vilas. Entertainment—S. P. Hedges, E. M. Hale, A. W. Woodward, H. B. Fellows, E. H. Pratt. Banquet—N. F. Cooke, R. Ludlam, E. Leavitt, A. G. Beebe, C. F. Ely. Hotels—J. P. Mills, J. H. Woodbury, G. F. Shears, W. H. Davidson, C. E. Laning. Railroads—L. Dodge, H. M. Hobart, W. S. Johnson, E. A. Ballard, J. H. Buffum, W. M. Wilkie. Music and Decorations—J. H. Smith, H. P. Cole, E. C. Manning, H. C. Jessen, J. N. Wilkins, L. G. Bedell, S. E. Wisner. Rendezvous—E. M. P. Ludlam, J. R. Gross, J. E. Gilman, F. H. Newman, T. D. Williams, J. Doal, J. H. Keeler. Press—W. A. Barker, C. H. Evans, F. H. Foster, H. P. Skiles, J. Elliott, E. G. H. Miessler, D. Neve.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND ITS PASTOR.

A number of gentlemen, members of Plymouth congregation and society, who claim, and justly, to represent the sentiment and feeling of both of those organizations, say that the newspaper statements which have been made of late in regard to alleged dissatisfaction between the pastor, the Rev. Charles Hall Everest, and his congregation have never been authorized by the Church or the Society, or any one in a position to speak for both or either of them; that there is no organized effort to subvert the relation between pastor and people; that no committees have been appointed by the Church or the Society for that purpose; and that they believe that the fullest harmony exists between the preacher and his congregation. Dr. Everest, they say, stands high in the hearts of his people, who entertain for him the fullest confidence and respect, and who, far from desiring to part with him, are anxious to retain his services so long as he will consent to stay with them.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK QUESTION.

The last number of the *Educational Weekly* contains two columns of sarcastic abuse of the Board of Education, particularly of the Committee on Text-Books, who, it is said, advertised for bids, and when books were submitted coolly told the agents that it would do no good to show them, as the Committee had already made up their minds to adopt other books.

A reporter asked Inspector Dunne yesterday what he had to say about this:

"There is a rule of the Board," said he, "which requires the advertising for text-books every year, but it doesn't necessarily follow that we want them. The policy of the Committee is to make as few changes as possible in order to save the expense to parents. We knew beforehand substantially the prices of all the books that will be offered. There is so much competition that they are furnished at even a less price than jobbers can get them from the publishers. The Committee are bored to death by book-agents. We recommended two or three changes because we believed we had found better books than those in use. The Superintendent suggested the substitution. Our report will not be acted on for several weeks; all the bids are printed in the proceedings of the Board, and any Inspector has the right to move to amend our report. We have not treated any one unfairly."

SELECT KNIGHTS OF THE ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Wednesday evening the Chicago Legion No. 4, S. K. of A. O. U. W., was instituted at their temporary lodge-room, No. 12 North Clinton street. About forty members were admitted. Sir Knight William L. Gardiner, of Springfield, Ill., Deputy Grand Commander, conducted the installation. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Select Commander, Rudolph Pone; Vice-Commander, Thomas Richards; Lieutenant-Commander, George W. Hardacre; Recorder, William K. Osgood; Recording Treasurer, L. A. Hill; Treasurer, William Bourton; Trustees, M. W. Johnson, G. J. Mainton, M. Gernhart. This is the first Legion of this noble Order in Chicago, and bids fair to be one of the most promising if not the largest in the State. The Legion of S. K. of A. O. U. W. bears the same relationship to this long-established Order that the Knight Templar does to Masonry or the Patriarch to Odd-Fellowship. It is a uniformed Order of a higher degree. The A. O. U. W. now numbers 200 Lodges in the State, with an aggregate membership of 10,000, while in Chicago alone there are twenty-four Lodges, with a membership of 3,000. The Legion is a military organization, governed by Upton's tactics, which, as is well known, is the one adopted by the United States Government, and as only such members of the A. O. U. W. as are in perfect bodily health can become members, a grand military display may be expected whenever they appear upon the streets in their beautiful uniforms. Composed as it is of some of our best citizens, merchants, bankers, mechanics, cemented by a strong brotherly tie.

THE MEMORIAL HALL COMMITTEE

met at the Grand Pacific last evening, N. K. Fairbank in the chair, and the following members present: George Schneider, A. B. Pullman, J. H. Dole, J. A. Carpenter, H. H. Bass, Henry Waller, Jr., James R. Springer, George C. Clark, Julius Bradwell, N. K. Fairbank, Samuel Biles, W. E. B. French, James Lane Allen, J. Ward Ellis.

Mr. Allen, from the Sub-Committee, reported that the certificate of incorporation had been received, but as the seal of the Secretary of State was not attached the paper would have to be sent back. This fact was pretty well known, and the impression had gone out that there would be no meeting. He therefore moved to adjourn until Tuesday night, and that the Secretary be instructed to send out notices in order to get a full attendance.

Judge Bradwell wanted the report of the Committee read.

After some discussion, the motion to adjourn was agreed to.

THE CITY-HALL.

The police-alarm wires for the Twenty-second Street District were strung yesterday.

For the tugboat service to the Crib during the past winter the city has just paid $10,279, Mr. Gilman receiving his last $3,500 yesterday. This is pretty steep pay for winter tugboat service for the city.

City-Engineer Chesbrough yesterday said that the water was getting clearer every day, and he believed that it was all right at present. The ice east of the Crib was still extensive, but it did not bother the men out there.

The City Collector will receive no more money for North Side special assessments, as he has been compelled to close the books, which will be turned over to the County Collector on the 9th of May, after which date they can be paid at the North Side. The only cost which will be added will be 10 cents for each lot.

Mr. Chesbrough, the City Engineer, was asked yesterday what sort of pumping-engines he intended to get for use in Bridgeport. That gentleman stated that he did not know. He had not yet prepared the specifications, and it would depend somewhat upon the kind of bids the city receive. The specifications would be prepared as soon as possible.

In regard to persons being compelled to wait for building and shed permits in the office of the Building Inspector, it should be stated that he is allowed but one clerk, who has to examine all the applications and make out the necessary papers. When the department was first organized but 587 permits were issued in a year, while at present there are as many and more in one month, which will explain the delay.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: A. Anderson, for a two-story store and dwelling, 20 by 30 feet, No. 3243 Ashland avenue, to cost $1,600; George Reichold, for a four-story and basement brick and stone front store and dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, No. 179 West Madison street, to cost $12,000; John Kummer, to put up a three-story and basement and attic store and dwelling, 25 by 75 feet, No. 505 West Twelfth street, to cost $10,000.

The pay-rolls for the Police, Fire, and Health Departments are being made out with the 5 per cent increase to date from Jan. 1 of this year. The Mayor stated to The Tribune reporter that the pressure brought to bear upon him to allow this was too great for him to withstand, and he had the law against him. However, he believed that it could not be applied to appointive officers until after May 7, and Charley Cameron, one of the person interested, upon looking up the law, agreed with him upon this point.

The contracts for the first cleaning of the streets not previously let were awarded yesterday by Commissioner Waller, as follows: Thomas Carney, District No. 1, at $350 per mile; District No. 2, to David Magan, at $307; Districts 3 and 4, to Cannon & McHugh, at $350; District 6, to Andrew Jaicks, at $307; and District 7, to T. H. Duffy, at $315 per mile. The total cost of the first cleaning will be about $10,300, and by the readvertising $3,500 has been saved to the city, and an entirely new lot of men have obtained the contracts.

A gentleman named King yesterday called at the Department of Public Works office with a good-sized load of granit blocks as samples for street-paving purposes. They were from the Montello quarries in Wisconsin, and Mayor Harrison and Mr. Waller expressed themselves as satisfied with them. The blocks are neither as hard nor as compact as the Medina stone, but, at the same time, they appear as good for pavement use. Mr. King stated that the South Side Street Railway Company intended to lay this class of pavement between its tracks.

The burial permits granted yesterday by the Registrar of Vital Statistics numbered forty-nine. This indicates an unusually large death-rate for this community. The increase is not necessarily alarming, but during the week about to close the increase in the mortuary list has been marked. The bad state of the water has had its noticeable effect, as is shown in the large increase in deaths from bowel troubles, and the mortality among children has been correspondingly great. The fact should not be lost sight of that the alleys in all parts of the city are reeking with filth and garbage, which even now does its share towards spreading disease and death, especially among the little ones.

The Health Department is just now having a battle with the South Water street commission men and some of the city butchers. It was stated to a Tribune reporter that there is a great deal of slunk calf-meat offered for sale as first-class meat, especially by the cheaper class of butchers. Dr. DeWolf seems to have taken cognizance of this fact, for yesterday his officers condemned 1,085 pounds of this sort of veal, 500 pounds of spoiled fish, 200 pounds of sour ducks, and 400 pounds of beef. The Health Officers will keep their eyes on the butchers, and those caught selling this class of meat will be rigidly and vigorously prosecuted. A few prosecutions would be a good thing.

Ald. Burley, Mayor Harrison, and Commissioner Waller had quite a talk yesterday afternoon in the latter's office on the necessity of a new water supply. Ald. Burley's pet scheme is the building of a new crib, located further north and further out into the lake, so as to be out of reach of the river current, with its filth and sewage, which have done so much in the past week to spread sickness. The Mayor admitted that there was a necessity for a new Crib and turning the current of the river in some other direction, but the great drawback was a lack of money. Of course the talk was private and informal, but the necessity for a sure supply of pure water was admitted by the three gentlemen.

It seems that the city has not acted as vigorously as it should in clearing off the Lake-Front lot which is to be used for circuses this summer. Sells Brothers have leased it for a week, commencing May 16, for $500, and pay a license-fee of $95 a day. They have paid the rent, and it is yet covered with mountains of filth and ice. A few men have been engaged in picking it, but they have accomplished very little, and the representative of Sells Brothers has notified the city that they would hold the municipality responsible for damages in case the lot was not in good condition by the time specified. Some of the minor city officials have looked upon this matter as a joke, but a suit for $25,000 or more brought because of their neglect would not be so very funny. Commissioner Waller's attention was called to the matter yesterday, and he ordered a large force of men put to work there to-day to have the lot cleaned so that it may dry up in time for occupancy.

The vast tide of immigration which continues to pour into this city also continues to assist materially in feeding the small-pox epidemic. As winter closed it was hoped that the horrible disease would also end. But it has not. Small-pox may be still considered epidemic, and the Health Department is continuing its efforts to vaccinate all who come under its power. The duration of the epidemic is entailing increased expense upon the city, and, of course, will that much sooner exhaust the appropriation. Dr. De Wolf does not believe that this will be an unhealthy summer, but there are eminent physicians in this city who predict a very sickly season, basing their calculations upon the disturbed condition of the atmosphere. There were six new cases of small-pox reported yesterday, and one death—that of a child. The new cases reported were from 226 West Eighteenth street, 164 on the same thoroughfare, 370 Larrabee, 205 Orchard, 216 Mohawk, and 25 Halsted street. Other contagious diseases were reported as follows: Scarlet fever at 409 Orchard, and at the corner of Lime and West Twenty-seventh streets; diphtheria at 848 and 840 Clark, 88 Twenty-third street, and 2545 Cottage Grove avenue.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The County Board will visit the Reform School grounds Thursday morning for the purpose of seeing about their sale.

The Grand Jury yesterday found eighteen true bills. Some of the witnesses in the Van Hollen case were heard, and also in the change of venue cases, but no conclusion was reached. The jury will wind up its business about noon to-day and adjourn sine die.

The railroad companies enriched the County Treasury yesterday to the amount of $57,000. The Chicago & Grand Trunk paid $3,618; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, $2,131; and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, $51,853. The other roads which have not paid up will be heard from to-day, no doubt, as this will be their last chance to save the penalty of 1 per cent, which will be added Monday.

The defeated candidates for Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, and Town Clerk of South Chicago yesterday petitioned the County Court for a recount of the votes cast at the late election for town officers, and gave formal notice of their intention to contest. They base their petition upon the fact that the Canvassing Board rejected the vote of certain precincts in the Fifth Ward, which is the same point made by the defeated Constables in their petition of some days ago.

The Judiciary Committee met yesterday afternoon. The report of Charles Woodman, County Prosecuting Attorney for the Town Courts, was approved. The matter of maintaining this office was discussed, and a petition from the Chicago Justices of the Peace, asking that it be reëstablished, was presented. After some talk it was resolved to recommend to the Board that the office be maintained at the pleasure of the body, that it be under the direction of the County Attorney, and that the Superintendent of Public Instruction be authorized to collect the moneys due the school fund from the various Justices.

LAND LEAGUES.

The Parnell Land League of the Fourteenth Ward met last evening in the hall at No. 396 Milwaukee avenue, the President, Matthew Nolan, in the chair. Thomas Simmons and Michael Whelan were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

The Michael-Davitt branch of the Thirteenth Ward Land League met in Mullahey's Hall at No. 298 West Lake street last night, President M. O'Sullivan in the chair, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Land League Convention. The gentlemen elected were Messrs. John Hayes, John Reilly, and Thomas Mulligan.

The last meeting of the Central Land League prior to the State Convention was held last evening at the hall, Lake and LaSalle streets. James Lyman was called to the chair. The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the Vice-President, Michael Keeley, tendering his resignation. It was ordered that the State Convention assemble in this city to-morrow meet at 2 p. m. in Land-League Hall, Lake and LaSalle streets. A committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Fitz Gibbon, Lines, Dunn, O'Toole, Capt. Casey, Ward, and Dr. Curran, was appointed to receive the delegates upon their arrival. Reports were had from a number of wards stating the number of delegates they would send. Messrs. Dunn, Lines and O'Toole were appointed to prepare a program. Some seventy delegates have signified their intention to be present, and it is expected that the number will reach 200.

OVERLOADING TEAMS.

MEETING OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Humane Society was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon to confer with those employing teamsters in regard to limiting loads in order to put an end to the cruelty and misery so often seen on the streets, when horses are struggling to pull a weight too heavy for them. Among those present were John G. Shortall, who presided; Edwin Lee Brown, John C. Dore, R. P. Derickson, Gen. Joe Stockton, and Mr. Leach, of the American Express Company.

Mr. Shortall said the object was to devise some plan by which the overloading of horses and teams could be modified. The offenders were mostly poor men, who had little else beside their horse and wagon, and for that reason the officers were instructed to warn, not to arrest, them, except where there was such cruelty that only the argument of punishment would reach them. These men were engaged in hauling coal at so much a ton, and were tempted to put on an extra half ton or ton. The coal men were in sympathy with the Society, and Mr. Shortall offered the following, suggesting that they be asked to sign it and post it in their yards:

"Our several yardmasters and superintendents of teamsters are instructed to take cognizance of the overloading or abuse of draft animals in our employ, and to limit the load each animal or team shall be permitted to haul."

On motion of Edwin Lee Brown, the owners of teams generally were requested to sign the paper.

Mr. Dore asked if any attention was being paid to the horses on the canal.

Mr. Leach said the agent had his eye on them, and also on the brickyard horses, which are often treated badly, being driven when galled.

Mr. Dore asked what was going on at the Stock-Yards.

Mr. Shortall said the Society was looking after the animals there, and that the new State Agent seemed inclined to do his duty.

A new goad was submitted by a cattle-man, which it was proposed to substitute for the clubs now in use. The prod is about an eighth of an inch long.

The question of approval was held in abeyance.

Mr. Leach said that ten of his horses had picked up glass in the street.

Mr. Shortall said he would give $10 for the evidence to convict any man who threw glass in the street.

Mr. Brown spoke of barbed-wire fences, and stated that a hide dealer had told him that the hides were now cut as if with a knife, making blemishes in the leather.

Mr. Leach said branding was more injurious to the trade and more painful to the animal than a cut from a barbed-wire fence.

The Committee then adjourned.

DEAD ANIMALS.

DR. DE WOLF'S PERPLEXITIES.

Dr. De Wolf, the Health Commissioner, had quite a talk yesterday morning with City Attorney Grinnell in regard to the letting of the contract for the removal of dead animals from the streets. Dr. De Wolf felt that he should not award the contract to the Union Rendering Company at its bid of $6,500, which he regarded as exorbitant.

Mr. Grinnell admitted all this, but said that the Doctor should also take into consideration the fact that one dead horse left lying in the street an unnecessarily length of time might cost the city a great deal of money. If the horse of a person driving by should shy to one side, throw that person out and kill him, the city might be mulcted in damages of $5,000.

The contract for removing dead animals from the streets expires at 12 o'clock to-night, and something definit will have to be decided upon to-day. The City-Attorney advised Dr. De Wolf not to allow the matter to go over under any circumstances, as the city was liable if there was the least neglect by its officials. In a talk which Dr. De Wolf subsequently had with a Tribune reporter he said that under the proposed now contract the cost of removing dead animals would be $20 a day. In order to circumvent the Union Rendering Company he had contemplated a plan of burying the carcasses, but this he found impracticable, owing to the great cost. For instance, the average number of dead horses taken from our streets daily is thirty. Yesterday it was thirty-four. To cart these out into vacant lots outside the city and to bury them sufficiently deep would cost not less than $100 a day, and perhaps more. He was at present absolutely at the mercy of the rendering company. Nevertheless he had great hopes of making it come down in its price. He proposed to reason with the gentlemen controlling the corporation.

Dr. De Wolf holds that $6,500 is just $6,000 more than the city ought to pay for removing its dead animals from the streets. He said that he believed the animals themselves more than paid for their removal. In Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Brooklyn, and several other cities the full price paid per year for the same work is from $5,000 to $16,000, yet he always has believed, and does now, that the contractors receive these amounts of money as a clear bonus, and that they make a large profit upon the removal of the carcasses besides. He had great hopes that the Union Rendering Company might relent considerably. It did last year. The matter will be decided to-day.

DR. THOMAS.

HIS SERIOUS ILLNESS.

The many friends of the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas will learn with deep regret of his severe illness. He had been suffering from general debility for some time, and Tuesday was taken down with a chill, which was followed by a high fever, developing into pneumonia, which has attacked the lower lobe of his left lung. At first no alarm was felt, the disease being common in this latitude, but, being otherwise enfeebled, it soon began to tell upon him, and Thursday his condition was such that Dr. Adam Miller, his attending physician, called in Dr. Foster for counsel. Yesterday morning Dr. Thomas was easier, and his fever was not so high, but he was suffering from a severe cough, could take no food stronger than milk, and his symptoms were anything but satisfactory. He improved during the day, however, and at 8 o'clock last evening his pulse had run down from forty-five to thirty-five pulsations per minute, and he was not regarded as in any immediate danger. The only fear was that the disease would spread to the upper lobe, but there were no marked indications that it would take such a course. At 11 o'clock his condition was unchanged, and he was resting well, and his physicians were hopeful, though he was not regarded as beyond danger.

Dr. Thomas has been working altogether too hard of late, and his system will not stand the demands he has been making on it. He is in constant request to officiate at weddings and funerals, and his numerous lecture engagements have also taken up much of his time. He will, of course, be unable to preach Sunday, and his place will be taken by Bronson Alcott, who will speak on "Immortality."

THE SAENGERFEST.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Singerfest yesterday afternoon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. Pomy and Schultz be authorized to receive further subscriptions to the guarantee fund until the 1st of June, and that they shall receive 6 per cent for all subscriptions and collections made before the 1st of May, and 5 per cent for all after that date; that the Secretary of the Committee receive $18 per week until the 1st of May, when his pay shall be increased to $25; that the Collector shall give security for the amount of $10,000, the Financial Secretary $25,000, and the Treasurer $50,000.

The contract of the Committee on Hall with Mr. Charles Brower for the removal of stands in the Exposition Building and the replacing of the same for the sum of $600, from which sum $150 shall be deducted in the event of Theodore Thomas using the hall for his concerts after the festival, was ratified.

A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Reynolds, the Secretary of the Exposition, and other gentlemen, to arrange for ushers and doorkeepers.

The Committee on Music passed a resolution that the grand rehearsal of the festival chorus (mixed) as well as of the male festival chorus should be held about a fortnight hence in McCormick Hall, to which admission can be gained only by cards from the Committee.

The Decoration Committee will meet to-night and make a choice of badges for the singers and the Committee. The meetings will be continued in the Clark Street Methodist Church for two weeks, after which they will be held in McCormick Hall.

IF THIS PARAGRAPH ARRESTS YOUR ATTENTION, and you are persuaded to investigate the great improvements and superiority of Dalton's water-filters over any other make, it will have accomplished its purpose, and at the same time benefited you. Shown only at 51 State street.

[illegible] first-class dental work at fair prices. 71 State street, corner Randolph.

THE TAX FORGERIES.

Adalbert Reinke Pleads Guilty to the Indictments,

And is Sentenced to Thirty Months' Imprisonment at Joliet.

Judge Anthony Visibly Affected While Passing Sentence.

Adalbert Reinke, lately employed in the County Clerk's office, and who a few days ago pleaded guilty of grand larceny and to conspiring to falsify the public records, was arraigned before Judge Anthony yesterday in the Criminal Court for sentence. The court-room was densely packed by an anxious crowd of spectators, many of whom had been the unfortunate's friends, acquaintances, and associates, and as Reinke passed through them in charge of an officer all eyes were upon him until he was almost hid from view in an obscure seat. He looked haggard and worn, his eyes were fastened to the floor, as it were, and his general appearance was that of deep contrition and sadness of heart.

Mr. E. G. Asay appeared for the prisoner and State's-Attorney Mills for the People, and when the case was called the former arose and said he had a few suggestions to make. There were two indictments to which pleas of guilty had been entered,—one for larceny and one for conspiracy. The latter contained three counts, to the first of which there was serious objection. This, however, was overcome in the remaining counts. The second count, charging the falsification of the records, was the one to which Reinke had really pleaded, and it was capable of construction in such a way that he believed would only make the offense a misdemeanor and the punishment a fine. The penalty was an imprisonment of three years in the Penitentiary, or a fine not exceeding $1,000. The Court had the right and discretion to impose the latter, which in effect was only punishment for a misdemeanor. If there was doubt as to the construction of the penalty, the prisoner would certainly be as much entitled to its benefit as in a case of proof of evidence on a trial. The plea of guilty to larceny, he suggested, might be withdrawn, if sentence could not be suspended on the

INDICTMENT FOR CONSPIRACY.

State's-Attorney Mills suggested, in reply, that the Court had informed the prisoner of the penalty he laid himself liable to in pleading guilty, and that the plea in both cases had been entered with a full knowledge of the consequences.

Mr. Asay replied as follows:

"I would not conceal from the Court, and my client would not tolerate me in concealing the fact that he has violated the law in more particulars than one. But I would ask the Court to remember that in punishing Reinke your Honor will be punishing Reinke's mother, I have no doubt, to death. I know that it is one of the misfortunes that often attend a criminal conviction. But in this case, your Honor, it is particularly distressing, because she has borne much in this world, and she totters under this blow. I will ask your Honor to remember, also, though I am aware that this is a two-edged sword, that Reinke is a man of unusual intelligence. He is a man of unusual good nature. He was led away by unfortunate acquaintances,—I had liked to have misused the word friend, because he mistook acquaintance for friendship. The object of the law is to hold up a terror to the evil-doer and to reform him. This man is capable of reformation. You deter crime when you punish him. But when punishment is excessive it does not tend to reform. A light punishment is all that the statute itself would have required in the case. I have also assurances that at the termination of his sentence Reinke will be removed from this part of the country and go into the very Far West, to try his life over again and make a new path for himself."

Judge Anthony reminded Mr. Asay that none of the evidence had yet been presented, whereupon the State's-Attorney said he was ready

TO PRESENT THE CASE.

Judge Anthony—I want to hear the evidence before we further proceed.

County-Clerk Klokke was then called and allowed to tell the story of Reinke's shortcomings as confessed to him, which he did in a straightforward, unbiased manner, and which was substantially as follows: Reinke came to work for him in December, 1877, and was given charge of the redemption department, and subsequently the making out of tax-warrants. Early in January his attention had been called to the falsification of the records, and an examination showed that the changes aggregated for 1878, 1879, and 1880 about $4,300. He called Reinke's attention to the matter, and after a series of interviews he confessed all, and told him that the raised certificates, amounting to about $600, were in Stebbin's hands. He denied, however, having made the erasures of 1875-'78, and also that anyone had had anything to do with those he made except Charles Eaton, who had prompted him in the matter. From this the witness detailed the prisoner's mode of falsifying the records, raising the certificates, etc., and also how he managed to get the certificates cashed, intimating in the course of his explanation that there were other transactions not covered by the indictments.

When Mr. Klokke had concluded, Judge Anthony asked:

"You said you learned other things regarding Mr. Reinke in the course of your investigation?"

Mr. Klokke—"Yes."

Judge Anthony—"What were they?"

Mr. Klokke—"They were of such a nature that I hardly feel at liberty to state them. I haven't sufficient to warrant me in stating them."

Mr. Asay—"It is due to the defendant to say that he denies them."

Gen. Herman Lieb was called by the defense, and testified that Reinke bore an excellent character during the four years he was under him as County Clerk, before Mr. Klokke came in.

Mr. Asay—"I think the State would be satisfied by action on one of these indictments. Reinke is a wreck now. To make him a hopeless wreck is to destroy. To leave hope gives opportunity for resurrection. Do you not think so, Mr. Mills?"

State's-Attorney Mills—"I am not aware that the Court needs any advice from me as to the matter of penalty. The Court understands all the facts, and will undoubtedly do what is just."

The Court—"Mr. Klokke, there is one question I would like to ask. How much money did Mr. Reinke get from his acts here?"

Mr. Klokke—"I am out about $3,800. The acts admitted by Mr. Reinke don't cover more than $1,745."

Mr. Asay—"As to the falsification of the records, I will say that for that Mr. Reinke got less than $150."

Judge Anthony, addressing Mr. Asay, asked, "Has the prisoner anything to say?"

Mr. Asay—Stand up Mr. Reinke.

REINKE AROSE SLOWLY,

and for the first time during the hearing could be seen through the crowd. His eyes were cast down, and he displayed considerable nervousness as he faced the Court.

Judge Anthony—Mr. Reinke, have you anything to add?

Mr. Reinke answered "No," in a low and tremulous voice.

"Are the statements made by Mr. Klokke true?" asked Mr. Asay.

Reinke bowed, and murmured "Yes."

"Are there any other facts that will throw any light on this transaction?" asked Judge Anthony.

Reinke said, in a low tone: "None that I know of, sir."

"Do you know of any frauds committed or attempted beyond those already disclosed?"

"No, sir."

"Will you tell me," said Judge Anthony, with impressive deliberation, "what induced you to do this act?"

"I couldn't make any explanation of it," replied the prisoner.

"I want you to tell me a straight story. Have you been accustomed to gambling?"

"Some, sir."

"Have you been accustomed to taking deals on the Board of Trade?"

"Hardly any to speak of."

"Have you been dealing during the past year at bucket-shops?"

"I have—sometimes."

"Have you been in the habit of drinking?"

"Some, sir."

"Whom did you deal with in the bucket-shop?"

"Al Mahr."

"Did you lose?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you gamble?"

"At a place on Randolph street, and also on Clark street."

"Whose places?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Where on Clark street did you gamble?"

"Just opposit Chapin & Gore's."

"You lost?"

"Yes, your Honor."

"Did you ever invest in the pool-rooms?"

"Some, sir."

"What room?"

"Fox's."

"Did you lose?"

"Yes, sir."

"The reason I ask these questions is that I have been told your habits were bad, and I want to know if these places is where you spent the money you took?"

"They are."

"How much money did you lose?"

"I never kept an account, and do not know exactly."

"Did you apply your salary to the support of your mother?"

"Yes, sir."

At this point Mr. Asay informed the Court that the prisoner while in the County Clerk's office had been in the pay of Stebbins, who gave him 5 per cent on all tax-certificates, which had amounted to considerable.

REINKE WAS THEN ASKED

to be seated, and the Court said that he was prepared to pass sentence at once if the counsel and prisoner did not want the case to go over.

Mr. Asay replied that nothing was to be gained by delay, and Judge Anthony, who had manifested considerable uneasiness, proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner. It was the most painful situation of his life, he said, but he had his duty to perform. He had known Reinke for a number of years, and had always regarded him as an upright, honest, capable young man, but he could not allow this fact to sway him if he would. He desired to be frank, however, and could not suppress the fact that it was painful to him to see such a young man fall. But his crime was against the whole people, and one which could not go unpunished. If it were in his power he would save him from the Penitentiary, but he could do nothing short of enforcing the law, though under all the circumstances he was inclined to impose the lowest penalty for each offense.

At this point the Court was visibly affected, and for a moment could not speak. His eyes filled and his lips quivered, but after a severe struggle he proceeded to pass sentence, the large audience having been awed to a death like silence by the scene. He said:

"On the plea to larceny the sentence of the Court is that Mr. Reinke be confined in the State Penitentiary for eighteen months, and on the plea to the conspiracy indictment the sentence is one year's imprisonment."

As soon as sentence was pronounced Reinke was taken back to jail, followed by a few sympathizing friends, and the court-room was speedily emptied. He expressed himself after the excitement was over as being somewhat disappointed, as also did his attorney, and his friends are hopeful that the sentence for conspiracy will be suspended. He will be taken to Joliet Thursday.

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It will be decidedly to the interest of housekeepers wanting this work done to see the artistic work done by F. R. Hilger & Co., 204 Wabash avenue. They carry the finest goods made.

THE "RAMUS" COLLECTION OF FINE WATER COLORS

will be on exhibition on Monday, May 2, at O'Brien's Art Gallery, 208 Wabash avenue, and will be sold at auction next week. Due notice will be given. Messrs. Elison, Flersheim & Co., Auctioneers.

LAST MATINEE

at the Roller Skating Rink this Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Exhibition skating and tournament; nine knights entered. Exhibition skating in the evening. Corner Congress street and Michigan avenue.

REMOVAL—HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY

Have removed to 67 Washington street, between Dearborn and State. A large line of all kinds of safes.

What ex-Gov. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, had to say of Prof. Morris Bernhardt, the distinguished optician at No. 125 State street: "I commend Prof. Bernhardt as an accomplished and skillful optician. I take much pleasure in recommending his glasses from what I know of them, a pair having been furnished and now in use in my family." The above was directed to Prof. Bernhardt in 1864.

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Over 155,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Names.	Age.	Residence.
Thomas O'Donnell	21	Chicago.
Mary O'Connell	19	Chicago.
August Suchawski	30	Chicago.
Maria Pokrista	28	Chicago.
Josef Stouf	23	Chicago.
Mary Salla	21	Chicago.
C. A. McKinley	27	Chicago.
Kate Denton	22	Chicago.
Josef Roschenzki	25	Chicago.
Josefa Gasgovek	19	Chicago.
Frank Suddak	22	Chicago.
Amy Ryant	19	Chicago.
W. R. Bolton	31	Chicago.
Louise Rityon	25	Chicago.
Louis W. Grosskopf	28	Chicago.
Mrs. Mattie Nielson	25	Chicago.
Thomas Pluciński	24	South Chicago.
Rosa Urbanowska	22	Otis, Ind.
Herman Lauenstein	27	Chicago.
Minna Greiner	25	Chicago.
Michael H. Madden	24	Chicago.
Ella Florence Malley	24	Chicago.
Edwin Oleson	24	Chicago.
Annie Christiansen	30	Chicago.
George Blied	23	Chicago.
Katie Eichmann	21	Madison, Wis
Israel N. Stiles	47	Chicago.
Antionette C. Wright	35	Chicago.
Louis A. Frey	20	Colehour, Ill
Annie K. Schwall	19	Chicago.
Samuel A. Graham	26	Chicago.
Lillian A. Graham	21	Chicago.
Henry Leisen	24	Chicago.
Katie Javy	24	Chicago.
Johann Siegel	22	Chicago.
Clara Kodura	22	Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

STIMPSON—ALBERTSON—By the Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren, at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, on Monday, April 25, 1881, Mr. William E. Stimpson, of Las Vegas, N. M., and Miss Martha R. Albertson, of Maywood, Cook County, Ill.

ECKLEY—HOUSTON—Thursday evening, April 28, by the Rev. E. F. Williams, at 380 Lake-av., Charles T. Eckley and Mrs. Louise S. Houston.

DEATHS.

TURNER—Christopher Turner, of Bright's disease, aged 69 years.

Funeral from his residence, 322 May-st., Sunday, May 1, to the Jesuit Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

A fond, loving father,
So gentle and kind,
Was called by his Maker—
Left sorrow behind.
Enshrined his glories
Of visions so bright,
His spirit to Heaven
Has taken its flight.

McGILLIAN—Mrs. Thomas McGillian, Thursday, April 28, aged 50 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 1179 West Adams-st., Sunday, at 10 o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

JACKSON—At 26 South Desplaines-st., Friday, April 29, Norah Maude, youngest daughter of George H. and Eliza Jackson, aged 9 months.

PLACE—April 29, Samuel Place, the barber.

Funeral services at 3 p. m. Sunday, in amphitheatre City Hospital. Friends of deceased invited to be present.

NESS—Emma, beloved wife of Dr. F. A. Ness, at residence, 178 Wesson-st., of pulmonary consumption, April 29.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DICKEY—April 29, Gray, aged 3 years 1 months and 8 days, eldest son of Harry M. and Mary E. Dickey, at 3943 Groveland Park-av.

The remains will be taken to Marshall, Mich., for interment.

☞ Saginaw and Marshall (Mich.) papers please copy.

McCARTHY—At her residence, corner Deering and Cologne-sts., Mrs. Katherine McCarthy.

Funeral Sunday, May 1, at 9 o'clock, at St. Bridget's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. All friends are invited to attend.

GEREY—Mrs. Gerey, of 67 State-st., at 478 Twenty-sixth-st.

BORDEN—Anna Page, daughter of Hamilton and Lottie P. Borden, aged 7 months and 25 days.

Funeral from residence of her parents, 2421 Prairie-av., by carriages to Oakwoods, Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

ZULFER—April 29, after a short illness, John Zulfer, aged 42.

Funeral will take place from his residence, 457 East Twenty-second-st., to Saint Anthony's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

NASON—Funeral services of the late Mrs. Edward W. Nason will be held at Graceland Cemetery on Saturday, April 30, 1881, at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GEO. C. NEEDHAM, PASTOR OF CHICAGO-AV. Church, will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day at noon in Lower Farwell Hall. Subject: "Lost and Found."

MR. CHAS. CHAPPELL WILL CONDUCT the young men's Gospel meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening.

THE WEST END TWELFTH WARD Republican Club will meet this evening at Green's office, 361 and 363 West Madison-st., to elect officers for the ensuing year and transact such other business as may come before the Club.

THE CONCLUDING LECTURE FOR this season before the Chicago Philosophical Society will be delivered this evening at Club-Room on parlor floor of Palmer House, by A. Bronson Alcott, Esq., of Concord, N. H., on "New England Thought and Its Representatives."

CANDY.

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TRUNKS.

TRUNK — [illegible] CHAS. T. WILT [illegible] Trunks, Satchels, [illegible] State-st.

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THE END.

For The Chicago Tribune.

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THE END.

For The Chicago Tribune.

In the West the skies of saffron
Pale against the sapphire sea;
Bears a favoring gale to waft on
Silver sails to me.

Ships that long ago weighed anchor
For a nameless, unknown shore
Now are sailing up the harbor—
Voyaging is o'er.

Often under starless heavens,
While a storm raged on the main,
Doubt would whisper, "Thou shalt never
See those sails again."

"Nay," said Faith, "still keep thy vigil;
If thou canst not hope, believe
On some morrow fair thy ships will
Come at dawn or eve.

So I waited, half in sadness,
Till to-day.——They came,
And no words my sudden gladness
Could I find to frame.

"Ah!" I cried, "bring forth the jewels
And the gold and silver stores
You have brought from those strange islands
By the nameless shores."

Silently they laid before me
Gems, and gold, and priceless wine;
Gave a marvelous wond'ring o'er me
That they should be mine.

With my withered hands I touched them:
All the pearls were dust—
All the wine was strangely bitter—
All the gold was rust.

APRIL, 1881. LULU W. MITCHELL.

"A Decade"—He Knew It.

Detroit Free Press.

A man with a note-book in one hand and pencil in the other and a look of anxious suspense in his eyes entered a Detroit fruit-house the other day and asked:

"I beg pardon for interrupting you, but can you tell me how much a decade is?"

"I guess I can," replied the proprietor, and he walked the man to the back-end of the store. In a big box in the alley were about 2,000 bad oranges, and he pointed to them and quietly continued:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief a decade is about six bushels dry measure!"

Horsford's Acid Phosphate as Near Perfection as Can Be Expected.

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LITERATURE.

GREAT SINGERS.

The first series of lives of the great singers began with Faustina Bordoni and ended with Henrietta Sontag. This little volume, entitled the "Second Series," begins with Malibran and ends with Titiens. Mr. Ferris offers little more than a carefully-selected compilation of the opinions of other writers, yet of the majority of those of whom he writes little else could be expected. He furnishes us pleasant reading and brings nearer to us the inner life, the thoughts and impulses, the motives and characteristics of the great song-artists, who in their own spheres reigned as absolute queens. He has avoided the investigation of scandals connected, apparently unavoidably, with the names of nearly all public characters, and especially with those who make their living on the stage. At the same time, he has concisely summed up the leading facts and events in the lives of those of whom he treats. Within the limits imposed upon him it was impossible for him to do more than to include those who stand incontestably in the front rank of the operatic profession. If he has presented but little that is new or unknown to those familiar with the careers described, he has at least grouped together about all the facts that are worth remembering. And while a greater fund of anecdote and incident would have given more variety and general interest it would have entailed the necessity of omitting much that was of real importance. This work, like its predecessor, is one of the "Handy-Volume" series, and to have tried to tell all that could be said about any one of the artists herein described would have taken the work very speedily out of the series in which it is enrolled. We have some grounds of complaint against Mr. Ferris' style: his excessive laudation and extravagant eulogy of each different character is one; his use of French words, like "cachet" for instance, instead of the English equivalent, is another; but, on the whole, his mode of treatment is admirable, and his two volumes of sketches are full of interesting matter and form pleasant reading. From the volume just received we make some extracts:

Of Maria Filicia Malibran it is said that she sang equally as well in all styles of music, and that no strain on her resources seemed to overtax "the power of an artistic imagination which delighted in vanquishing obstacles and transforming native defects into new beauties." Her voice was a mezzo-soprano, approaching a contralto, of great volume and purity, with a high soprano range superadded by incessant work and training. The charm of her singing consisted in the peculiarity of the timbre and remarkable range of her voice, in her excitable temperament, which prompted her to execute the most audacious improvisations, and in her strong musical feeling, which kept her improvisations within the laws of good taste. Her dramatic ability was scarcely less remarkable than her vocal. She belonged to a Spanish family, and her father married Vicente Garcia, was a celebrated composer, singer, actor, and conductor. She was born at Paris in 1808, and her father early began her musical education. The father was a tyrant at home, and possessed of a savage temper which had but few streaks of tenderness and frequently vented itself in blows and brutality. Maria had a peculiarly intractable organ. "The lower notes of the voice were very imperfect, the upper tones thin, disagreeable, and hard, the middle veiled, and her intonation so doubtful that it almost indicated an imperfect ear." Her father was, however, determined that she should become a great vocalist. "One evening I studied a duet with Maria," says the Countess Merlin, "in which Garcia had written a passage, and he desired her to execute it. She tried, but became discouraged, and said, 'I cannot.' In an instant the Aandalusian blood of her father rose. He fixed his flashing eyes upon her: What did you say?' Maria looked at him, trembled, and, clasping her hands, murmured in a stifled voice, 'I will do it, papa'; and she executed the passage perfectly. She told me afterward that she could not conceive how she did it. 'Papa's glance,' added she, 'has such an influence upon me that I am sure it would make me fling myself from the roof into the street without doing myself any harm.'"

She made her début when only 17 years old as *Rosina* in "Il Barbière," in London, and was immediately engaged for the remaining six weeks of the season at $2,500. She sang with Velluti (a "male soprano") in "Romeo e Giulietta." In the morning they rehearsed a certain duet together. Velluti reserving his fioriture for the evening, lest the young débutante should endeavor to imitate his ornaments. In the evening he sang his solo part, embroidering it with the most florid decorations, and finishing with a new and beautiful cadenza, which astonished and charmed the audience. Maria seized the phrases, to which she imparted an additional grace, then crowned her triumph with an audacious improvisation. Thunders of applause greeted her, and while trembling with excitement she felt her arm grasped by a hand of iron. "Bricconal!" ["knave," or "cheat"] hissed a ——— in her ear, as Velluti glared on her, gnashing his teeth with rage. After performing in London, she appeared in the autumn with her father at the Manchester, York, and Liverpool Festivals, where she sang some of the most difficult pieces from the "Messiah" and the "Creation."

In 1825 Maria accompanied her father to the United States as prima donna of an opera company, of which the only talent consisted of his own family, comprising himself, his son, daughter, and wife. Her reception was enthusiastic. In New York M. François Eugène Malibran, a French merchant, fell in love with her. He was 50 and she but 17, and his fortune was supposed to be great. Malibran offered his hand, which Maria was inclined to accept to escape from her father's brutality, but Garcia refused his consent. So great was his opposition that Maria actually feared for her life. One evening she was playing *Desdemona* to her father's *Othello*, in Rossini's opera. At the moment when *Othello* approaches, his eyes sparkling with rage, to stab *Desdemona*, Maria perceived that her father's dagger was not a stage sham, but a genuine weapon. Frantic with terror, she screamed "Papa, papa, for the love of God, do not kill me!" Her terrors were groundless, for the substitution of the real for a theatrical dagger was a mere accident. The audience knew no difference, as they supposed Maria's Spanish exclamation to be good operatic Italian, and they applauded at the fine dramatic point made by the young artist. Malibran finally agreed to pay Garcia 100,000 francs in payment for the loss of his daughter's services, and she was married March 23, 1826. A few weeks later Malibran was a bankrupt, and imprisoned for debt, and his wife discovered that she had been imposed upon by a scoundrel who had intended to live on her earnings. Mme. Malibran resigned for the benefit of her husband's creditors any claims which she might have made on the remnants of his estate. Five months later she returned to Paris and made her appearance at the Grand Opera-House in "Sémiramide." She is described as being "in person about the middle hight, and the contour of her figure was rounded to an enchanting embonpoint, which yet preserved its youthful grace. Her carriage was exceedingly noble, and the face more expressive than handsome; her hair was black and glossy, and always worn in a simple style. The eyes were dark and luminous, the teeth white and regular, and the countenance, habitually pensive in expression, was mutable in the extreme, and responsive to every emotion and feeling of the heart." On being asked by a friend which was her favorit rôle, she answered, "the character I happen to be acting, whichever it may be." She was fond of athletic sports, riding, swimming, shooting and fencing. Sometimes her return from a fatiguing night at the opera would be marked by an exuberance of animal spirits which would lead her to jump over chairs and tables like a schoolboy. She would wander over the country, attired in boy's clothes, and without an escort, a rather peculiar proceeding under any circumstances. Her acting was unconventional and natural and sometimes annoying to those who were on the stage with her. Donzelli, who played *Othello*, used to be much annoyed by Mme. Malibran not determining beforehand how he was to seize her; she often gave him a regular chase. Though he was one of the best-tempered men in the world, I recollect him one evening being seriously angry. *Desdemona* had, according to custom, repeatedly escaped from his grasp; in pursuing her, he stumbled, and slightly wounded himself with the dagger he brandished.

She was not only a hard worker in her profession, but pursued also the social enjoyments of life with reckless eagerness. One night she fainted in her dressing-room before going on the stage. In the hurry of applying restoratives, a vinaigret containing some caustic acid was emptied over her lips, and her mouth was covered with blisters. The manager was in despair; but Mme. Malibran, quietly stepping to the mirror, cut off the blisters with a pair of scissors, and sang as usual. Such was her indomitable courage.

In Paris in 1830 she formed a liaison with Mr. Charles de Bériot, the famous Belgian violinist. In 1835 she obtained a divorce from Mr. Malibran and married De Bériot, thus legalizing the birth of her two children. Shortly after her marriage she was thrown from her horse at a hunting party, causing severe internal injuries, which she concealed even from her husband. She died at Manchester in 1836.

Wilhelmina Schröder was the daughter of Sophia Schröder, the "Siddons of Germany." She was born in 1805, and at the age of 5 she appeared on the stage as Cupid, and at 10 danced in the Imperial ballet at Vienna. When 16 she made her début as *Pamina* in "The Magic Flute," and was well received. She "was tall and nobly molded, and her face, though not beautiful, was sweet, frank, and fascinating." Her voice was a mellow soprano, which, though not specially flexible, united softness with volume and compass. Her highest triumph was as *Leonora* in "Fidelio." Of her appearance in this rôle she says: "When I was studying the character of *Leonora* at Vienna, I could not attain that which appeared to me the desired and natural expression at the moment when *Leonora*, throwing herself before her husband, holds out a pistol to the Governor, with the words, 'Kill first his wife!' I studied and studied in vain, though I did all in my power to place myself mentally in the situation of *Leonora*. I had pictured to myself the situation, but I felt that it was incomplete, without knowing why or wherefore. Well, the evening arrived; the audience knows not with what feelings an artist, who enters seriously into a part, dresses for the representation. The nearer the moment approached, the greater was my alarm. When it did arrive, and as I ought to have sung the ominous words and pointed the pistol at the Governor, I fell into such an utter tremor at the thought of not being perfect in my character that my whole frame trembled, and I thought I should have fallen. Now only fancy how I felt when the whole house broke forth with enthusiastic shouts of applause, and what I thought when, after the curtain fell, I was told that this moment was the most effective and powerful of my whole representation! So that which I could not attain with every effort of mind and imagination, was produced at this decisive moment by my unaffected terror and anxiety. This result and the effect it had upon the public taught me how to seize and comprehend the incident, so, that which at the first representation I had hit upon unconsciously, I adopted in full consciousness ever afterward in this part." A comic episode which occurred during the first performance of "Fidelio" is also related by the same authority: "In that deeply tragic scene where Mme. Schröder (*Fidelio*) has to give Haizinger (*Florestan*) a piece of bread which she has kept hidden for him three days in the folds of her dress, he does not respond to the action. She whispers to him with a rather coarse epithet: 'Why don't you take it? Do you want it buttered?' All this time the audience, ignorant of the by-play, was solely intent upon the pathetic situation."

While singing in Dresden she met Carl Devrient, one of the principal dramatic tenors of Germany, and unfortunately married him, and three years later was fortunate enough to obtain a judicial dissolution of her marriage. In 1849 she married a rich Livonian proprietor named Bock, and, having amassed a considerable fortune, left the stage. She is ranked as "a great lyric tragedienne rather than a great singer in the exact sense of the word."

Of Giulia Grisi Mr. Ferris has very little to say that is new. She possessed in her best days "great physical loveliness, a noble voice, and dramatic impulse. Her greatest performance was as *Norma*, in which she has never been excelled. As a beautiful singer she was greatly annoyed by too devoted lovers. While she was in her stage-box at the Paris Opera one night, in the winter of 1836, she observed an unfortunate admirer, who had pursued her for months, lying in ambuscade near the door, as if awaiting her exit. M. Robert, one of the managers, requested the intruder to retire, and, as the admonition was unheeded, Col. Ragani, Grisi's uncle, somewhat sternly remonstrated with him. The reckless lover drew a sword from a cane, and would have run Col. Ragani through, had it not been for the coolness of a gentleman passing in the lobby, who seized and disarmed the amorous maniac, who was a young author of some repute, named Dupuzet. Anecdotes of a similar kind might be enumerated, for Grisi's womanly fascinations made havoc among that large class who become easily enamored of the goddesses of the theatre. In 1836 she married M. Auguste Gerard de Meley, a French gentleman of fortune, but did not leave the stage. Of Lablache, the great basso, with whom Grisi was so constantly associated upon the stage, we are told that one of his boots would have made a small portmanteau, and one could have clad a child in one of his gloves. So great was his strength that as *Leporello* he sometimes carried off under one arm a singer of large stature representing *Masetto*, and in rehearsal would often, for exercise, hold a double bass out at arm's length. The force of his voice was so prodigious that he could make himself heard above any orchestral thunders or chorus, however gigantic. This power was rarely put forth, but at the right time and place it was made to peal out with a resistless volume, and his portentous notes rang through the house like the boom of a great bell. It was said that his wife was sometimes aroused at night by what appeared to be the fire tocsin, only to discover that it was her recumbent husband producing these bell-like sounds in his sleep. The vibratory power of his full voice was so great that it was dangerous for him to sing in a greenhouse.

Grisi's American tour with Mario—for whom she had a "romantic attachment" many years before she obtained a divorce and married him—was very successful pecuniarily, as the two singers received $85,000 for the six months' tour, and the manager cleared $60,000 besides. Grisi died in 1869. She lacked the creative originality of Pasta and Malibran, but possessed, "the most dazzling personal charms and a voice which as nearly reached perfection as any ever bestowed on a singer."

Malibran's youngest sister, Pauline,—who married M. Viardot,—made her debut at 18 on the lyric stage as *Desdemona* in 1839, which character had also been "the vehicle of Malibran's first introduction to the English public." Her voice was very similar to her sister's in its beauties and in its defects. Subsequently she appeared in "Il Barbiere" and proved herself to be a woman of genius. Very imperfectly acquainted with the music, she forgot an important part of the score. Without any embarrassment, she instantly improvised not merely the ornament, but the melody, pouring out a flood of dazzling vocalization which elicited noisy enthusiasm. It was not Rossini's "Il Barbiere," but it was successful in arousing a most flattering approbation. It may be fancied, however, that, when she sang the rôle of *Rosina* a second time, she knew the music as Rossini wrote it.

Her greatest rôle perhaps was that of *Fides* in "Le Prophète."

Fanny Torecchiardi—better known as Fanny Persiani—was married when only 12 years old, in order to keep her from going on the stage. Having appeared in an amateur performance and made a failure, her pride was enlisted and she determined to be a great lyric artist. She first sang at La Scala in Milan, but Mr. Ferris does not say in what character. The parts of *Lucia* and of *Linda* was written for her by Donizetti. Her voice was a true soprano, rather thin, but its tones "clear as a silver bell and embracing a range of two octaves and a half. Her voice was implicitly under her command. She excelled in the effects of vocal embroidery, and her passion for ornamentation tempted her to disregard the dramatic situation in order to give way to a torrent of splendid fioriture, which dazzled the audience without always satisfying them."

Alboni is justly ranked as the "greatest of contraltos." She was born in 1822, and made her first appearance as *Maffeo Orsini* in "Lucruzia Borgia." Mlle. Alboni's voice covered nearly three octaves, from E flat to C sharp, with tones uniformly rich, full, mellow, and liquid. The quality of the voice was perfectly pure and sympathetic, the articulation so clear and fluent, even in the most difficult and rapid passages, that it was like a performance on a well-played instrument. Her visit to the United States is still fresh in the memory of many. She married Count Pepoli in 1853, and retired from the stage in 1864, and still lives in Paris.

Of Jenny Lind it is unnecessary to quote from Mr. Ferris' sketch, since she is still so well remembered here and the chief facts in her life are generally familiar. She made an immense fortune and has given over $500,000 away in charity and to benevolent institutions. She married Otto Goldschmidt, the pianist, in Boston. As an actress she never had great power. "Her voice was of bright, thrilling, and sympathetic quality," and her execution great, though inferior to that of Persiani or Catalani.

Sophie Cruvelli was the daughter of a Protestant clergyman named Cruwell, and was born in Prussia in 1830. She made her début in 1847, in the part of *Donna Sol* in "Ernani." Her first appearance in London was in the same part, in 1848. Her voice was a clear, silvery soprano, and possessed in its low notes something of the quality of the contralto. Her appearance was attractive. She had always been remarkable for her impulsive and eccentric ways, and no engagement ever operated as a check on these caprices. "One of these whims seized the young lady in the very hight of a brilliantly successful engagement, and one day she took French leave without a word of warning. The next that was heard of her she was singing at Wiesbaden." Her terms during the London season were $1,250 a night. She continued on the stage until 1855, and of her voice it is said that "it never had been surpassed in native excellence, though many had been far greater in the art of vocalization." Her last performance—*Helen* in "The Sicilian Vespers"—was perhaps her best. In 1856 she married Baron Vigier and left the stage.

Theresa Titiens is the last of the singers treated in this volume. She was born in 1834, and made her début in 1849 at Hamburg as *Lucrezia Borgia*. Her English "first appearance" was as *Valentine* in the "Huguenots" in 1858. She did not understand Italian, but memorized the unknown words, pronunciation and all. She was in the fullest sense of the term a lyric artist, "and she possessed every requisit needed by a cantatrice of the highest order,—personal beauty, physical strength, originality of conception, a superb voice, and inexhaustible spirit and energy. Like most German singers, Mlle. Titiens regarded ornamentation as merely an agreeable adjunct in vocalization. As an actress, her tall, stately, elegant figure was admirably calculated to personate the tragic heroines of opera. Her face at this time was beautiful, her large eyes flashed with intellect, and her classical features were radiant with expression; her grandeur of conception, her tragic dignity, her glowing warmth and abandon, rendered her worthy of the finest days of lyric tragedy. She was thoroughly dramatic; her movements and gestures were singularly noble, and her attitudes on the stage had classical breadth and largeness, without the least constraint." In 1875 Mlle. Titiens visited America on a concert and operatic tour. She died in 1879.

Of these singers Grisi is the greatest, and was excelled only by Pasta. Malibran comes next, but she was excelled in fioriture by Persiani, while in one or two rôles Mme. Viardot was greater than either. Mlle. Titiens was second in popular favor in England only to Jenny Lind, who inspired her hearers with a sort of frenzy. Cruvelli might have outranked them all had she remained longer on the stage. The absence of anecdote is most marked in the latter half of the book, which is rather dry biographical reading.

Published in New York by D. Appleton & Co.

LOST IN A GREAT CITY.

The little heroine of this story—by the author of "Nelly Kinnard's Kingdom"—is separated from her nurse as they are crossing Broadway in the City of New York. The nurse is knocked down and trampled upon by a horse and taken to a hospital, and the child flies she knows not where in her fright till she finds herself in one of the worst quarters of the great city. Here she falls into the hands of a woman who, after a few nights' shelter, sells her to an acrobat who wants a child to train for the circus. For ten years she is condemned to this living torture, and her life, with its ups and downs, its harrowing scenes, its pathos, its sorrows, are eloquently pictured before us, and at length her misery comes to an end by her unexpected restoration to her father. It is a sad sort of a story, not pleasant to read even when told with the literary skill of Amanda M. Douglas.

DUTIES OF WOMEN.

Few topics have excited so much discussion as this one, which Frances Power Cobbe has made the subject of a course of lectures delivered in London and now published in book form. With many, in fact with most, of her recommendations and pleas for the higher education of women, for their admission to university degrees, for the protection of property of married women, for the employment of women, for the protection of women from aggravated assaults, and for their entrance into the medical profession, the majority of her readers will agree. She has practically already acquired all these privileges in this country and many more besides, and if the English are behind us in this respect such a work as this is entitled to a respectful hearing and practical attention. With her remaining plea, for the equality of the sexes in public affairs, we have little sympathy, and it has certainly not made any progress in this country during the past decade. Miss Cobbe hereself says that she "Cannot blame those who see more to fear than to hope from the movement in question." With us it never has been, and probably never will be, a change demanded by intelligent women. A small section of free-lovers, Spiritualists, and long-haired fanatics have made spasmodic attempts to attain a certain amount of notoriety for themselves under cover of a female suffrage movement, and then have quickly relapsed into oblivion. But of late we hear less and less of the organizations which, under the leadership of Tilton, Mrs. Stanton, Victoria Woodhull, and others, occupied some share of public attention a few years ago. An occasional resolution introduced into State Legislatures and summarily disposed of when reached is the chief reminder of the "Shrieking Sisterhood." Frances Power Cobbe writes eloquently urging women to unite to make society more pure, more free from vice than it has ever been before. Greatly as she desires to see the enfranchisement of women, she is honest enough to add: "I consider even that object subordinate to the moral character of each individual woman. If women were to become less *dutiful* by being enfranchised,—less conscientious, less unselfish, less temperate, less chaste,—then I should say, 'For Heaven's sake, let us stay where we are!' Nothing we can ever gain would be worth such a loss." The "Duties of Women" will do women good in that its doctrines of private and social character and conduct are based upon sound common sense. Nor does the writer spare the lash in dealing with the faults of her sex. Her teaching is founded on moral principles. While many of her strictures do not apply to our institutions, her book may be commended to the attention of women of all nations.

Published in Boston by George H. Ellis.

CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS.

Everything written by Dean Stanley is fresh and scholarly. He has just published a small volume entitled "Christian Institutions; or, Essays on Ecclesiastical Subjects." It is republished by Harper & Bros. It is a leading purpose of the author to present the original ideas and practice of the Christian Church in regard to Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and to show what changes have taken place in the interpretation and administration of these ordinances in the progress of ages. Then the Dean further inquires respecting the doctrinal faith of the early Church, which he shows to have been very simple as compared with the elaborate creeds of subsequent times. Many of his statements will be thought to require qualification, and the general drift of his book will be deemed latitudinarian. But the discussions are thorough, and in the main exhibit the results of critical inquiry. On one subject the author develops a fact which we had recently discovered, and are glad to have supported by such an authority. On page 44 he says that the "bowl" used at first in the Supper, after the manner of the Passover, contained "the wine of Palestine mixed with water. The water," he continues, "is not expressly mentioned either in the account of the original institutions, or in the earliest accounts of the primitive Communion; but it was beyond question there, in accordance with the universal practice of the ancient world. To drink wine without water was like drinking pure brandy now. The name for a drinking-goblet was 'krater,' which means a mixing-vessel. To this day wine in modern Greek is called 'krasi,' 'the mixed.'" In a note he observes: "Thus in the Syro-Jacobite Liturgy it is said, He 'temperately and moderately' mingled the wine and water. It is also mentioned in Justin Martyr, Apol. c. 67." And he might have quoted also the testimony of Irenæus and of Cyprian, who asserts that our Savior commanded the dilution of the wine with water.

We commend this new volume of Dean Stanley's to all students of ecclesiastical and doctrinal history, and to all who would obtain information in regard to Christian institutions as understood or administered in the earlier and later Church. Price 50 cents.

R. W. P.

THE HUMAN BODY.

Prof. H. Newell Martin, of the Johns Hopkins University, one of the best authorities on physiology in this country, has furnished in this volume a very timely contribution to the popular literature of the subject. He has produced a manual of general anatomy and physiology that is fairly up to the latest investigations in the latter branch of knowledge, and that is yet intelligible and attractively written for the unprofessional reader. When we consider that the most ambitious American treatise on physiology, that of Flint, is in its latest edition, just published, in many particulars years behind the times, the merits of this unpretending volume in this respect are to be appreciated. The difficulties in meeting all that is demanded in such a work are numerous; the anatomical part is comparatively simple, but physiology is so progressive a science and includes so many unsettled questions that a popular text-book writer must steer very finely between the scylla of pedagogic dogmatism on matters which we cannot know yet with certainty, and the charybdis of confusing the student with discussions of doubtful points. The author has here, we think, safely avoided both these dangers, and the reader who follows him through to the end of the book will be better informed on the subject of modern physiology in its general features than most of the medical practitioners who rest on the knowledge gained in the comparatively antiquated text-books of Dalton, Carpenter, and Flint, and will, if possessed of average good judgment and powers of discrimination, not be in any way confused by statements of dubious questions or conflicting views. Prof. Martin, indeed, appears to possess a rare faculty of statement of these questions, though no more perhaps than ought to be expected of a man so well informed on all the various phases of his subject.

The plan of the work is a little peculiar. First, the organs of the body are described, not all together, but each by itself, and then its functions are also explained, and hygienic advice that is in all respects safe to follow is given at some length. In short, the book is an excellent manual for schools, and even those of the higher class, where special professional attention is not afforded. The student will, with his other information, obtain an idea of the amount he does not know in regard to the subject, and this is likely to be not the least valuable of his acquisitions.

The book is profusely illustrated, and the wood-cuts are, for the most part, excellent. There are in the text one or two slips of statement, such as the one on page 534, that "one man in sight is red-blind," but these are scarcely noticeable, and, indeed, much rarer than in the generality of works of similar compass. Still we would like to see them corrected in future editions. Taken as a whole, however, there are few volumes issued from the press that deserve a better reception.

B.

PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA.

"The People's Cyclopedia," edited by W. H. De Puy, A. M., D. D., has just been issued from the press. The work is a most excellent one, containing a vast amount of valuable original matter, as well as condensations from the Encyclopedia Britannica, Appletons' Encyclopedia, and other sources. Every important subject is treated clearly, concisely, and briefly. All the facts worth knowing are plainly and compactly given. The object aimed at in this valuable work is to present in a compact and condensed form all the facts contained in the larger and more costly Encyclopedias at a much less cost than the price of any similar work.

Among the American writers of eminence who have contributed to its pages are Prof. Harris, of St. Louis; President McCosh, of Princeton; Bishop E. O. Haven, the Rev. Dr. Wheadon, and others. The book is published at the very low price of $18, which places it within the reach of all, and it cannot fail to meet with a large sale, as it is just such a one as suits busy, active people, and should have a place in every family library. The colored maps contained in the work are excellent, and add very much to its value. The book is sold on the popular installment plan, thus making it easy for all to possess one.

Baird & Dillon, wholesale booksellers and publishers, office No. 2 Lakeside Building, corner of Clark and Adams streets, Chicago, are the sole agents for the work in this city, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

MAGAZINES.

The *American Naturalist* for May contains the following original articles: "The Endocranium and Maxillary Suspensorium of the Bee," by George Macloskie; "Mya Arenaria in San Francisco Bay," by Robert E. C. Stearns; "The Squid of the Newfoundland Banks in Its Relation to the American Grand Bank Cod-Fisheries," by H. L. Osborn; "The Brain of the Embryo and Young Locust," by A. S. Packard, Jr. (continued from April number).

We have received four numbers of the *House Decorator*, a weekly periodical published in London, and for sale in this country by the International News Company. It appears to be a practical art journal for architects and builders, cabinet-makers, carpenters, decorators, furniture dealers, gas-fitters, glaziers, gilders, joiners, masons, plumbers, etc. The numbers at hand are filled with useful suggestions and valuable hints, and are abundantly illustrated.

The *United Service* for May has the following table of contents: "Free Ships and Subsidies," by Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N.; "The Last Campaign of Hannibal," by J. Watts De Peyster; "The Austrian Artillery," by Maj. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A.; "Gen. John Burgoyne," by Medical-Director E. Shippin, U. S. N.; "The Fool of the Regiment," by William Douglas, late Tenth Royal Hussars; "The Commercial and Naval Policy of the United States," by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.; "The Major's Duel," translated from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; "Notes for a History of Steam Navigation," II., by Rear-Admiral G. H. Preble, U. S. N.

Wide-Awake for May opens with a frontispiece by F. H. Lungren, illustrating Mrs. Caroline A. Mason's picturesque story of "A King's Bed." "Henrietta's Heroism," by M. E. W. S. (Mrs. John Sherwood), is a May-Day story. "Cousin Sallie's Wedding-Slippers" is a humorous story illustrated by a full-page drawing by J. Wells Champney. "Borrowed Plumes" is a story by Mrs. Ella Rodman Church. "An Evening with Columbus" is a capital story by Frederick Abbott Stokes. The serial of "Honor Bright" also has a full-page illustration by Walter Shirlaw. The two-part story of "A Good Little Mother," and the serial stories of "Rocky Fork," by Mrs. Catherwood, and "Polly Cologne," by Mrs. A. M. Diaz, are fully illustrated. A generous installment is given of George McDonald's serial, "Warlock o' Glenwarlock." Several fine poems are given in this number, "Master Sweettooth," by the Rev. Theron Brown, "The Mother Apple Blossom," by Christine Chaplin Brush, "The Owl's Tea-Party," by M. E. B., and "Hearts of Gold," by Mrs. Helen T. Clark, illustrated by F. S. Church. Fifty dollars in prizes are offered for articles on "Home Amusements."

The numbers of *Littell's Living Age* for the weeks ending April 23 and 30 respectively contain articles on "Macaulay" and "Lord Campbell," *Fraser*; "Helena Faucit Martin on Desdemona," *Blackwood*; "Sir George Etheredge," and "Autobiography," *Cornhill*; "Carlyle," *Macmillan*; "A Model Swiss Commune," and "Miss Tytler on Miss Austen," *Spectator*; "Health and Mountains," *Pall Mall*; "The Iron and Stone Age in South America," *Times of Natal*; with continuations of "The Frères" and "Visited on the Children," and the usual amount of poetry.

Among other articles in the *Celtic Monthly* for March are: "Irelands Case Explained," by Dion Boucicault; "An Irish Mother's Lament," by Thomas McMullen; "Retribution," by Edward Curtis James; "Make the Landlords Emigrate," by P. S. Cassidy; "Irish Genealogy," by John O'Mahony; "A Trip to Brazil," by P. S. Cassidy; "The Artist in Spain," by Arthur Griffiths; "Southern Sketches," by the Rev. M. W. Newman. There is also a portrait and life of the Hon. Carter Harrison.

Morford's Magazine for May has, among others, the following articles: "On the Police," by Henry Morford; "The Laurels of Queen Louisa," by Fanny Elms; "Almost a Countess," Chaps. XXXVII. to XXXIX.; "Thursday in Legend and Civilization," by Mrs. M. J. Safford; "Florence at Noon and Midnight," by the Governor; "Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, etc." (concluded); "Americans in Venice," Chaps. VI. to IX., by Charlotte Adams; "Tommaso Salvini," by Walter Pleydell Earle."

St. Nicholas for May contains the first chapters of a new serial story entitled "Saitillo Boys," written by Mr. William O. Stoddard, the author of "Dab Kinzer"; the last of Mrs. Oliphant's delightful papers on "Two English Queens"; and two very interesting chapters of Mr. Rossiter Johnson's lively story of "Phaeton Rogers." The installment of Dr. Oswald's brilliant account of the strange sights and adventures he met with "In Nature's Wonderland"—the American tropics—is full of novel incidents, and is liberally illustrated. Of the five short stories in the number, one of the most remarkable is entitled, "On a Grindstone"; it is based upon an exciting occurrence which Mr. V. Nehlig has illustrated in a striking manner. Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's fourth paper of "Stories of Art and Artists" deals with some of the most beautiful relics of ancient sculpture, pictures of which are given. The number has a fine frontispiece, drawn by Mr. E. P. Hayden; and the opening poem, "The Sister Months," is by Lucy Larcom.

Potter's American Monthly for May has the following contents: "Up the Schuylkill," by A. G. Feather; "Kith and Kin," Chapters VII.-X., by the author of "The First Violin"; "Lora," a Pastoral, Fifth Movement, by Paul Pastnor; "Some Bookbindings," by W. N. Doubleday; "The Wife at Havre," by Oscar Fay Adams; "Home Life of Thomas Carlyle," by Greyl Putnam; "Aspects of Maternity," by Thomas S. Sozinskey; "Secretary Stanton and the Pretty Virginian," by James Clement Ambrose; "Song of Fortunio," by C. R. W.; "Cyn," Glimpses XVII-XXV., by Keziah Shelton; "My Plants," by Theodore B. Williams; "Novelties in Fancy-Work," by Marian Ford; "Better," by Anna M. Benedict; and the usual editorial departments.

The *American Catholic Quarterly Review* for April has articles on: "Characteristics of Physical Life," by the Rev. M. Ronayne; "The Earliest Discussion of the Catholic Question in New England," by John Gilmary Shea; "The Existence of God Demonstrated" (second article), by the Rev. J. Ming; "Carlyle's Portrait of Himself," by John MacCarthy; "The Assassination of Alexander II., and its Effect upon the Future of Russia"; "Canterbury," by Arthur F. Marshall; "The Scholars and the Bible," by the Rev. Edward McSweeny; "The Present Situation in Ireland; What Does England Mean?" "Madame Swetchine," by Kathleen O'Meara; "The Georgia Negro Before, During, and Since the War," by R. M. Johnson; "Book-Notices."

The May number of the *Californian* contains a number of papers of practical importance. John C. Hall investigates "The Monroe Doctrine and the Isthmian Canal." E. W. McGraw has an article entitled "Is the Jury System a Failure?" E. R. Sill and C. C. Stratton discuss the University question from different standpoints. "Twelve Days on a Mexican Highway" is a chatty, descriptive contribution by D. S. Richardson; as is also "A Barbary Coast City," by A. M. Morce. Mr. Shinn gives his impressions of Southern California. Helen Wilman's "Good-for-Naught" and "'49 and '50" are continued. Sam Davis gives a humorous account of "The Parish Primaries"; and Miss Shinn and Miss Houghton contribute two short stories. Miss Katharine Lee Bates has a poem, "Parted." In addition to these there are Art, Science, and Dramatic and Musical Departments, besides "Outcroppings."

The *Popular Science Monthly* for May contains the following: "Story of a Salmon," by Prof. David S. Jordan; "Physical Education—Gymnastics," by Dr. F. L. Oswald; "Mineral Springs of Saratoga," by C. F. Fish; "Action of Radiant Heat on Gaseous Matter," by Prof. John Tyndall; "Another World Down Here," by W. Mattieu Williams; "Origin and Structure of Volcanic Caves," by H. J. Johnston-Lavis; "Eyes and School-Books," by Prof. Hermann Cohn; "Deep-Sea Investigation," by J. S. Buchanan; "The Will-o'-the-Wisp, and Its Folk-Lore," by T. F. Thiselton Dyer; "Cyclicism Opposed to Progress," by William A. Eddy; "Some Prehistoric Vessels"; "The Horace Mann School for the Deaf," by M. G. Morrison; "Color Blindness," by S. K. Koehler; "The Eucalyptus in the Roman Campagna," by H. N. Draper; "Influence of the Post and Telegraph on International Relations," by C. M. Dunbar; "Sketch of Edward D. Cope" (with portrait); editorial departments.

LITERARY NOTES.

Dr. Chapin's library cost originally over $50,000.

Estes & Lauriat have just ready "The Count's Secret," translated from the French of Gaboriau.

The author of "Golden Rod: An Idyl of Mount Desert" has a new novel in the Harpers' press. It is called "The Story of Helen of Troy. The same firm will soon publish "The History of a Mountain," by Elisée Reclus.

Mr. T. H. Tibbles, of Omaha, who has become widely known by his efforts in behalf of the exiled Poncas, is understood to be at work upon a tale of Indian life. Mr. Tibbles is not, by the way, the author of "Ploughed Under."

The late Prof. S. S. Haldeman left behind him in an incomplete state the manuscript of a small book on "Word-Building," which has been carefully revised and added to by Mr. James Hunter, editor of the supplement to Worcester's Dictionary.

E. P. Roe's "Success with Small Fruits" has been translated into French and reprinted in a series of articles in the *Revue Brittanique*. Parts of the book are being translated into Japanese. Over 225,000 of his novels have been sold,—"A Day of Fate," published last autumn, being already in its twenty-sixth thousand.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce a reprint in handsome style, and with all the illustrations, of Rawlinson's "Ancient Monarchies." A good reprint of this standard work has long been a desideratum. Its great value in bringing together the results of modern research concerning the old monarchies is admitted by all critics. That it illustrates much of the Bible history will also commend it to a large class of readers. The same publishers have prepared a students' edition of "Lübke's History of Art," which will meet the demand for this invaluable week in a more convenient form, and at a reduced price, for art clubs and art students.

Mr. John Burroughs, in his "Notes of a Walker" in a recent number of *Scribner's Magazine*, described the delight with which he heard a stray English sky-lark, which had evidently either escaped from a cage, or was a survivor of those who were liberated in Long Island several years ago. He suggested that there was "no reason why the lark should not thrive in this country as well as in Europe." Acting on this suggestion, Mr. Charles R. Rowe, of Cornwall, England, an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Burroughs' writings, has sent him a number of English sky-larks, which arrived in New York on Saturday last, and have been forwarded to Mr. Burroughs at Esopus-on-the-Hudson, where they will be set free.

Judge Tourgee recently said of his books: "'The Fool's Errand' has reached a sale of 260,000 or 270,000 volumes. It has had a marvelous sale. 'Bricks Without Straw' has reached a greater sale in three months than any other novel that was ever printed—80,000 copies." "How long were you writing the 'Fool's Errand'?" was asked. "Fifteen years! It took me fifteen years to think it and to feel it, and fifteen of the best years of my life. The mere mechanical work was done as the printers called for copy. The book was all I got out of fifteen years of my life, when I daily held my life in my open hand. But I always had a good time. I have always enjoyed my life. I used to leave home every other Monday, expecting not to return again, and I grew to like the excitement of the thing. I came to write the 'Fool's Errand' in this way: One Sunday morning in the summer of 1877 I arose early, saying to my wife, I am going to write a book by the name of 'A Fool's Errand,' by 'One of the Fools.' I went into my library and went to work, and during that day I wrote three chapters of the book. I laid it away and did not take it up again until June, 1880, when the printing began."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BUILDING A HOME. By A. F. Oakey. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 60 cents.

DOROTHY'S DAUGHTERS. By Emma Marshall. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price $1.25.

MATTHEW AND MARK. By the Rev. Henry Cowles. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $2.

THE ORIGIN OF NATIONS. By George Rawlinson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.

HOW TO FURNISH A HOME. By Ella Rodman Church. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 60 cents.

POPULAR LECTURES ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS. By H. Helmholtz. Second Series. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY OF MUSCLES AND NERVES. By Dr. I. Rosenthal. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

THE CAT. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF BACKBONED ANIMALS, ESPECIALLY MAMMALS. By St. George Mivart. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $3.50.

ART.

ART NOTES.

A cheap edition of Lübke's "History of Art" is announced.

The sum of 725,000 francs has been set apart for the sculptured decoration of the new City-Hall of Paris.

The most celebrated private gallery in Paris was that of M. Leopold Double, and the sum of $1,000,000 was offered for it.

F. E. Church, the painter of "The Heart of the Andes," and other great landscapes in the school of Cole, has gone for a pleasure trip to Mexico.

The son of Robert Browning has painted for the Grosvenor Gallery a dungeon of the inquisition, with a victim in chains lying naked on the straw. The title is "Heresy."

A collection of 450 paintings belonging to Mr. C. F. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, is about to be sold in Boston. Among them are pictures by Meissonier, Fortuny, Detaille, Corot, and Ziem.

Another chamber with the mystical cow and the description of the destruction of mankind has been discovered at Thebes. A tomb recently discovered has furnished some amulets, but twelve mummy cases found in it are said to have been broken up.

The Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has evidently been reading "A Sailor's Sweetheart" with admiration, for she has completed a water-color sketch of William Lee, the hero, lashed, as he is represented, in the top of the water-logged brig in the South Pacific.

The authorities of Florence discover in a store-room of the Palazzio Vecchio, whose turret forms, perhaps, the most characteristic landmark of the Valley of the Arno, a collection of some 2,000 pictures, of which some are in good and others in bad condition. Many of the figures and their costumes and jewelry will form suggestive study to gold and silver smiths, tailors, and makers of fancy dresses.

The French authorities have asked for a grant of 205,000 francs in order to enable them to restore certain pictures in the palaces at Fontainebleau and Versailles. In the former building it is intended to restore the Salle Henri II., the Galerie Francois I., and the staircase, together with the paintings of Rosso and Primaticcio. At Versailles they intend to restore the ceiling of the Salon d'Hercule, painted by Lemoyne in 1736.

The Paris Salon has been in existence for over 200 years. The first exhibition was held from the 9th to the 23d of April, 1667, by the "Academie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture." The catalog was first published in 1673, and exhibitions continued to be held once every two years, or oftener, until 1727, when they ceased for ten years. In 1737 the name "Salon" was acquired, as the pictures were exhibited in the Salon Carré, in the Palace of the Louvre.

It is proposed at Rome that a great historical ethnological museum shall be built from the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, which shall unite the contents of the Tiberian and Kircher Museums in one grand cosmopolitan collection. The portico and Church of Michael Angelo is to form the entrance, and the later constructions that conceal the outlines of the Baths are to give way to work still more modern. The objects found in the bed of the Tiber begin already to overflow the Tiberine Museum.

In conclusion, we may sum up the exhibition by saying that it perhaps interests us more in the painter who executed the pictures than in the pictures themselves, for it seems to show genuine artistic genius struggling, despite much admiration of other men's work, to beat out an individual path of his own, and only failing because its possessor saw too clearly the merits of too many people. Mr. Hunt wanted to be Couture, Delacroix, and Millet rolled into one, and he ended by being—and it was no small achievement—a Vermont Ruskin.—*London Spectator*.

The enormous prices paid for pictures by the French peasant-painter Millet, in the recent sale, naturally suggests the question what has become of the signboards of which Millet painted so many at various times. Thus he painted "a little milk girl" for a linen draper, a horse for a veterinary surgeon, woman and child for a sign of a "sage-femme," a sailor for a seaport sailmaker, and numerous others. He even supplied, on one occasion, a traveling showman with "a scene from our campaigns in Africa."

SCIENCE.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The telegraphic match between the Liverpool Chess Club and Calcutta has been concluded in favor of the former. It has occupied a little over four months.

The largest span of telegraph wire in the world is stretched across the Kistnah River, from hill to hill, each hill being 1,200 feet high, between Bezorah and Sectanagrum, in India. The span is a little over 6,000 feet in length. The only mechanical contrivance used in stretching this cable across the river was a common windlass.

It is proposed to lay a cable between the island of Sakhaline and the mainland of Western Siberia, a distance of about sixty-three and one-quarter nautical miles. This island is a large Russian penitentiary, and, with the exception of four months in the summer, is cut off from the mainland, the only means of communication being by sledges.

The great World's Exhibition in Rome has been definitly decided upon. Prince Gabrielli is President, and the King's brother, the Duke of Aosta, Honorary President. The exhibition is to last from October, 1885, to May, 1886. The committee counts upon a subsidy from Government and the city and province of Rome of 12,000,000, 2,000,000, and 1,000,000 respectively, estimating the grand total at 42,000,000 francs. More money will be raised by subscription.

M. Muntz's experiments (the iodoform reaction) show that alcohol is to be found in all kinds of water, except very pure spring water. Rain and river water contain about one gram per cubic metre; snow and cold rain a little more. It also exists in the earth, even poor soil, in the quantity of 100 or 200 grams, giving the iodoform reaction. The diffusion of the substance in nature is accounted for on the theory of the destruction of organic matter by various agents of fermentation.

The French Academy of Sciences on the 14th of March again proposed the Damoiseau prize of 10,000 francs for a memoir deemed most competent "to review the theory of the satellites of Jupiter, to discuss the observations and to deduce the constants which it contains, and particularly that which furnishes a direct determination of the velocity of light, and, lastly, to construct special tables for each satellite." Strange to say, in this age of keen astronomical research, this prize, when proposed in 1869, 1872, 1875, 1877, and 1879, met with no response.

Mr. F. A. Nobert, the celebrated producer of test-plates for microscopists, is dead. We cannot allow so ingenious a man to pass from among us without a word. For many years Mr. Nobert has been engaged in ruling micrometers and diffraction plates. It was formerly his opinion that his nineteenth band, which was the 1-10,000th of a Paris line, equal to about 112,000 lines to the English inch, could never be seen resolved in the microscope. Dr. Woodward eventually produced photographs of the finest of these lines, when Mr. Nobert produced a new plate divided into twenty bands, the first ruled at the rate of 1,000 to the Paris line, and the twentieth at the rate of 10,000, or about 224,000 to the English inch.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Couple of Appropriation Bills Passed by the Senate.

Parkinson's Sunday Liquor Law Read a Third Time and Strangled.

Adjournment to Monday Afternoon Follows a Light Day's Work.

Effect of Newspaper Scourging on the Republican House Skulkers.

Several of the "Sweet Sixteen" Make Lame and Impotent Defense.

After Another Long and Dreary Squabble the Deadlock is Finally Broken.

The Question of the Adoption of the Apportionment Resolution Then Voted On.

The Blood-Suckers in Favor of an Adjourned Session Rally to Its Defeat.

SENATE.

APPROPRIATIONS AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—The Senate met at the usual hour this morning.

A resolution was unanimously adopted which adjourns the Senate from to-day until Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Appropriation bills giving Joliet Penitentiary $32,000 for repairs, and the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville $51,000 for ordinary expenses, were read a third time and passed.

Senator Berggren's bill permitting Sheriffs to take bail in criminal cases when courts issuing writs are not in session at the time the arrest is made, was read a third time and passed.

DOWNED.

Senator Parkinson's Sunday Liquor law was read a third time but failed to arrive by a vote of yeas 23, nays 13—not enough to pass it.

The State Pharmacy bill was passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

Senator Fuller's bill empowering Justices of the Peace to commit defendants in cases of misdemeanor until the fine and costs were paid was read a third time and killed.

After postponing several unimportant bills, the Senate adjourned until Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

HOUSE.

THE DEADLOCK TIGHTENS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—The absentees on the majority side failed to put in an appearance this morning, as expected, while on the other hand two of the apportioners who have heretofore stood firm during the pendency of the deadlock,—O. S. Cook, of Cook, and Brown, of Ogle,—had made themselves scarce over night. The apportioners were quiet, determined, but not over-jubilant.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Collins, of Cook, carrying out the latest-conceived policy of the Republicans, rose to a question of privilege. It was the privilege of every man to have his acts fairly criticised, he began, and to have his reputation not unjustly assailed. He had before him certain newspapers,—including certain Republican ones,—in which he and some fifteen others were assailed as

RENEGADE REPUBLICANS, SKULKERS, AND OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Was he an obstructionist when, one of three, he had sense enough to discern the folly of springing a party question with a scant House, and had voted against the suspension of the rules in order to take up the Clark resolution. Then, when he offered an amendment, it was laid on the table, and the previous question used to suppress debate. Was he an obstructionist therein? All along he had voted in accordance with the only formulated expression of a Republican majority (the caucus of some two weeks ago), and he defied anybody to call him a renegade Republican. Was it the act of an obstructionist to attend the session

EVERY DAY FOR FOUR MONTHS,

as he had done, while the gentleman from Hardin (Morris) had been attending court in his county, and the gentleman from McLean (Mitchell) had been visiting at Washington? After four months of inaction here was a sudden spasm of virtuous haste to do something. Any Republican paper, or anybody else, that called him a renegade Republican knew that such a statement was

FALSE AS HELL.

He had circulated no paper pledging men to vote in a certain way. He was opposed to the adoption of the resolution because he believed it unwise and a mere pretext to screen men who had been absent this session and give some excuse for the undue prolongation thereof. He was opposed to it, further, because there was no basis for Congressional apportionment, and the House had denied to him the right to vote on the two questions of Congressional and Senatorial apportionments separately.

After the feeble applause of the "sweet sixteen" had died away, Mr. Morris, of Hardin,

HE OF THE TALL, GAUNT FORM

and Egyptian ways, rose in his seat, and proceeded to speak his mind. It was not his purpose, he said, to unjustly criticise anybody, or to call members who were negligent of their duty obstructionists, but when he found himself and others of the minority charged with being obstructionists, and so conducting the business of the session as to make it unduly expensive to the people, and with holding

THE PARTY LASH

over members for the purpose of attaining selfish ends, he didn't propose to sit silently by and make no explanation. He desired to say now, once and for all, that he had never attended court this year while the House was in session. He had done so during the recesses, but never at any other time. During the last session he was at home two days, and, in consequence of being delayed by the boat, was one day late in getting back. As for the newspapers, he had probably been criticised in that quarter quite as much as anybody; but he recognized the fact that the newspapers were

THE SAFEGUARDS OF THE PEOPLE,

and he wasn't so thin-skinned himself that he was afraid to stand their fire. He was willing to be criticised for every public act he did, and others ought to stand up and take it in the same way. By a plain constitutional provision they were required to make the Senatorial apportionment, and yet sixteen men had sat here for two days and voted that they should make neither.

Mr. Murphy, the Democratic member from Perry, asked the gentleman if he had not introduced a resolution providing for Senatorial apportionment.

"Yes, sir, and I voted for your resolution," was the reply.

"I will ask you another question," continued Mr. Murphy. "Wasn't my resolution voted down on your side?"

"It was," responded the gentleman from Hardin, "and the vote came largely from the immortal sixteen. These sixteen on this side, and the Democratic members on the other side, must answer for their conduct, and if they are satisfied with it, I am. I am willing to answer for mine to my constituents and upon

MY CONSCIENCE AND MY OATH.

I deny that there has been any authoritative expression from the Republican side previous to the deadlock. We have not been permitted to vote on the question of Senatorial and Congressional apportionments separately, and the question now is shall we, the majority, go down to death, while you, defeated from first to last, march to victory? Shall we surrender to you, or you to us?"

Mr. Mitchell had his question of privilege, too. Whatever the newspapers might say was one thing, and whatever members might say, another. But newspaper criticism afforded no just ground for the gentleman from Cook to turn his guns upon his brother-members. As for himself, he denied having called anybody an obstructionist, and was willing to answer for his course to the people who sent him here.

Mr. White, of Cook, made

A LAME DEFENSE

for the tactics of the "sweet sixteen."

And likewise the Speaker had a question of privilege. A Springfield newspaper had observed of him that he had "humiliatingly confessed his inability to enforce the rules." All he had to say on that score was that he should be very thankful for the aid of his journalistic critics to devise some way to make these wicked members vote when they didn't want to. [Laughter.]

This shut off the privilege for a few minutes, but Mr. Chafee took occasion, during the first roll-call on the resolution, to set himself right through the customary privileged channel. He frankly admitted that he had circulated a paper and asked for signatures, in the hope of getting enough men to vote to break this unfortunate deadlock. "The House," he continued, "is

QUARRELING OVER A SHADOW.

The substance of the proposition would be embodied in a bill, and I see no good sense in a member who has not brought in a bill now rising to blood heat and crying out that he has resolved from henceforth to do something, when in fact the resolution means nothing and is but empty air—does not in the least pledge any man to any bill that may be presented. In fact, it is only a semblance of virtue,—a shadow and not a substance. I am in favor now of

STRIKING HANDS WITH ANY MAN

to unlock this House on any proposition, in order that we may get through our work." [Applause from the "sweet sixteen" and the Democrats.]

The first ballot on the adoption of the resolution resulted—yeas, 58; nays, 2; the second—yeas, 60; nays, 2; and the third—yeas, 60; nays, 2—no quorum voting either time.

Mr. Chisholm, of Kane, one of the minority, obtained leave of absence on account of the Elgin ferry-boat disaster,—a somewhat novel excuse, but one that served,—while Mr. Parry, of the majority, received sudden intelligence of sickness in his family and was, of course, let off.

The fourth ballot resulted in yeas 57, nays 2,—again no quorum voting.

Mr. Yancey, of Macoupin, introduced a resolution of sympathy and condolence with Mr. Cowan, of Macoupin, who had just received news of his brother's death, and as a further mark of respect and esteem the House took a recess until half-past 2 o'clock.

ON REASSEMBLING IN THE AFTERNOON

the venerable clergyman, Mr. Morgan, of Moultrie, rose to a question of privilege, and sent up a country newspaper to the Clerk's desk. The sheet in question alleged that sixteen legislators were on a railroad train dead drunk last week between Decatur and Danville. The article further stated that the drunken, blear-eyed legislators sang "Old Shady" and other camp-meeting hymns. Mr. Morgan also sent another country "bladder" from the same section, which reiterated the statements above referred to. Among others, Mr. Morgan himself was said to have been present and drunk. Mr. Morgan said he was not on the train at all. At the time referred to he was at home in the arms of Morpheus. The article meant a New Orleans excursion gang, and he was not with them. He was

NOT IN THE HABIT OF TAKING A DRAM,

and had not done so for fifty-two years. He was not a song-singer either, especially if there was a funeral party on the train, as was the case in this instance. Mr. Olwin, of Crawford, was there, and could tell all about it. Olwin, he added, was a preacher, and could not tell a story.

Joe Mann said if any newspaper said the legislators drank on the occasion referred to they lied. He had sampled Mr. Morgan's breath every morning, and knew ardent spirits when he smelt 'em; and Morgan's breath was as sweet as a new-born babe's. He had been to New Orleans himself on a previous occasion, and staid overnight, but everything was all peaceful. The gang referred to in this case undoubtedly enjoyed themselves, but it was a slander to say they were drunk, and the newspapers lied when they made the statements referred to, particularly about Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Olwin arose and said

HE HAD NOT BEEN DRUNK

and had duly behaved himself. The fellow who wrote the articles was a horse-thief and a liar, a gentleman abroad and a thief at home, and starved his children on cold cabbage. No inappropriate songs were sung on the occasion, and nothing was done to offend the most fastidious or bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the fairest lady in the land.

Others were about to put a spoon in the pie, but Speaker Thomas ordered the roll called on that everlasting resolution.

Joe Mann wanted to know if this was the same resolution under discussion in the morning, and the Speaker said he believed it was.

A call of the roll showed yeas 49, nays 1,—

THE LONESOME HERVEY.

Mr. Mitchell arose and changed his vote to No. Kelly, Baily, Struckman, Speaker Thomas, Stowell, Whiteman, Wood of Knox, and Simonson managed to get over on the same side, and a new count was had. This showed yeas 37, nays 18. Another call was ordered, and everybody went skirmishing through the aisles.

Mr. Herrington endeavord to whip the Democrats into line, and had hard work of it.

Mr. Mitchell rose to explain his vote, and said he voted No upon the express understanding that a Senatorial apportionment bill should be introduced and passed at the earliest opportunity.

The roll-call went on, with the Democrats on the boil. This time it stood—yeas, 36; nays, 10. Another roll-call was commenced, and the two sides pulled and hauled each other in an effort to patch up peace. Herrington and a few other Democrats ached to vote No, but the rank and file would have none of it in theirs, and

AN EXCITED SQUABBLE

arose between the whackers in and the recreant followers who were backed up by the moral strength of Senators Merritt, Callon, Rinehart, and a few other Bourbon Senators, ready to take a quiet hand in matters. The next roll-call showed yeas 35, nays none, whereupon Speaker Thomas ordered a recess for five minutes for purposes of consultation and in order to give the Clerk a rest. Nobody had moved for a recess, but there were no objections to the Speaker's order, and the caucusing was renewed at a lively rate on both sides of the House.

After the recess Mr. Pearson, of Madison, got up and asked unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the now celebrated previous question was ordered. Mr. Carr, one of the Democratic members from Greene, objected, as did several others, and the unanimous-consent plan availed nothing.

ANOTHER VOTE WAS TAKEN,

which stood yeas 43, nays 9.

Mr. Chafee moved to lay the previous question on the table.

This meant business, and in the end it broke the deadlock.

Speaker Thomas said the practice was authorized in Congress, but was new here. The motion should be to lay the resolution on the table, and such a motion was in order, and so declared in Cushing's "Law and Practice of General Assemblies."

Mr. Ludington, of De Witt, promptly took an appeal.

Mr. Sexton raised the point of order that while this might be admissible under the rules of Congress, as Cushing himself observed it was not admissible under the House.

The Chair said he had made a ruling which, while it did not exactly commend itself to his highest judgment, was the easiest way of letting them out of three days' dilema.

Mr. Mann read the Cushing decision again, and made a point of that portion which held

THE PRACTICE OF TABLING THE MAIN QUESTION

to be against the spirit if not the letter of the general rule.

The Speaker invited the gentleman to vote him down if he liked, and ordered the roll-call to proceed.

This time the Democrats showed that they hadn't forgotten how to vote.

Under special instruction from the Chair, the Clerk gave everybody plenty of time, calling and recalling the roll, fishing up absentees, and verifying the result. During this interesting process Mr. Collins, of Cook, standing in the main aisle, shouted across to Mr. Durfee, one of the Democratic leaders, "Vote another feller, Brad." The "other feller" was on hand,—a Democrat by the name of James. Several Republicans changed their votes from no to aye, and a few more Democrats turned in to help smash the deadlock. The result was that

THE SPEAKER WAS SUSTAINED

by a vote of yeas 70, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Kelly,	Rockwell,
Baldwin,	Mann,	Rogers,
Bitner,	McCune,	Rumley,
Black,	McDonald,	Shaw,
Bundy,	McWilliams,	Simonson,
Campbell,	Mitchell,	Smith,
Carr,	Mock,	Stowell,
Chafee,	Morgan,	Strattan (Jefferson),
Chandler,	Mortland,	Stratton (Will),
Chatfield,	Nichols,	Struckman,
Collier,	Nienaus,	Sumner,
Collins (Cook),	Olwin,	Tenney,
Collins (Will),	Ortman,	Thornton,
Coultas,	Paisley,	Veile,
Cox,	Peters,	Welsh,
Crews,	Pearson (Madison),	White (Cook),
Durfee,		
Davis,	Pearson (Cook),	Whiteman,
Dysart,	Perrin,	Winter,
Garland,	Petrie,	Wood (Knox),
Harris (Fayette),	Pierson (Greene),	Wright (Du Page),
Herrington,	Postel,	
Heryer,	Rasar,	Wright (Boone),
James,	Richardson (Cumberland),	Yancey—70.
Keen (Wabash),		

NAYS.

Carter,	Okeson,	Simons,
Erwin,	Peterson,	Underwood,
Ludington,	Richardson (Adams),	Young—10.
Morris.		

THE QUESTION

now recurred on the motion to table the main question. Plenty of time was taken, and everybody that wanted to was allowed to explain his vote.

Mr. Herrington was one of the first to set himself right. "When my vote will beat this resolution," he said, "by laying it on the table, I am going to vote aye." [Cries from other Democrats, "So am I."] "I can sustain my vote before my people," he added, "when it will help kill this resolution and put an end to this dog-in-the-manger business."

Mr. Linegar, in explaining his vote, said the resolution did not come from the Democratic side. The gentleman from Perry, a Democrat, had offered a resolution providing for Senatorial apportionment this session, and it had been voted down by the Republican side. Then the Senate resolution was brought forward by that side, and

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION GAG

applied in order to shut off a fair discussion. To adopt this resolution and give apportionment bills precedence over everything else would simply cut off the Democratic minority from the proper exercise of their rights. "The previous question," he added, "shut the doors and cut off debate. It has been the boast of the Republican party of this State that when they make a blunder the damned fools of the Democratic party will pull them out of it. For my part, I am not one of that class of Democrats, and I vote no."

Mr. Mann and Mr. Sexton, from the same side, explained that they voted aye merely to break the deadlock.

The result of the vote was yeas 68, nays 22.

In announcing the vote the Speaker drew a long sigh of relief, and said, "The motion prevails, and the deadlock is broken." [Applause.] The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Kelly,	Rockwell,
Baldwin,	Little,	Rogers,
Becker,	Mann,	Sexton,
Bitner,	McAdams,	Sharp,
Black,	McCune,	Shaw,
Buck,	McDonald,	Simonson,
Bundy,	McKinley,	Smith,
Campbell,	Mieroslawski,	Stowell,
Carr,	Mitchell,	Strattan (J'son),
Chafee,	Mock,	Stratton (Will),
Chatfield,	Morgan,	Struckman,
Collier,	Mortland,	Sumner,
Collins (Cook),	Nichols,	Tenney,
Collins (Will),	Niehaus,	Thornton,
Coultas,	Olwin,	Welch,
Cox,	Paisley,	White (Cook),
Crews,	Pearson (Madison),	Whiteman,
Durfee,		Winter,
Davis,	Perrin,	Wood (Knox),
Dysart,	Rasar,	Wright (Du Page),
Garland,	Richardson (Cumberland),	Yancey,
Herrington,		
Heryer,	Richardson (Adams),	Mr. Speaker—68.
Keen (Wabash),		

NAYS.

Ames,	Morris,	Petrie,
Carter,	Murphy,	Postel,
Erwin,	Okeson,	Rumley,
Holden,	O'Mara,	Underwood,
Linegar,	Ortman,	Veile,
Ludington,	Peters,	Wright (Boone),
Martin (white),	Peterson,	Young—22.
McWilliams.		

ABSENT OR DODGING.

Allen,	Gallup,	Pearson (Cook),
Billings,	Goodspeed,	Phelps,
Blackaby,	Gorman,	Pierson (Greene)
Boyd,	Green,	Plocke,
Brown,	Gregg,	Pollock,
Bryan,	Harris (Cook),	Powell,
Buckingham,	Harris (Fayette),	Parish,
Butterfield,	Hervey,	Reno,
Chandler,	Hill,	Robinson,
Chisholm,	James,	Shumway,
Clark,	Keen (Wayne),	Spann,
Cloonan,	Kroll,	Stover,
J. R. Cook,	Loucks,	Sullivan,
O. S. Cook,	Lucas,	Thompson,
Cowan,	Martin (Woodfd),	Tonis,
Crandall,	McKone,	Vaughey,
Cronkrite,	McLeod,	Weber,
Crook,	McMahon,	White (Ogle),
Diggins,	Mieure,	Wilbanks,
Duffy,	Moore,	Wood (De Kalb),
English,	Parry,	Youngblood—63.

Of the original apportioners, only Carter, Erwin, Holden, Ludington, McWilliams, Morris, Okeson, Otman, Peters, Peterson, Petrie, Postel, Rumley, Underwood, Veile, Wright of Boone, and Young,

THE OLD GUARD

as it were, remained firm to the last, dying in the last ditch with their boots on and their faces towards the amalgamated foe. They had fought a good fight, they had kept the faith, and now they went down with their colors nailed to the mast. The hybrid combination of weak-kneed dilly-dalliers, of secret and open workers for an adjourned session, of fellows whose plans for district would be spoiled by apportionment now, and of Democratic howlers for nineteen districts, proved too much for them, while absentees and dodgers contributed to their defeat; but they died game.

After several of the committees had unloaded a vast accumulation of reports, the House, on motion of Mr. Struckman, of Cook, adjourned until Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

APPORTIONMENT.

NOTHING TO BE EXPECTED AT THIS SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—While the people of the State at large will no doubt rejoice to hear that the three days' deadlock in the House is broken at last, the Republican party must make the humiliating confession that it was led by a factious minority, aided and abetted by Democrats, and compelled to succumb after a hard-fought battle. Having gotten out of one deadlock, they will not be very apt to fall into another. The previous question has again turned out to be a dangerous thing to play with. In the first place, it cut off all debate, and all possibility of amending the resolution so as to separate the two apportionments and vote on each one singly. The first result maddened the Democrats, who oppose the twenty-district plan, and would like to

HAVE THE DISTRICTS REMAIN AS THEY ARE

for all time if they could, while it also stiffened the sixteen Republican kickers, who, for reasons best known to themselves, want to stave off Congressional apportionment to an extra session, but who profess to be perfectly willing to take up the Senatorial. This profession may be genuine, and it may not. The apportioners started out with too few back, but they doubtless expected to be reinforced by absentees, and ultimately bring the minority into line. In both of their calculations they were mistaken. The absentees failed to respond; some of their members deserted them, and especially at noon to-day, when the opportunity to make the weekly trip home grew too strong to be resisted; and, worst of all, the minority stood as firm as they did for three or four days. It was a drawn battle, and no quorum voted. The Democrats, of course,

REFUSED TO VOTE

for the resolution for the reasons already assigned, and at the same time refused to vote against it for the purpose of preventing its adoption as well as out of pure devilment and the pleasure it gave them to see the Republican majority floundering about helplessly in the mire. The proposed combination with the sixteen Republicans failed to work, for the reason that the leaders on both sides found themselves unable to deliver enough votes to prevent the apportioners from getting a majority of the quorum voting, and so the deadlock was kept up. It may be a difficult matter to compel men to vote, but one way of not doing it is for the Speaker of a legislative body to refuse to vote himself. One way to do it is to call upon a recalcitrant member by name, and, after prodding him a while, haul him up for contempt, and if necessary

JUG HIM

until he is in the humor of answering to his name. It was suggested to Speaker Thomas this morning by no less a personage than Gov. Cullom, one of the best presiding officers the State has ever seen, that if a Speaker wanted to get to real business and make a man vote he needn't wait long for a way to do it. The advice seems to have gone unheeded. The morning was used up in aimlessly voting in the same listless manner. In the afternoon it was different. The number of absentees had increased, some of the original apportioners had weakened, and the Democratic leaders discovered that they could now vote no with the sixteen Republicans and such as they could pick up among the weak sisters to down the resolution and get it out of the way. Some of the Democrats, who would rather cut off their thumbs than

HELP THE REPUBLICANS OUT OF THE HOLE,

kicked to the last, but it did them no good. The method by which the troublesome resolution was pitched out was at best a mere trick, and the Speaker himself had to admit that his decision on that point failed to agree with his highest judgment. It was left to the House, however, and the House about that time was in the mood of getting out of the woods the easiest way it could. The Speaker was sustained and the motion to lay the main question on the table was put through by a curious combination of hitherto stubborn and unyielding Democrats, the sixteen original kickers minus a few who had dropped out, and the half-hearted Republicans who had voted for the resolution from the start, but who were now willing to do anything for the sake of peace. A few, including Morris of Hardin, Erwin, Ludington, Carter, and a few other stayers, still showed that

THEY DIDN'T LACK SAND,

and voted as they had done straight along for three days; but the combination was too powerful for them and they succumbed, fighting and voting to the last. There is not very much to encourage one in the belief that either of the apportionments will be made at this session. There is the usual run of talk about introducing bills, but it will probably come to nothing. They may get in, but the general opinion is that they will die still-born, or, if they should get to third reading, fail to pass.

The exodus to-night is complete. Next week will witness a sudden rush to grind out the Appropriation bills and crush the 200 or 300 miscellaneous measures in both Houses between the upper and the nether millstones. It is useless to disguise the fact that Congressional apportionment this session has received a black eye. The Democrats outwardly favor the Senatorial, but whether

THE "SWEET SIXTEEN"

will consent to even that is not by any means certain. After frittering away four months in attempts to tinker the statutes, the House has sat down on the first real move in the direction of accomplishing the actual business of the session. The advocates of an adjourned session will probably fail, but that a called session to fix up the apportionment question will be held next winter is about as good as assured. A three or four weeks' grind on the Appropriation bills and a season of slashing and crunching as far as the other measures are concerned will probably wind up the session. The Thirty-second General Assembly has already earned and received one universal damning, but the chances are that it will get another section of public execration next winter.

THE PROHIBITION WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 29.—The new Mayor of Galesburg—the Hon. B. F. Arnold—means business. He was elected on the Temperance ticket with the understanding that the State laws, as well as the local laws made and provided by the city ordinances, should be rigidly enforced. In compliance with that understanding he this morning issued his ukase, the purport of which is that the ordinance relative to selling liquor to minors must and shall be enforced. The penalty for a violation is $50. Also the selling or giving away of liquor to habitual drunkards, the penalty being $50 for each offense. His proclamation also demands that all saloons must be closed at 11 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the next day. All saloons are also to be dealt with which obstruct the view by day or night with frosted windows, window blinds or curtains, or screens before the doors. He also declares that no games of cards, dice, dominoes—except on billiard or pool tables—shall be allowed in dram-shops, or in any room adjacent thereto over which the keeper has control. It will be noticed by the foregoing that the Mayor is determined to carry out the wishes of those who elected him. In his endeavors to enforce the laws he will have the hearty coöperation of every well-wisher for the prosperity and honor and credit of the city. There must be a stop put to the irregularities so prevalent here in former years, and Mayor Arnold has the grit and backbone to do it.

CRAZY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—Lieut. John Conline, of the Seventh United States Calvary, came to this city last evening from Fort Worth, Tex., by the 6:30 train on the Fort Wayne Railroad. He had not been well for some time and was on his way to Washington for medical treatment. He behaved strangely on the cars, but was not violent. At the Union Depot he showed evident signs of insanity, and was throwing his money about lavishly. The depot police took him to the Central Hotel, where he took a room and remained quiet until after midnight. Then he began to demolish the furniture and threw his clothing out of the window, saying he wanted to dry them on the telegraph-wire. He was brought to the Central Station this morning. At times he was quiet enough, but, every hour or two, he would rave again, imagining he was fighting Indians. He was sent to the West Penn Hospital for treatment. It is thought he will be all right in a few days.

HORSE-THIEF PUT IN A DUNGEON CELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., April 29.—A young man named Ackerman, confined in the county jail here for horse-stealing, recently made an effort to escape and had almost succeeded in sawing through the hasp of his cell padlock with a broken case-knife when discovered. For this audacious attempt on the padlock he was at once shown into the dungeon. It now transpires that he was imprisoned in this damp, dark hole, without a bed or so much as a chair to rest himself on for four days and four nights, his only sleeping place for that space of time being the stone floor. He was finally removed to the upper cell-room through the intercession of some of the city authorities, the Sheriff fearing to lose his official head.

JOHN V. WINTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—E. H. Patterson, of White Oaks, N. M., writes to the Postmaster of this city, inquiring for relatives of John V. Winters, who died recently at that place, leaving an estate worth $140,000. It is supposed that he has a wife and child somewhere in Western Pennsylvania and a brother and sister living in or near Cleveland. Deceased enlisted in the army in 1862 or 1863, and never returned home.

A Sea Monster.

A short time ago a young Italian named Montinari tried to cross the Adriatic in a skiff. A storm came up and for nearly forty-eight hours he struggled against winds and waves and contrived to keep his tiny craft afloat, although he lost an oar early in his involuntary cruise, and sustained severe hurts upon his head, right foot, and both hands. Toward sunset of the second day, when he had given up all hope of human aid, he espied afar off the smoke arising from a steamer's funnel. By almost superhuman effort he succeeded in approaching the steamer within hailing distance and piteously implored the Captain to take him on board. The latter, addressing him in French, asked him "how much he would give to be saved." To which barbarous question Montanari replied: "A thousand francs." "That is too little," rejoined his inhuman interlocutor, and the steamer proceeded on her way. Eleven hours later he was rescued by the Russian bark Jenny.

THE COURTS.

Thirty-four Indictments Returned by the Federal Grand Jury.

All of the Defendants on Bail, Except Three or Four.

The West Town Enjoined from Paying the Assessor's Exorbitant Bill.

New Suits, Judgments, Divorces, Confessions, Etc.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury in the United States District Court yesterday morning returned thirty-four indictments into court, and were discharged by Judge Blodgett. Under the able supervision of the District Attorney, Gen. Leake, they have been able to get through all their work in nine days, and if several of the cases had not been election cases, which involved considerable clashing of political opinions, they would have been through even sooner. Gen. Leake thinks he can have two or three Grand Juries a year, and then save the Government something. Heretofore there has only been one Grand Jury, which would sit for four or five weeks, and between times the unfortunate parties who could not give bail were compelled sometimes to lie in jail nearly a year. This foolish economy was a travesty on justice, and Gen. Leake is to be complimented for his much-needed reform in the practice. The indictments embrace several against special policemen who attempted to interfere with Uncle Sam's Special Deputy Marshals, also some against defaulting Post-Office employes, a number against the Peoria gang of counterfeiters, and one against the notorious bond forger, Doyle. The case against Bernard Loewenthal, President of the International Bank, did not come up, as the District Attorney did not receive any official information in time, and even yet the Internal-Revenue office has not prepared full returns on which to work. The following is a list of the indictments, except three, which were suppressed until the parties can be arrested:

POST-OFFICE CASES.

Homer Lucius Andrews, of Chicago, a Post-Office clerk, for embezzling letters. Bail fixed at $3,000.

William Stewart, of Chicago, for embezzling letters from the Post-Office and cashing drafts abstracted therefrom. Bail fixed at $1,500.

John P. Leist, Chicago, for stealing letters from mail-pouches. Bailed fixed at $2,500.

Lysander Tiffany, of Chicago, a letter-carrier, for embezzling letters. Bail fixed at $3,000.

Martin Purcell, of De Kalb Centre, for stealing letters from the Post-Office there. Bail fixed at $1,500.

John L. Sims, of De Kalb Centre, for embezzling letters from the Post-Office. Bail fixed at $1,000.

Charles Larsen, Chicago, for sending a postal card containing obscene language to Emil Dreier. Bail fixed at $500.

William Wilkins, Chicago, for forging the name of the payee on a money order.

John H. Franklin, of Wenona, for forging two money orders for $50 each on the Postmaster at Baltimore, and one on the Postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y. Bail fixed at $2,000.

George Hamman, Postmaster of Galena, for forging the payee's name to money orders. Bail fixed at $1,000.

Smith Whittier, for sending obscene matter through the mails. Bail fixed at $1,000.

John Bate, of Chicago, for sending obscene books through the mails to C. Hamilton, of Collinsville, Ill. Bail fixed at $2,500.

Edward Renand, Chicago, for assault and battery on a mail-carrier, Edward Jennings, while the latter was in the discharge of his official duty. Bail fixed at $700.

Henry C. Dean and George S. Mayo, of Chicago, of "Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine" notoriety, for using the mails to obtain money by fraudulent representations. These are the men who have been advertising patent saws, "Bulldozer" revolvers, and other goods at astonishingly low prices, and who have been doing a thriving trade with the Grangers. Bail fixed at $1,000.

ELECTION CASES.

Jere Dunn, Chicago, for interfering with Special Deputy-Marshal James Plummer at the Fifth Precinct of the First Ward at the last November election. Bail fixed at $1,000.

Daniel Burns, Chicago, for interfering with Special Deputy-Marshal Darius Chapman at the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward at the last November election. Bail fixed at $500.

John McCarthy, Chicago, for interfering with Special Deputy-Marshal Darius Chapman at the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward at the last November election. Bail fixed at $500.

Albert Michelson, of Chicago, for interfering with Special Deputy-Marshal Parsons Cook at the First Precinct of the Seventeenth Ward at the last November election. Bail fixed at $500.

Martin O'Connor, of Chicago, for interfering with Special Deputy-Marshal Thomas Powers at the Fourth Precinct of the First Ward at the last November election. Bail fixed at $1,000.

Richard Eustace, of Chicago, for interfering with Special Deputy-Marshal Parsons Cook at the First District of the Seventeenth Ward at the last November election. The bail was fixed at $500.

George A. Samonski, of Chicago, for interfering with Special Deputy-Marshal William Swinburn at the First Precinct of the Second Ward at the last November election. Bail fixed at $1,000.

Joseph Patrick O'Malley for interfering with Special Deputy-Marshal Charles A. Bucher at the First District of the Ninth Ward at the November election. Bail fixed at $500.

Michael Lavelle, of Chicago, for interfering with Special Deputy-Marshal Parsons Cook at the First Precinct of the Seventeenth Ward. Bail fixed at $500.

COUNTERFEITING.

James B. Doyle, of Bradford, Peoria County, for passing six $1,000 United States coupon bonds on the Second National Bank of Peoria. Bail fixed at $20,000. This was the man who was captured here with about $200,000 of bonds on him, and who belonged to the Brockway gang.

Jacob G. White, of Peoria, for counterfeiting United States $10 Treasury notes. Bail fixed at $2,500.

Michael Conway, of Peoria, for passing counterfeit $10 United States Treasury notes. Bail fixed at $1,200.

James Biggins, of Peoria, for passing counterfeit $10 United States bills on Fred Schuele. Bail fixed at $1,200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jacob Thompson, John McNalty, Samuel R. Thompson, Edward M. Tolan, and David F. Dooley, of Chicago, for running a distillery without paying the usual license.

Patrick Kirby, Jacob Thompson, Samuel R. Thompson, and David F. Dooley, Chicago, for running an illicit still. Bail fixed at $500.

John Long, Chicago, for perjury in offering himself as surety for John McNalty, and swearing under the name of James Frost, of 285 West Huron street, that he was worth at least $5,000. Bail fixed at $2,000.

Ernest A. Thomalen, Chicago, a Deputy Collector in the Internal Revenue office, for embezzling internal-revenue stamps, and also money. The list of stamps is as follows: 100 $1 and 100 25-cent stamps for liquors; 100 60-cent and 100 80-cent stamps on cigars; 100 8-cent and 100 1-cent stamps on manufactured tobacco. The bail was fixed at $3,000.

A HIGH-PRICED ASSESSOR.

David Walsh, a taxpayer of the Town of West Chicago, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against Pleasant Amick, West Town Assessor, and William M. Jones, and J. B. Nordhem, to prevent the payment of $2,000 to Amick as salary. Complainant states that Amick was only occupied about 100 days in making his valuations, as he had a large corps of assistants, who have all been paid. On the 30th inst., however, he presented a bill of $2,000 to the West Town Board which purported to be "for services as Assessor of the Town of West Chicago for the year 1880, ending April 13, 1881, including extra work done in writing up field-books, changes in subdivisions, looking after the West Town interest with County Board of Equalization," etc. The consideration of the bill was postponed, and a resolution passed requiring Amick to make an itemized account of the number of days he had devoted to the county. At the next Board meeting, however, held April 27, without requiring any bill of particulars, Amick's claim was allowed for the whole $2,000. Complainant charges that this is at least $1,500 more than the Assessor's services were worth, that his item of services before the County Board of Equalization was simply thrown in as a make-weight. The Town Clerk, Jones, is ready to issue the necessary order on Supervisor Nordhem for payment of the claim, and Walsh asks for an injunction to prevent such a step. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Tuley under a bond for $300.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.

A suit in trover was begun yesterday in the Superior Court by Theodore B. Elliot against Oliver H. Horton to recover $75,000 damages. Some years ago Elliot held a large number of policies against the Company, which were surrendered to the Assignee in order to have the dividend paid on them. These claims were subsequently transferred to Shufeldt & Westover, and they began suits against a number of the stockholders, and the Supreme Court of the United States has recently held the stockholders liable. Shufeldt & Westover have recently obtained an order from Judge Blodgett in the bankruptcy case against the Company requiring the Assignee, Mr. Horton, to turn the policies over to them, but, as he has declined, they began a suit to recover the value of the policies.

DIVORCES.

Mary E. Hall filed a bill yesterday against Winfield S. Hall, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Mary H. Hall asks for a decree against her husband, Albert G. Hall, on the same ground.

Winfield S. Clark wants a divorce from his wife, Sarah E., the charge being desertion.

Bills for divorce were filed Thursday by Bertha Sieler, from Henry E. Sieler, on the ground of desertion, and by Mara E. Smith, from Church H. Smith, for cruelty.

ITEMS.

The Friedberg habeas-corpus case is expected to come up before Judge Moran this morning for final decision on the question of reducing his bail.

To-day is Judge Tuley's last day of work for some time, as the lease of his rooms expires to-day, and he will have to surrender possession.

STATE COURTS.

E. S. Jaffray began a suit in attachment against Frank Teabout and William H. Valleau to recover $6,000.

Conrad Seipp sued Heinrich Lutter for $1,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Lane pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given six months in the House of Correction.

Frank Morton and William Kerns pleaded guilty to larceny, and were given eight months each in the House of Correction.

In the case of Michael Mahoney, robbery, the motion for a new trial was overruled, to which exception was taken, and he was sentenced on verdict to two years and five months in the Penitentiary.

William Tobin, alias Scotty Lerock, robbery, motion for new trial overruled, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

John Riley was found guilty of larceny, and sentence was suspended.

James Powers, robbery, motion for a new trial overruled, and sentenced to eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

John Hopson, assault, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.

Samuel Dudley, robbery, motion for new trial overruled, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

John Orr and William Simms, finding guilty of burglary, and sentence suspended.

J. H. Mayo pleaded guilty of larceny, and was given six months in the House of Correction.

Robert Pitt, larceny, four months House of Correction.

William Kelly, larceny, sentenced one year House of Correction.

Thomas Raffin, forgery, sentenced one year House of Correction.

Jacob Leonard, burglary, motion for new trial overruled, and sentenced to three years the Penitentiary.

John Houlihan, burglary, new trial granted, bail fixed and accepted.

Frank Cusick and Frank Edgar, burglary, sentenced on plea to fifteen months Penitentiary each.

Thomas Heeney, burglary, sentenced to three years Penitentiary.

Frank Hulbert, burglary, sentenced to fifteen months Penitentiary.

Harry DeMont, larceny, sentenced to three years Penitentiary.

THE CALL TO-DAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general business.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 2,578 and 3,014.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No court.

JUDGE JAMESON—A set case. No divorces or motions will be heard to-day.

JUDGE GARDNER—No court.

JUDGE ROGERS—No court.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions and set case term No. 1,572, Kendall vs. Cassion.

JUDGE TULEY—Divorce cases.

JUDGE BARNUM—Divorce cases.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 718 and sentences.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Sentence day.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general business.

JUDGE GARY—742, 753, 764, 771, 782. No case on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call Nos. 2,918, 3,264, 3,260, 3,274, 3,286. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 2,650, Shultz vs. Knauer, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions as Superior Court Judge.

JUDGE ROGERS—466, 468½, 469, 478½, 488½, 489 to 498, inclusive. Nos. 488½ to 498 will be called at 11 a. m. No. 471½, Pomeroy vs. Stiles, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Preliminary call 601 to 700, inclusive. Trial call 554, 556, 569, 570, 571, 576, 578, 579, 580, 584. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Adjourned to the 16th of May.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases Nos. 988 and 2,655.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—J. M. Wanner et al. vs. Charles H. Chapin, $333.75.—A. F. Seeberger et al. vs. James A. Henry, $557.73.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Nels Tuveson vs. Nels Johnson, verdict, $83.50—Fritz Schwerine et al. vs. Carl Schroeder; verdict, $12.

JUDGE MORAN—E. S. Crane vs. Joseph H. Bartlett, $5,000.—Hugh O'Connor vs. Joseph Brahmann, $70.30.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Equine Sales for the Week Reported by F. J. Berry & Co.

Messrs. F. J. Berry & Co., of Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Monroe street, report the following sales of horses this week:

Color.	Age.	Hight.	Weight.	Price.
Bay carriage team..	7	15¾	2,500	$700
Black team drivers..		15½	2,100	500
Pair bay horses.....	6	16	3,000	450
Brown driver........	6	15½	1,100	160
Bay driver..........	7	15½	1,100	140
Bay team............	8	15¾	2,400	300
Gray team...........	7	15¾	2,500	325
Bay team............	10	16	2,100	200
Black driver........	6	15½	1,050	140
Black driver........	7	16	1,100	190
Bay mare............	7	15¾	1,000	180
Bay driver..........	8	15¾	1,050	125
Chestnut driver.....	5	16	1,125	170
Chestnut driver.....	7	16	1,300	150
Brown driver........	6	15½	1,000	100
Bay driver..........	7	15½	1,000	125
Gray mare...........	6	16	1,400	165
Bay mare............	6	16	1,200	125
Pair farm mares.....	9	15¾	2,500	250
Gray horse..........	6	16½	1,200	160
Pair horses.........	7	16	2,600	350
Bay driver..........	7	16	1,100	275
Bay driver..........	7	15½	1,050	125
Bay driver..........	6	15½	1,000	100
Black driver........	8	15¾	1,100	140
Black driver........	9	15½	1,100	125

MOVING-DAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The 1st of May this year falls on Sunday. A point of interest to many will be as to when law or custom requires the outgoing tenant to relinquish possession—Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, and at what hour of the day? Please answer through your columns.

SUBSCRIBER.

[Monday, as early as he conveniently can.]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family and business troubles. Fee, 50 cents to $1.

MRS. A. CROOKER, MAGNETIC healer and clairvoyant. 15 South Desplaines.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—50 NO. 1 BOOK agents capable of canvassing towns and cities and conducting country work. If you mean business [illegible]

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 630 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 327 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

R. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 155 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 322 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 389 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 193 South Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 443 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 670 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP No. 157 Board of Trade. WM. SPRAGUE, 25 Randolph-st.

LOST—APRIL 19, RED IRISH SETTER; name [illegible] Suitable [illegible] return to 2321 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON THE 28TH, POCKETBOOK containing $15 to $18, [illegible] Finder please [illegible] as loser is needy and penniless.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PARLORS AND bed-rooms, family and single rooms with board. House thoroughly renovated.

1814 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with first-class board; also, a few day boarders [illegible]

2404 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with board. References.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF THIRTEENTH-st.—Large furnished [illegible] rooms; room for single gent; [illegible] Address [illegible], Tribune office.

West Side.

483 WEST LAKE-ST.—SECOND STORY front furnished suite, with board; private family; good location; moderate terms.

THROOP-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—Nice large room for two; [illegible] board; two day boarders accommodated. [illegible] Tribune office.

North Side.

7 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Good board, $4 to $5 per week; [illegible] day board, $3 per week. $12 per month.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE—OPPOSITE POST Office, adjoining Grand Pacific. [illegible] day; rooms and dining-room elegantly furnished; everything new, neat, and clean; [illegible] best; day board $4 per week.

CLARENDON HOUSE—FINELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, for [illegible] Table boarders accommodated.

WABASH HOUSE, 298 WABASH-AV.—first-class furnished rooms with board [illegible] table; also day board.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TREMONT Block—is the largest and best [illegible] hotel in the city, having 222 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Suburban.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY—BOARD FOR three or four; large shady grounds in beautiful natural park, lake directly in front; [illegible] Terms moderate. Address KATE MILLER, Colon, Mich.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN be accommodated with board in Evanston. References required. Address Box 14.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A JEWISH FAMILY DESIRES rooms and board with a respectable family. Address P 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—NEXT WEEK, ON SOUTH Side, by gentleman and wife. Private family preferred; room fronting east or south. Address P 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY 2 LADIES A IN PRIVATE family, near [illegible] Address Mrs. GIVINS, 338 North Clark-st.

BOARD—AND AN ELEGANTLY FURnished room for lady and gentleman [illegible] lady only, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., and east of State. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, nice furnished front room [illegible] Address P 83, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 361 and 363 West Madison-st.—Now receiving a large stock of carpets, furniture, and [illegible] Selling at lowest prices for cash or on time. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL AT ONCE 1 splendid plush parlor suit, [illegible] and a handsome large pier glass [illegible] leave city and will sell cheap. [illegible] Curtis-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., AT LOW CASH PRICES. On easy payments. Splendid stock. Fair dealing. Open evenings. J. W. & J. S. STOREY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—TO-DAY (SATURDAY) only at 189 Loomis-st., very low, [illegible] beds and [illegible] wash-stand, bureau, and [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT 636 WEST WASHINGTON-st., first-class lot of [illegible] must be sold to-day; great bargains.

WANTED—A SMALL RANGE OR cook stove with water front; must be in good order [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—THE USE OF A PARLOR and bed-room set by a careful party for storage of that and other furniture. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED REFRIGERATOR: new pattern. Address [illegible], Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS AND ROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted) [illegible] Call on or address A. OAKLEY, [illegible] Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, blank-books, [illegible] wastepaper of every description [illegible] 194 La Salle-st., near Adams.

I WANT TO PURCHASE AN ESTABlished hardware business. [illegible] take half interest. Address, with particulars, [illegible] Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS—I AM WILLing to erect, for some good manufacturing firm, a building in the manufacturing district on West Side. [illegible] P 3, Tribune office.

WANT TO BUY A SMALL MONTHLY or weekly newspaper published in Chicago. Address P 94, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A SILent partner with $[illegible] in the best [illegible] doing—viz: selling goods for cash to [illegible] Chicago and the West. I am a resident of Chicago and have been in business here for [illegible] trade and will do the business, [illegible] of the above capital will divide [illegible] ly as profits. Address B 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO increase an established and [illegible] business. One of the oldest and best [illegible] State on the Mississippi River. [illegible] and profitable. A good stock of [illegible] used. Address X 80, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A SHORT-HAND WRITER wishes to make the acquaintance of some person with whom he could practice evenings for mutual benefit. B 67, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MARY EAVES, FROM Elmwood, Ill., about six years ago, [illegible] wants to hear from her. Address [illegible] ville, Polk Co., Mo.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of [illegible] born in Springfield, Ill. When last heard from was in Lincoln, Neb. Any information will be thankfully received by addressing J. R. W., [illegible] Grand Rapids, Mich.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IN ORDER TO enable us to lay a new floor and [illegible] paint our store, we will sell our large stock of second-hand safes cheap. We have Diebold, [illegible] & Urban, Terwilliger, Mosler, Bahmann [illegible] ler safe & Lock Company, Hall's, and [illegible] in trade by our traveling salesmen [illegible] Detroit Safe. Call early at [illegible] Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE-COUNTER RAILing, gas fixtures, etc. Apply [illegible] HOSFORD

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, [illegible] Call or address Chapin's Original Old Book Store, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TICKET FOR NEW YORK cheap, if sold to-day. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF "The Chicago Daily and Weekly [illegible]" the eventful year of 1861. Address [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; [illegible] experience. Business quietly [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES.

TO ACCOMMODATE OUR patrons throughout the city, we have opened offices in the different divisions, where advertisements will be received until 9 o'clock p. m. at the following rates:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Drexel, 467 Cottage Grove-av., Kimbark, Drexel, 337 Indiana-av.

AN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and Wentworth-av.

WEST DIVISION.

Arnesdale, 611 West Madison-st., corner

LEY & CO., Druggists, 124 South Ashland-av.

MACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 173 corner Ogden-av.

SON, Druggist, 787 Blue Island-av.

Jeweler, Newsvendor, and Fancy Goods, corner Lincoln-av. and Wellington-av.

SOUTH DIVISION.

HAM & CO., Druggists, 46 North Clark-st.

& CO., Druggists, 670 Lawrence-av.

NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, Stockyards Branch Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP in Board of Trade. WM. SPRAGUE.

APRIL 19, RED IRON SEAL SETTER. Suitable reward for the same.

LOST—THE 28TH, POCKET-BOOK containing $10 in bill, transfer check, etc. Finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 7 Tri-mont-av. No questions asked.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

LODGE-COURT—PARLORS AND bedrooms, family and single rooms, with board. Newly renovated.

ASHLAND-AV.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with first-class board; terms moderate.

ASHLAND-AV.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with board. References.

ASHLAND-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY-FIRST.—Large furnished and unfurnished rooms, with or without board; table first-class. Address, etc., Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

LAKE-ST.—SECOND STORY front, furnished suite, with board; private apartments; moderate terms.

WEST, NEAR WASHINGTON.—Board for two; also single room, with board; boarders accommodated. P 84, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

WEST, NEAR THE BRIDGE.—$4 to $7 per week; $16 to $30 per month; $4 per week, $16 per month.

HOTELS.

HOUSE.—OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. Gentlemen only. $1.25 per day, dining-room connected; rooms, heated and clean; meals equal to any $2 per day house.

HOUSE.—FINELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, for the summer; accommodations moderate.

HOUSE, 288 WABASH-AV.—Rooms furnished rooms with board, good board.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE-is the largest and best Range on Wabash-av., having 150 rooms, ranging from $3 per week up; $1 per day. Wednesday's French. SAMUEL GREGORY, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

FAMILY—BOARD FOR gentleman; large shady grounds in pleasant village; rate from $20 per month. Address Box 1, Evanston, Ill.

Colon, Mich.

GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN accommodated with board in Evanston. Reference. Address Box 14.

BOARD WANTED.

A JEWISH FAMILY DESIRES board with a respectable family. Address office.

NEXT WEEK, ON SOUTH gentleman and wife. Private family preferred; east or south. Reference. Tribune office.

BY 2 LADIES A IN PRIVATE apartment family; will furnish room. Address, N North Clark-st.

AND AN ELEGANTLY FURnished room for lady and gentleman (used for between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Address 14 Tribune office.

BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, furnished room, south of Van Buren-st. Address Box 7, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 West Madison-st. Nothing cheap but good furniture, and wholesale goods are pressed for cash or on installments.

—MUST SELL AT ONCE I have a fine parlor suite, elegant sideboard, large parlor table, etc. Address Box 7, Tribune office.

CARPETS, STOVES, ETC. LOW CASH PRICES.

Fair dealing.

J. W. & J. B. STORY, 1 to 7 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO-DAY (SATURDAY) Furniture of 7 rooms. Call at 1 Loomis-st., very low, 20 yards Brown's ingrain carpets, brass bedsteads, and two Hint stoves.

FOR SALE—AT 636 WEST WASHINGTON-st., a complete lot of household furniture, including a small range, dining-room table, etc. Inquire at our store, 1 to 7 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A PARLOR STOVE with water front; must be in good order; cheap. Address B 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE USE OF A PARLOR organ set by a careful lady teacher; terms and other furniture. Address B 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED REFRIGerator; must be cheap; state price and other particulars. Address Q 38, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BED ROACHES EXTERMINATED (Warren's only genuine). Prepared only by Dr. A. CARTER, 30 East Washington-st. Beware of imitations.

PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, at 75 cents per hundred, without wrappers, and every description of PAPER STOCK, at 77 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

TO PURCHASE AN ESTABlished hardware business. Can pay cash. Would invest. Address, with particulars, Q 36, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURERS—I AM WILLing to assist in establishing a manufacturing district on West Side. Address, etc., Tribune office.

TO BUY A SMALL MONTHLY or weekly newspaper published in Chicago. Address B 87, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A SILent partner who is able to the best of his ability, to do the business, and will divide profits equally. Address B 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $20,000 in small dry-goods and notions business of the oldest and best houses in the Southwest Street, Phila. Address Box 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, 20, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, desires a situation in a wholesale house; salary no object. Address Box 14, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

BEFORE STORING YOUR FURNITURE, pianos, merchandise, etc., call and see the Chicago Co., 355 to 359 Randolph-st., and by comparing prices, facilities, and elegant warerooms, you will be convinced they are the cheapest in the city. Advances made. Established 1868.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR MERchandise, household goods, pianos, etc.; fire-proof, low insurance. M. T. Martin, 30 and 32 State-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established 1868. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE IN CLEAN, DRY LOFTS, $1 per month. H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGgies, etc., in building expressly for the purpose, with large additions to former and built extension adjoining. Advances made. Furniture received for shipping. Established in 1857. H. W. FARRAR, 188 and 190 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE—FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in two or three rooms of private house, with use of parlor. Cottage Grove-av. Address, with terms, Q 19, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

BETTER PLACE TO SELL YOUR clothes, etc., cannot be found than 86 Jackson-st., where a lady is prepared to pay more than anybody else. Address, or call, as above. Mrs. J. Geider. Mail orders attended to.

GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, boots, etc. Address 141 State-st. (Old No. 95.) Mail orders attended to.

FOUND AT LAST—THE BEST PLACE to sell your clothes, boots, etc., is at 84 Clark-st. Mrs. A. ERLICH'S, 1440 South State-st. Special attention to orders by mail.

PATENTS.

A. COUPLAND & CO., Patent Attorneys, 90 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION, 185 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill. Procures the U. S. patent, special attention, Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, etc. Pamphlet free. Office: 8 Clark-st., Rooms 14, 15, and 16 P. O. Washington Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LAZARUS SILVERman, 34 La Salle-st.:

Lot 25 feet front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts. Single lots $500 and $600 per foot for the whole block.

Lot on Lake-av., $200 per foot.

Lot on West Sixteenth-st., corner Ashland-av., 100 feet front, $100 per foot.

Lot, fronting from $1,300 to $1,500 a house, and lots on North Wood-st., near Clybourn-av., and two cottages with lots on Clybourn-av., $1,600 each.

Lot on West Lake-st., west of the railroad tracks, $800.

Lot on Park-place west of railroad tracks, $800.

Lot, two-story and basement, No. 2023 Archer-av., front, $1,500.

Lot, 25 feet, on Twenty-first, near Michigan-av., north of Division-st., $1,000.

Lot, 25 feet, on Twelfth-st., between Western-av. and the railroad track, good for manufacturing purposes, near railroad front, from $600 to $800 per lot.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND lot of 40 feet, on 22d-st., near State, and 24 feet, on Michigan-av., fifty feet Stage and Thirty-fifth-st. front, for $2,650. Will wants 117 15 Lyon Wabash-av., and Twenty-fifth-st., or Lyon Wabash-av., south of Forty-third-st., or Lyon Ogden-av., $1,100. A five-room cottage State and Twenty-fifth-sts., to be removed. MR. PETER SHIMP, 1 Lyon Place and Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS ON Dearborn, Hoyne, Dearborn, and Russell-sts., near Chicago, $50 per foot.

Lot, 25 feet, on Twenty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., near Cottage Grove-av., $50 to $75 per foot.

Lot, 25 feet, on Twenty-first, near Michigan-av., $1,000 to $1,500.

Lot, 25 feet, on Twenty-first, near Wabash-av., $1,000 to $1,500.

Lot, 25 feet, on Twenty-first, near Prairie-av., $1,000 to $1,500.

Lot, 25 feet, on Twenty-first, near Calumet-av., $1,000 to $1,500

WOMAN.

The Sad Side of Mormonism Described by a Gentile Woman.

How the New Wife Brings Misery and Grief into Her Husband's Home.

Men Who Have Married Their Seniors, and the Results of Such Unions.

Mrs. Biggs Starts a Circus Which Ends in a Good Deal of Fun All Around.

Bearded Beauties, and the Cause of Their Peculiar Adornment.

"Yellow-Wheeled Fannie," and the Sensation She Created in New York.

The Mysteries and Miseries Concealed in a Spring Bonnet That Costs $35.

Ada Rehan's Lover, Who Declined to Stop Chewing Tobacco on Her Account.

Women as Physicians—Mrs. Pincus' Peculiar Baby—Feminine Notes, Humor, Etc., Etc.

THE DEAD DOLL.

"You needn't be trying to comfort me—I tell you my dolly is dead!
There's no use in saying she isn't, with a crack like that in her head.
It's just like you said it wouldn't hurt much to have my tooth out, that day;
And then, when the man 'most pulled my head off, you hadn't a word to say.

"And I guess you must think I'm a baby, when you say you can mend it with glue;
As if I didn't know better than that! Why, just suppose it was you!
You might make her look all mended—but what do I care for looks?
Why, glue's for chairs and tables, and toys and the backs of books!

"My dolly! my own little daughter! Oh, but it's the awfulest crack!
It just makes me sick to think of the sound when her poor head went whack
Against that horrible brass thing that holds up the little shelf.
Now, Nursey, what makes you remind me? I know that I did it myself!

"I think you must be crazy—you'll get her another head!
What good would forty heads do her? I tell you my dolly is dead!
And to think I hadn't quite finished her elegant new spring hat!
And I took a sweet ribbon of hers last night to tie on that horrid cat!

"When my mamma gave me that ribbon—I was playing out in the yard—
She said to me most expressly, 'Here's a ribbon for Hildegarde.'
And I went and put it on Tabby, and Hildegarde saw me do it;
But I said to myself, 'Oh, never mind, I don't believe she knew it.'

"But I know that she knew it now, and I just believe, I do,
That her poor little heart was broken, and so her head broke, too.
Oh, my baby! my little baby! I wish my head had been hit!
For I've hit it over and over, and it hasn't cracked a bit.

"But since the darling is dead, she'll want to be buried, of course;
We will take my little wagon, Nurse, and you shall be the horse;
And I'll walk behind and cry; and we'll put her in this, you see—
This dear little box—and we'll bury her there out under the maple tree.

"And papa will make me a tombstone, like the one he made for my bird;
And he'll put what I tell him on it—yes, every single word!
I shall say, 'Here lies Hildegarde, a beautiful doll, who is dead;
She died of a broken heart, and a dreadful crack in her head.'"

A MORMON TRAGEDY.

A lady residing in Salt Lake City writes the following interesting letter concerning Mormon marriages: Some months since Mr. R. brought the beautiful Miss Finnell home to be our neighbor,—a plural Mrs. R. To my surprise I was the recipient of an invitation to attend the supper given in celebration of this event. Mrs. R. (the first) received me kindly, for away down deep in her life this woman and I have qualities in kinship. We sat down to supper at 6 o'clock. Mr. R. and his first wife sat at opposit ends of the table. The new Mrs. R. sat by "Sister Julia." I had the post of honor at the right of the bridegroom. This new kind of Benedict wore an almost sheepish air and was ill at ease throughout. It dawned upon me at last that my presence on such an occasion was a reproach to me. I was more than ashamed of my own stupidity in yielding to what appeared so plainly as a most vulgar curiosity. In such a mood it was of course difficult to be aimiable, and as the best substitute for that amiability due from a guest at a marriage feast, I tried to be witty. Suffice it to say, we succeeded in stinging each other like a nest of angry hornets, and nothing but our good breeding prevented an open quarrel. We animals fed at that supper with something of the snappishness attributable to feasting wolves. That agonizing supper over we stood around the bright fire in the cozy little sitting-room. Mr. R. had planned to take his bride to the theatre, and so preparations in the way of gloves, cloaks, and bonnets began. The late Miss Finnell was soon toileted for the opera in most fashionable attire. Mrs. R.—my old friend—stood half reclining against the piano. We had been silent for a moment, and, to relieve the embarrassment taking possession of us, I said: "Mrs. R., it almost makes one wish one to be a bride again." Mrs. R. laughed accommodatingly. Just then Mr. R. placed his arm gently around the slender waist of his new bride, folding her handsome opera-cloak close to her form and drew her towards him. She responded to this caress by a tender upward glance of her beautiful eyes. Then I looked towards my friend, to find her face pallid as death, while a look of agonizing endurance, mingled with devilish malignity, almost froze my blood. I had said aloud in actual surprise before turning towards her, "As I live, he actually loves this girl." Mrs. R.'s look met mine squarely. That fact told me all. No lies now, with ready lips, at the bidding of fealty to religion. That agonized, refined, sensitive face proclaimed the system damned. A woman's natural love rose grandly in the awful denunciation of those fierce eyes. A great throb of pity filled my own woman's heart. I saw all the torture and the noble rage of self restraint. I stepped towards her, as if to hold her in pity to my heart. My Mormon lady friend took me by the arm with almost rude force, and whispered warningly, "Mrs. Castine, for God's sake remember where you are." I did remember, and, discomfited, returned to my place near the mantel. Amid this flurry the bridal party took their departure. We women were a silent party at first. Mrs. R. still stood leaning on the piano with her look bent on me almost resentfully. "You don't think yourself called upon to pity me, Mrs. Castine?" she said, with an almost quarrelsome tone.

"I do pity you, Mrs. R., and I have a right to."

"You think me jealous of my new sister, then?"

"Mrs. R., we are both proud women. We only need to look into our own hearts to learn what a real woman must feel under the ordeal through which you are passing."

"I am not jealous, Mrs. Castine. Not only am I not jealous, but happy in this new love of my husband. Our faith teaches us to love these sisters in marriage as our own flesh. This marriage is not an estrangement of my husband's love as it would be in an unsanctified Gentile, but a remarriage to myself. In this marriage I live over again my own espousal, my own bridal, and renew again the first sweets of married love."

We were all decidedly uncomfortable, and our two lady companions took their leave together. But my impulse of pity had not been lost, and without a word having been spoken between us after our friends had retired she sank into a chair and, covering her face with her hands, cried out in bitterness, "Oh! Mrs. Castine, I am most wretched. Between me and any celestial lights, or any glory or peace or consolation in this life or in the world to come there stands that woman. Between me and all the light of my religion stands that woman. This girl's face is hateful to me; that my husband should love one for her mere beauty alone! My imagination cannot be held back from all the soul-torturing, crucifying things which follow in the train of this marriage. The box at the theatre holds to-night, a man wife—not more. There are the gentle pressure of hands, the glances of loving eyes, the blending of lines into one destiny in this life, the first exquisit rapture of honeymoon, which cheats itself with the delusion that a capital stock of love has been laid in sufficient to draw upon for life. Beyond these rise, in spite of all pretense of spirituality, the bridal bed, the cradle, the child, in whose veins there can be the commingling life-current of but one father and one mother. All these things one man can have only with one woman in marriage. No, Mrs. Castine, marriage to one woman unmarries a man to all other women, or there is no marriage." There was no answer; I offered none, but kissing her cold forehead I left her alone with her desolate sorrow.

MARRYING THEIR SENIORS.

It is surprising how rapidly even the great fall out of notice. Carlyle and George Eliot were literary wonders, and they are already dropping from observation. The latter was buried at Highgate, which is already known as the resting-place of Coleridge. The fact that her husband (John Walter Cross) was so much younger (twenty years) than herself occasioned much comment. This, however, is not without precedent in literary and social life. One of the leading clergy in this city is married to a woman ten years his senior, and the union appears congenial. Mohammed's wife was twenty years older than her husband, and it is much to the credit of the latter that he honored her to the last. He ascribed much of his success to her assistance and influence. John Howard, the philanthropist, married out of gratitude a woman who was equally his senior. She died in a few years, however, and his second union was one of love. It was, however, also dissolved by the death of his wife, and then he devoted himself to philanthropy. Napoleon's first wife, Josephine, was his senior by six years, being 30 at the time of their marriage, while he was 25. It would have been well for him had he valued her conjugal love, whose violation was the beginning of his ruin. Aaron Burr also married a widow, who, like Josephine, had two children. Mrs. Burr was ten years older than her husband, but the union was very harmonious. She probably allowed him that large liberty with the fair sex to which he had been accustomed, and thus avoided domestic quarrels. John Wilkes, the famous London agitator of the last century, married a lady who was ten years his senior, but she was not willing to overlook his irregularities, and hence obtained a divorce.

Johnson, the lexicographer, married the Widow Porter, who had a small property. He was acquainted with the family before the death of her husband, and this helped in the matter of courtship. Mrs. Porter was 48, while her husband was only 21, at the time of the wedding. The parties started horseback for the place where the ceremony was to be performed, and Johnson thus describes the journey to Boswell: "Sir, she had got into her head from old romances that a woman of spirit should use her lover like a dog. At first she told me I rode too fast, and she could not keep up with me; but when I slacked my pace she passed me and complained that I lagged. I was not to be made the slave of caprice, and therefore pushed on till I was out of sight. When she got to the destination I observed that she was in tears." Johnson always mourned the loss of his wife, and though he was only 43 at the time of her death he never married again. How often in his subsequent writings he refers to his lost companion in the most affectionate manner.

When only 18 Shakspeare was married to Annie Hathaway, whose age was 26. Six months from the wedding-day the first child was born to this ill-mated pair. The husband and father had no means of supporting a family, and when the latter had increased to the number of a son and two daughters he fled to London. The deserted wife supported her children as best she could, and twenty years afterwards her husband returned, and by his subsequent conduct strove to atone for his early error. Such facts as these prove that John Walter Cross, in marrying Marion Evans, had some striking precedents.

A CIRCUS.

Mr. Biggs was sauntering around the Union Depot as the evening train came in from Buffalo, when surprised with:

"Why, Biggs! How are you, old fellow?"

"Well, if it ain't Jack Duncan! Glad to see you. Come right along home with me."

"No, Biggs! I'm too dirty. Been snowed in on the road; helped shovel snow, slept in a barroom; haven't had a change of shirts for a week."

"Never mind appearances, nobody at the house. My wife took the 3 p. m. for an all-night with her sister in Painesville. I'll furnish a shirt, and I've got a fine bath-room in the house. Come, now; you haven't honored me since I married."

"Well, since the wife is away I'll surrender. We'll have a regular rooster night of it."

Jack Duncan is a bachelor, with a holy horror of women. Feminine presence paralyzes and stultifies him.

"Here's the linen," showing him into the bath-room a few minutes later. "There's the bath all ready. Now shape up while I go down to Joe Richards' and order up one of our old college lunches. Nobody in the house; so just splash around at pleasure."

Biggs departed, leaving the door ajar. Jack did not notice it in his eagerness for immersion.

He had just tumbled out and resumed his pantaloons when he heard footsteps approaching the door. Thinking it was Biggs returning he seized the freshly laundried shirt, opening at the back, and jammed his head into it. It came down over his face, completely blindfolding him, and the starch baffled his efforts to tunnel through.

Just as he commenced straddling around with suspenders dangling he heard a rustle that congealed his blood. The door squeaked and a cheery voice said:

"Now I've got you, Mr. Biggs. The train left me, so I made a call or two and came back. I heard you playing sea lion in the bath-room as I entered the house; I got the buggy-whip and slipped up to pay you back for everlastingly teasing me. Now, I'm ring-master, dear hubby. More lively!" And she popped her whip in a business way that suspended the bachelor's animation. The shirt hid his face, and, taking his silence for a spousal submission to the joke, she began:

"Gentlemen and Ladies: Mlle. Biggs, queen of the sawdust arena, will now introduce her handsome and perfectly trained trick mule, Hubby Darling. He will walk the arena on his hind feet, with head and forepaws shrouded in a linen canopy. Come now, Hubby! Hoop la! hoop la!"

She chirped, fetching him a wipe with the whip that made his bare feet spank the floor like a clog dancer.

"Limber up, Hubby! 'Lively now.' Up, up, up," and she underscored the last "up" with a briar cut, making Hubby Darling skip so impulsively that darling's dangling suspenders swished about like a donkey's tail, and his hands dove instinctively to the preservation of his unstayed pantaloons.

"I blindfolded Hubby Darling to prevent him climbing the centre-pole. He's the trickiest donkey that cavorts the magic circle. The peerless prance of the canvas pavilion. Hoop, la! (Zip she takes him.) What beautiful action! Yes, fellow-countrymen, I never curry him down with anything but this silk-blossomed snapper. Hoop, la! (Popperslash.)

"I cover his ears that he may not offend the most fastidious; they resemble a cross between a mail-bag and the human appendage. Hoop, la! (Zip, zip.) Let the Golden Cornet Band dish up Fisher's Hornpipe red-hot and highly flavored, and Hubby Darling shall——"

"B-b-beg your p-pardon, m-madam," sputtered the victim, as his head and voice shot out of the shirt. Then——

She started, stopped,
Spell-bound, amazed;
The whip she dropped,
And then she raised
A Cherokee shriek
And down she flopped.

But the terrified sufferer caught her gallantly in his arms, just as Biggs rushed in with——

"Jack, are you drowning? Great heavens! my wife!"

"Take her, Biggs. I'm tuckered out. Awkward predicament——"

"Explain yourself instantly, sir! You half dressed, my wife in your arms!" and he bristled all over, like a barbed-wire fence.

"Hold on, Biggs; I've got about all I can stand. Let me get my clothes on and I'll go where men are not martyrs. Your wife thought I was——"

"Hubby, darling—oh, that blindfold!" murmured the Queen of the arena, half consciously.

"Hear that, sir! What's this about blindfold?"

"I got stuck in that confounded shirt. Your wife took me for——"

"The Peerless Prancer of the Arena. Hoop la!" gasped the Queen, rousing a little.

"Merciful heavens! Hear that raving! You've dethroned my wife's reason. Oh, base ingrate! Don't leave this house at the peril of your life. You shall——"

"Dance the sawdust on his hind feet," muttered the Queen, convulsively.

"My poor wife! I will avenge your wrongs," groaned Biggs, chafing her limbs agonizingly.

"My head was fast in the shirt. She couldn't see my face and thought it was you," shrieked the tortured, hoarsely.

"Very likely! Be a man, sir. Don't shrink from the punishment of your treachery!"

"Where am I? Is it a dream?" mused the Queen, opening her optics and glaring wildly.

"What has that villain done?" demanded Biggs fiercely.

She hitched on at once.

"Oh, mercy! It is no dream. He did nothing. Take me to my room. Oh, husband, how could you be so careless!"

"Don't go, Jack; maybe I've made a zebra of myself; stay now till the fog rises"; and he bore his wilted wife away.

An hour later they sat around a marvelous supper Biggs made a second trip to order. They held their sides and shrieked and repeated the points of the episode again and again.

Jack is christened "Hubby Darling." He sighs for more marriage felicity.

When Biggs wants to silence his wife he snaps his fingers and pipes—"Hoop la!"

BEARDED BEAUTIES.

Bearded beauties are generally classed in the same category as mermaids, and are supposed to exist nowhere outside the fertile brain of the side-showman, but medical works contain numerous examples of luxuriant beards and mustaches upon female faces. Anybody who walks up or down State street any afternoon, and who is rude enough to scan closely the faces of the female promenaders, will notice in some cases fair indications of something stronger than down upon the upper lip of many a beauty, and in other cases clear evidence that the obnoxious growth has been removed by the use of lather and a keen-edged razor. A curious story ran the rounds of society a few months ago and furnished a seven-day sensation. The gist of it was that a belle, a well-known resident of the West Side, shaved frequently. Her maid happened to handle the razor very deftly, and was metamorphosed into a barber, and the young lady was generally remarked for the clearness of her complexion. One evening, so rumor runs, in the hurry of preparations for the theatre, her escort pulled the door-bell while the young lady was still in the hands of the tonsorial artist. A hurried toilet was the result. The maid was not as careful as usual. The result was that certain straggling but aggravating black hairs remained plainly visible. They were noticed, and before the young lady returned from the theatre she knew that her secret was divulged. The consequence was a row with her barber. The latter, discharged from her employment, was not as silent as she might have been, and the result was that the matter was soon the talk of the town. Several other society ladies are ranked as shavers, but with what truth cannot be stated. It is a fact, however, that a great many ladies of the city are under treatment for this deformity, and one physician makes it a specialty.

A reporter called upon the Professor and learned from him some interesting facts in regard to the subject. "Yes," said the Professor, when asked about the frequency of such cases, "there are a considerable number of ladies so afflicted. The trouble usually occurs in women who are of a dark complexion, and more frequently in middle age than in youth. When you see a dark woman with large, bushy eyebrows, which nearly grow together, you may be pretty sure that she can grow an imperial, if she will only take the necessary pains. Hirsute adornments are not so frequent in young women, although they sometimes occur. A girl often has a heavy growth of down upon the upper lip or chin. It annoys her, and she keeps feeling it and pulling it continually. Perhaps she endeavors to clip it with a scissors, or in some cases to shave it away. The result is a heavier growth the next time, which becomes so prominent that it must be removed. The most frequent place where the hair makes its appearance is on the upper lip or the chin, although it sometimes appears on the side of the face, and even on the throat. As a general thing, I believe that those bearded women which are advertised by shows are frauds, but in the course of my practice I have seen more than one woman who could raise a heavy beard if she only wished to cultivate it."

"Do many women shave?"

"Why, yes; a great many more than is generally supposed. They hide the traces that the shaving leaves with heavy doses of powder and plaster. Whenever you see a lady, especially if she be middle aged, and more especially if she be dark-featured, wearing a heavy coating of lily-white, one of the conclusions is that she has been shaving, although it is not the only inference. One thing is certain: a lady who shaves must use powder in large quantities, and there are many ladies who shave."

"Is this superfluous facial decoration easily removed?"

"No, it is not. All the books recommend depilatories, but these are usually of little service. They are composed mainly of quicklime and orpiment, which is a preparation of arsenic, and the only effect is to cut off the hair to the surface of the skin, leaving the root intact to grow again. There is also another mode of treatment, but it is so slow and painful, and requires the aid of so skillful an operator, that it is seldom used. In this latter, which is known as the electric method, the patient sits in a chair, holding in her right hand a sponge which is connected with the negative pole of an electric battery. The operator holds a needle or wire which is connected with the positive pole, and this he thrusts with a quick motion down into each cell or follicle, thus destroying the root. Every time the needle touches the skin a severe shock is caused, which will cause a nervous patient to scream out with pain, and if the operator is a bungler, or if his nerve is not very steady, he will miss his mark and cause more intense agony. Not more than one, or at most two, dozen hairs can be attended to at one sitting,—indeed, very few patients can sit for one-fourth of the last number,—and hence you will see that the operation is extremely painful. Sometimes women attempt to operate upon themselves. They heat needles and endeavor to introduce them into the capillary cells. The usual result is that the carbon, which accumulates in the needle during heating, is imbedded in the epidermis or underskin, and a first-class case of tattooing is the result. Then, again, many ladies use acids for the purpose, and permanently scar their faces. Others remove the hair with tweezers, etc."

The practitioner previously mentioned uses the electric method. His prices are high, as much as $300 being charged for uprooting one poor little silky mustache. He has a great many patients at this rate, however, and does a thriving business. In view of the above facts, it would be wise for the young men who are meditating matrimony, and who are not anxious to marry natural curiosities, to get on kissing terms with their girls as soon as possible, and to avail themselves of this right on every possible occasion. Pay particular attention to the feel of the upper lip at every test, for that is the place where the trouble is likely to occur. If the lady does not shave very often, this test will be sure to detect the pressure of this unpleasant addition to the female countenance.

"YELLOW-WHEELED FANNIE."

"There goes yellow-wheeled Fannie," was what I heard one gentleman say to another as they passed me on Broadway the other day. With a woman's curiosity I turned quickly to see who or what "yellow-wheeled Fannie" might be. I saw an elegant equipage with yellow running gear and yellow satin linings; upon the luxurious robes reclined one of the most distinguished-looking women it has been my lot to see for many a day. She was tall, well-formed, with a face which might have served as a model for a Greek statue, so perfect were the features; her eyes were dark, and her glossy black hair was smoothly banded over her low, broad brow; her complexion was like marble, not a tinge of color in it. Her black costume was the perfection of taste and elegance; but, oh, the expression of her face! shall I ever forget it? I almost felt, without knowing why, that she had

No faith, no art, no king, no priest, no God.

It was plain to be seen, life had no charms for her. She lived because she was here and was obliged to live, not because she wished to. She had not taken upon herself the responsibility of her birth, she dared not take upon herself the responsibility of her death, and so she lived on, quietly, if not calmly, waiting for that summons which sooner or later comes for us all.

Who can she be? What is her history? I asked myself as I walked on. If the lives we lead and the thoughts we think stamp our faces with unmistakable signs, then this woman had no ordinary history, for that half defiant, stoical look upon her face could never have come save through years of mental agony and suffering. It was not the hardened look of one who feels that she is utterly lost, and careless of consequences, but rather one who had set herself a superhuman task, that of suffering and being silent; of one who had said to fate, "Do your worst, I will face it."

She was still on my mind when I reached the house of my friend, dear old Madam P., who has lived in New York for thirty years, and who knows, or knows of, nearly everybody. "Who is she?" I asked, after describing the lady I had seen, and the remarks I had heard.

"She is, or has been, one of the most celebrated women in this city," was the answer.

"Celebrated for what?" quoth I.

"For her beauty, which is now on the wane, her wit, her learning, her culture, and, I am very sorry to say, her lack of morals."

"Ah! I see, a modern Hypatia and Pelagia in one."

"I know not who is Hypatia or Pelagia," said Madam, in her broken English, "but I will tell you the story of the woman's life, if you will listen to me."

"I am all attention."

"Twenty years ago this woman, who was then in the first blush of youth, handsome as a statue, endowed with life, made her appearance in this city, with but one idea, that out of her beauty she was to make her fortune by luring on those unfortunate beings who believed—

'Lips were made only to kiss,
Hands were made only to toy,
Eyes were made only to lure on the lonely,
The longing, the loving, and drown them in joy.'

"Speculation was rife as to her previous history, and the most incredible stories were circulated concerning her, but she, who alone was able to solve the mystery, preserved a Sphinx-like silence. She established herself in a handsome house on Fourteenth street and kept up an appearance of the utmost respectability. She employed only men servants, and received no visitors except those of the masculine persuasion; she seemed to have a deep-seated hatred of all womankind. To her delightful little suppers the most learned and cultured gentlemen were pleased to be invited; her *chef* was of the best, her wines rare and rich with age, and her manners most charming, albeit a little formal. She had been finely educated, spoke the modern languages fluently, and she still continued her studies with private teachers, and pursued a liberal course of reading, which kept her well informed on all the current topics of the day. Her practical knowledge of music and art, and her fine conversational powers made her a delightful companion even for professional and literary men.

One night during one of these little suppers, the news came that one of her admirers, who had ruined himself for her, had blown his brains out in a wine-room only a few doors away. During all the commotion and excitement she was perfectly calm, and only said, 'It matters little how or when we die.' From that day to this she has been slowly freezing to death; every one who comes near is chilled, and yet all are attracted by her polished manners, her beauty, her learning. She seems to be at war with herself constantly; fighting, with a steady fight, the ghosts of her wretched past. Ah, me," continued Madam, with a sigh, "I wonder she does not go mad when she thinks of the hopes and aspirations of her youth, when she thinks what she might have made of her life."

"God help her; God help us all,
Who vainly the dreams of our youth recall."

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: 'It might have been.'"

SPRING BONNETS.

"And how much is this sweet thing?" says Mrs. Gushington, taking up a crown of fancy straw, with a bush full of ripe currants twined about it, and a red rose dangling over one shoulder. "This," answers the milliner, staring vaguely into the crown as if she expected to see the Delphic oracles engraved there, "this is $25; no, it can't possibly be as low as that; well, it's a mistake at that price, it cost $30, but you can have it at the figure I named. Did you ever see anything so becoming? Makes you look ten years younger, my dear madame."

Mrs. Gushington inspects the back of her head with a hand-glass. It does look young, decidedly youthful. Then she turns blandly to the large mirror and sees a face that is fat, fair, and forty, enshrined by a circle of fancy straw and a wreath of ruby currants.

"Doesn't—it—seem—rather—small?" she asks hesitatingly.

"It is small," answers the milliner. "How could it be fashionable if it were anything else? Perhaps you would like a last winter's scoop or a sun hat? Mrs. Col. Brown wants this sent up to-day to match her new ruby silk. I shall charge *her* $35 for it."

That settles it. The bonnet is bought and sent home, and when Mrs. Gushington walks out those who see the back of the bonnet think she is a miss of 16, and those who see its face know she will not miss 60. So in either event it does her an injustice, but it is a case in which ignorance is bliss.

"Trim my bonnet the prettiest on the left side," says a youthful matron in a whisper to her milliner, and the modiste smiles and brings all her skill to bear in a culminating bow or arrangement of flowers at that point. She knows that it is to be worn Sunday, and that is the "congregation side."

The new bonnet will have a great deal to answer for through its human representative; the woman who goes to church with one on has no idea of being a stumbling block in the way to Heaven, but the bonnet is larger and more important than the church, the steeple, and all the people. "Line upon line and precept upon precept," says the minister.

"Feather upon feather and flower upon flower," says the bonnet.

"Come out of darkness into the light," says the minister.

"Am I not lovely in this half light?" says the bonnet.

"Hallelujah!" chants the choir.

"Hardly-knew-you!" responds a sweet-faced singer, as she peers under her friend's new bonnet. The dainty scoops that frame arch Puritan faces and sweet, kissable lips are the wickedest bonnets of all; seventy years old without, and seventeen within, what trouble they give to gallant young men who will peep under their brims to see if it is their great-grandmother, in which case they plunge madly down a side street, or the Hebe of their youthful dreams.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

It is forever a pity to cover up sleek young heads and sun-bright hair with coal-scuttle bonnets. A field daisy with a pair of strings should suffice.

As clay in the hands of the potter is the average woman in the hands of her milliner; she may have a small, meek flower, face, with a pensive pink color, and he autocrat of bonnets places a leghorn com... on her head, which has a cardinal lining, three old gold feathers, and a bunch of poppies and ties a yard long and nine inches wide; overtopped by this structure, the little woman is lost to sight; she is all bonnet, and gold, and crimson shadows; she is the antithesis of Mrs. Gushington, but the same milliner created them both.

And grave, sombre Mrs. Amity, who spends her life prowling about the purlieus of wickedness, rescuing poor children from the slums, is provided with a new hat that tips down over one ear, and flares back off the face, and has a rakish, jaunty, dissipated air totally at variance with the good woman's disposition, and of a carnal nature that gets her into all sorts of difficulties, which she lays to the total depravity of human nature instead of bonnets.

ADA REHAN'S LOVER.

Chicago people will remember pretty Ada Rehan, the actress, who is now leading lady at Daly's Theatre in New York, and occupies a very prominent professional position in the metropolis. While in Louisville a short time ago a Southern gentleman, a planter broad of shoulder, gray of head, and a large fortune, who had his winter headquarters at the old Galt House, after witnessing her performances two or three evenings became desperately in love with her. He did not allow that old thief procrastination to steal much time on him. He believed in a rapid advance on the enemy. He was in love; he was wealthy; he was by no means homely in feature, or unmanly in appearance. He dressed well, drank good wine, was an inordinate chewer of plug tobacco, wintered at the finest hotel in Kentucky, and despite the "cussed wah, sah, and the 'mancipation act, sah," he had his negro servants.

Now, he argued, here is an actress, "by gad, sir," whose salary for a week isn't equal to the cost of my daily after-dinner wine. He would offer himself and his hand—with all the pecuniary emoluments thereunto belonging.

How could she refuse such an opportunity—that of becoming the wife of a high-toned, A No. 1 planter? Especially a planter of the name of Sidney.

One of his friends was also a friend of Macauley. Through his intervention the aspiring planter obtained an introduction at her hotel to the idol of his suddenly aroused sentiment of affection.

"I will see the gentleman," she simply said, in answer to the introductory note, little dreaming what the object of the individual might be.

After the usual "weather" formalities and the rise-in-the-river question had been satisfactorily mentioned and disposed of, Planter Sidney, to use the stage vernacular, "came to Hecuba."

"Miss," said he, "I'm a plain man, and I don't think there is any necessity of beating around the bush. You can't bring down a swamp coon by talking, miss. You'll pardon the expression?"

Then he bluntly told her his story. She should have a "splendid home," an army of niggers to attend at her call; should winter in New Orleans, Louisville, "any whah" she chose, and have a fit-out that would make "Queen Victory" green with envy.

The actress listened respectfully. She saw this man was honest, sincere, and meant what he said.

"If I consented to become your wife, sir, I should first desire time to understand your disposition; second, I should desire your consent to two propositions."

"Name 'em," he said.

"You must consent to my remaining on the stage ten years longer at least."

"Umph! Well, I don't think I would."

"And you must at once cease the use of tobacco—except in the form of cigars."

"W-h-a-t?" The planter started back in his chair, looked around the hotel parlor; stared at her, and from his lips there followed a prolonged whistle.

"Great gad, miss! Surely—why—well!" and then he again stared.

"I mean what I say."

"Come, now," he found voice to speak—"come now, miss—let's compromise. I'll agree to your acting a year or two, but don't cut off my tobacco—don't. I'd—it would—don't."

"You have heard the alternative."

"Then, by Jackson, there's nothing more to be said. I like you—you'd suit me; but when it comes to choosin' between chewin' and marryin', give me the natural leaf—first, last, and always. Good-day, miss."

And as red in the face as a Southern sunshine, he took his hat and his departure. She never saw him again.

WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.

Though the action of various Legislatures has shown that the dominant sex is not yet prepared to give women the equality which a full enjoyment of suffrage may furnish, the actual extension of women's prerogatives and employments during the last thirty years is enough to make the departed advocates of old-time conservatism turn in their graves. The change is specially marked in medical circles. Not very long ago a female physician was only heard of in the ranks of quackery and jugglery. If mentioned, she was at once classed with fortune-tellers and other humbugs. Personal incidents are always more forcible than general statements; hence the address of Dr. Rachel Bodley, a Cincinnatian by birth, at the late twenty-ninth commencement of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, of which she is Dean, has unusual interest. The institution has 244 living graduates, from 189 of whom letters have been received in answer to inquiries sent out. Of those replying, all but twenty-three are in active practice; 150 report that they are accorded due social and professional recognition, and only seven the contrary. Seventy-six tell how much they are making, as follows: Twenty-four between $1,000 and $2,000 per annum; twenty between $2,000 and $3,000; ten between $3,000 and $4,000; five between $4,000 and $5,000; three between $5,000 and $15,000; four from $15,000 to $20,000; and ten less than $1,000. The average is $3,907.30. Sixty-one answer the question, "What influence has the study and practice of medicine had upon your domestic relation as wife and mother?" Fifty-two of the number are married, and of these forty-five report "favorable," six "not entirely favorable," and one "unfavorable." Nine unmarried practitioners, after striking out the words "wife and mother," reply as follows: In three cases that their professional duties have prevented marriage; a fourth, that she "has remained single for reasons entirely distinct from her profession," and seven others that the interests of dependent relatives, etc., have kept them in celibacy. The author adds:

Returning to the answers of married women, because these possess the greater general interest, I remark that the song of domestic life, as I have listened with ear attent, has been sung in no minor key. In the melody (as the tabulated statement shows) are a few discordant notes, but these are such as a master might throw in to enhance the harmonies of his strain. For example, a thoroughly conscientious mother writes from her nursery, where three quite young children claim the mother's ministry: "The study of medicine is of great benefit, but the practice often interferes with my duty to my family." The clear, pure quality of the replies, as a whole, is truly exhilarating, for example: "Purifying and ennobling. Married a physician since I began practice, 'Am the mother of a boy of 8 years of age.'" Another: "I keep house, and care for my husband and three children as I would if not in practice; perhaps not quite as well, however.'

Another: "I have not been less a wife or mother. My duties as such have never been neglected. At times I may have been more taxed than if I had not these duties to attend to." Another wife and mother, whose successful training of three children now in adult life entitles her to an opinion: "I think if the history of the families of women physicians were written it would be found that their children are well cared for, well trained, well educated; all this, and household duties not neglected. . . . Women who study medicine are watchful and careful." Another: "As a wife, my duties have never been interfered with; as a mother, I have been incalculably benefited. . . . My husband is also a physician. I am often enabled to assist him with his cases, both in diagnosis and treatment, and I often find his advice of great value to me. We are, mutually, a help to each other."

On the whole, Dr. Bodley is highly encouraged. She calls attention to the small number of deaths among the graduates—thirty-two out of 276 in thirty years—as a refutation of the idea that the female constitution cannot stand the wear and tear of medical practice, and dilates upon the usefulness of the graduates among their sex at home and in foreign mission fields, and sums up by declaring that "the inherent vitality of the cause is in no manner more thoroughly demonstrated than in the fact that as workers fall or sleep, new toilers arise, the ranks close solidly up, and the work with accelerated strength moves on." She has certainly made a good showing for the institution with which she is connected.

MRS. PINCUS' BABY.

After ascending by a winding, uncarpeted pine stairway to the third story of No. 860 North Fourth street, says a Philadelphia correspondent, a visitor was ushered into the room where dwells Mrs. Pincus and her wonderful little baby. The room contains a small cook-stove and serves as kitchen, bedroom, and parlor for the family, which consists of Mr. Pincus, his wife, a healthy, robust boy of 18 months, and the little mite of humanity whose fame, although only fourteen days have passed since its tiny wail first quivered on the air of this world, has spread even beyond the limits of the great city in which it was born. The room was decently furnished, but the family are evidently very poor. Several persons besides the mother and child were present. They all seemed in excellent spirits. Mrs. Pincus, a pleasant-faced, healthy-looking young German-American, apparently 20 years old, stepped smiling to the bed and removing a small hem-stiched handkerchief, which served as a counterpane, proudly displayed the small specimen.

"It weighs just sixteen ounces and is perfect," she said, carefully brushing away a fly which seemed disposed to settle on the little nose.

"Sixteen ounces! it cannot be so much," said the visitor, doubtingly. Then, after a pause, a thought struck him, and he said: "Ah, yes; sixteen ounces, that's only a pound. I see." The infant was asleep. Occasionally it smiled the smallest kind of a smile.

"Just look at its hand," said the mother, "and at its little nails, and look at its feet, and you ought to see its eyes. Such great, beautiful blue eyes. And see these," she said, bustling to a table and holding up some doll's things—a pair of socks of crotchet work about an inch long, and a little lace cap, trimmed with blue ribbons, too small to fit a good-sized ridge-pippin.

The visitor raised the tiny red hand on the tip of his little finger carefully, so as not to break it or disturb the midget's dreams. Its palm is no bigger than a dry-goods clerk's thumb nail, and its fingers are about half an inch long, and scarcely larger than the graphite in a pencil. To show the size of the arm the mother took off her wedding-ring and slipped it over the child's hand and up to its elbow.

"Does this—this—this baby eat, and how?" said the visitor, blushing.

"Eat! ha! ha! ha!" laughed Mrs. Pincus, slapping her knees in glee, as she sat on the side of the bed. "I guess she does eat. She hangs on me like a leech, and never lets go as long as there is a drop left."

"I am de gran'fader," said a slim, mercurial German who had sat, his black eyes sparkling with pleasure, while his daughter was exhibiting her prize. He could not restrain himself any longer, and he skipped about the room, gesticulating and expatiating delightedly in broken English upon the wonderful small points of little Estelle.

"What is your name?" said the visitor.

The old German's manner changed suddenly. He became grave and cautious. "I don't vant my name in de baper," he said, seriously. "Not dat I am ashamed of de baby, for I am proud off it, but I haf udder reasons, I haf udder reasons, my friend."

"And are you proud of it, too?" said the visitor, turning to the father, a decent-looking young man, who up to this time had said nothing.

"Y-e-s," he replied, with a sort of sheepish smile. Then, suddenly raising his head, with a different expression on his face, he said, in a manly voice: "Yes, I am proud of it, and I love it."

"Dere has been more dan twenty-eight doctors here to see it," broke in the grandfather, "and dey all say dat it ish de greatest vonder of de vorld, and dat it ish de schmallest shild dat was ever porn and lived, and more dan a dousand peoples haf been here to look at it. More dan free hunnered men, vimmen, and schildren haf been down dare in the street at von time vaiting to get a schance."

"We haven't let any strangers in since Saturday," said the mother. "They filled the rooms so that it was too close and hot for the baby. They keep coming now all the time, but we don't let them come up-stairs."

The maternal grandmother, a middle-aged, substantial-looking, well-dressed woman, was also present, and seemed delighted with the little one. "The only way," she said, "that we can account for its being so small is that it is a gift from God." The grandparents, from their appearance, would seem to be in much better circumstances financially than the young folks.

CURRENT POETRY.

TRACES OF HITCHING.

"Suppose," said he, in accents soft,
"A fellow, just like me,
Should axe little girl to wed—
What would the answer be?"

The maiden drops her liquid eyes—
Her smiles with blushes mingle—
"Why seek the bridle halter when
You may live on, Cur, single?"

And then he spoke—"Oh, be my bride,
I ask you once again;
You are the empress of my soul,
And there shall ever reign.

"I'll never tire of kindly deeds
To win your gentle heart;
And saddle be the snarl that rends
Our happy lives apart!"

Upon her cheek the maiden felt
The mantling blushes glow—
She took him for her faithful hub—
To share his wheel or whoa.

PORTIA'S PICTURE.

What find I here?
Fair Portia's counterfeit? What demigod
Hath come so near creation, and what
Doth the demigod, forsaken caitiff, charge
Per dozen? Move these eyes? Or, whether riding
On the balls of mine seem they in motion?
Damphino! Ask me an easier one.

Here are sever'd lips parted with sugar breath;
Wonder if Jones—but no! Perish
The thought! And, also, perish Jones,
The ringbon'd, spavin'd Jobberwock,
If ever I do catch him hereabouts again!

Here in her hair the painter plays the spider,
And hath woven a mesh to entrap
The hearts of men, one of whom am I
By a large majority, and several counties
And bulldozed districts to hear from.

But her eyes! How could he see to do them?
Having made one, methinks it would have power
To steal both his—Ah! blessed thought! I'll steal
Her picture, now I hear her foot
Upon the stairs!

THE EASTER BONNET.

Susan had an Easter bonnet
Broad and lofty—six by nine;
Plumes and ribbons grafted on it—
Gracious goodness! wa'n't it fine!

Susan wore that Easter bonnet
Into church on Easter day;
When the women gazed upon it,
Pewfuls of 'em swooned away;

For it was a perfect daisy,
Tilted daintily fore and aft,—
Calculated to set crazy
Half the giddy female craft!

Susan thought the service splendid
As she felt that bonnet loom,
And was sorry when it ended,
And the bonnet ceased to bloom!

Fate seems cruel, as we con it;
Fate left Anna in the lurch—
Anna had no Easter bonnet,
And she wouldn't go to church.

Vain her ma's advice upon it—
Naught could check her misery's tide;
"What is church without a bonnet?"
Foolish Anna, weeping, cried.

Which the better, to your choosin'—
Answer, if perchance you can—
Vain and silly mistress Susan,
Or the vain and silly Ann?

FEMININE NOTES.

A woman's work is never done, because when she has nothing else to do she has her hair to fix.

A lady about to remove from Hartford, Conn., to St. Louis had four pet cats shipped to that city by express a few days ago.

The Empress Eugénie's favorit material, women may like to know, is nun's cloth. Her long crape veil she wears à la religieuse.

Miss Jennie Brunson, the fearless nurse, who exposed herself in Grenada, Miss., at the bedside of the dying inhabitants, and then in Memphis and New Orleans, has just been left a fortune by the death of her father, an eccentric old man who hoarded his gold and refused to live in any kind of habitation except an old canal boat.

Mrs. Delia Prescott, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mary Clark, of Maine, who are twin sisters, recently celebrated their 85th birthday together at the old homestead in New Hampshire.

Italian women are said to be at work in men's clothes on the railroad near Phoenicia, Ulster County, New York. They work in company with the men, and are to all appearances as ablebodied.

An English miss was bragging of the good time she had in this country. "Oh, I do admire the freedom of American institutions," she exclaimed, enthusiastically. "I had at least a dozen beaux, and they all hugged me."

Two men, who had married sisters, left Montreal for Australia seventeen years ago, one on the day of his marriage. The two wives are still waiting for them to return, refusing all new attachments, but never have heard from their husbands.

Over the signature of an Indianapolis woman appears the following: "Now, I give fair warning that I will carry with me the next time I go out after dark, a bottle of vitriol, and the first scoundrel who addresses me as 'Sweety' or 'Beauty' will catch it right in the eyes."

A young woman of Ellsworth, Me., who was compelled by the reverses of fortune to go out as a chambermaid, excited the admiration of a rich uncle so much that he has left her $20,000. Of course there is a young man who admired her in adversity, and who will now help spend her fortune.

TO SMILE AT.

The difference between a duck and a girl is that one is dressed to kill and the other is killed to dress.

Why does the new moon remind one of a giddy girl? Because she is too young to show much reflection.

The giraffe has never been known to utter a sound. In this respect it resembles a young lady in a street-car when a gentleman gives her his seat.

Several notable happy marriages have been made on two hours' courtship, but it is a pretty safe rule to know the girl for at least three days and a picnic.

"Well, you'll own she's got a pretty foot, won't you?" "Yes, I'll grant you that, but then it never made half as much of an impression on me as the old man's."

"One Touch of Nature"—(George has promised his Ethel the first shot, for luck. A covey rises.) Ethel (at the critical moment)—"Oh, George! Perhaps they, too, have loved."

It is a time-honored custom in Quincy, Fla., to salute a newly-married couple by firing a cannon. This is to remind those present that the battle of life has fairly begun.

All sorts of versions of Anna Dickinson's non-appearance as *Claude Melnotte*. Now, let us have no more Anna-mad versions of the subject. No more chin-Anna-gas, as it were.

A beautiful maid in Carlisle
On the back of her neck had a bile,
When her lover forgot,
And hugged the sore spot,
Her screams could be heard for a mile!

A Nevada girl's love-letter—"Dear Jimmy: It's all up. We ain't going to get married. Ma says you're too rough, and I guess she's right. I'm sorry—but can't you go to Europe and get filed down?"

Fashionable belle wants to know what shade will be most preferred this coming summer. Well, the shade of a big elm will be very popular, but at the seaside the shade of a big umbrella will be much sought after.

It would never do to select women to all offices. If a female Sheriff should visit the residence of a handsome man and explain to his wife that she had an attachment for him, there would be a vacancy in that office in about two minutes.

"I'd have you to know," exclaimed Mrs. Uppakrust, haughtily tossing her head, "that my family always moved in the upper circles." "Yes," whispered Mrs. Blunt to her friend Sarah Jones, "I heard tell that the scum always rises to the top."

A young lady who had been married a short time lately told a "bosom friend" that there was only one thing more astonishing than the readiness with which Ned gave up smoking when they became engaged, and that was the rapidity with which he took to it again after they were married.

In a column of "Discoveries Made by Accident," in an exchange, we see no mention of the woman who, while sewing a button on her husband's coat, found in the inside pocket a perfumed note beginning "Dearest Edward," and signed "Ever your own, Julia."

"I cannot sing the old songs," shrieked an amateur soprano the other night, and while she took in breath for the next line a young man who had looked in for a moment was heard to remark, casually but emphatically, "You just bet you can't." It broke up the concert on the spot.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I am only the prodigal son. I shall return by and by." "And I shall be the prodigal son, too," she replied; "for I will arise and go to my father," and off she went.

The women of Cyprus, like all the Greek women, chew great quantities of mastic, imported by the Island to Scio, and doesn't graceful to appear always biting this gum, and it will soon be in order for a later Byron to remark: "Maid of Cyprus, now we've come, Leave, oh, leave off chewing gum."

A husband who lately went to execute a few little commissions for his wife gives it as his experience that there are two dozen different brands of lilac sewing-silk so exactly alike that no male eye can tell the difference, and a wrong choice means ruin to a new silk dress, and no pie in the house for a week.

They had been engaged for a long time, and one evening were reading the paper together. "Look, love," he exclaimed, "only $15 for a suit of clothes!" "Is it a wedding-suit?" she asked, looking naively at her lover. "Oh, no," he answered; "it is a business-suit." "Well, I meant business," she replied.

"Mother wants you to let her take your polonaise pattern, and be so kind as to fill this cup with yeast, and is your clock right, and what time is it, and a little meal in this pan, and won't you write down your recipe for rye muffins, and please not let your turkeys roost on our fence any more, 'cause dad says he'll shoot 'em."

A hopeful case: Patient—"Then, according to you, doctor, in order to live at all, I must give up all that makes life worth living?" Doctor—"I'm afraid so—at least for a few years." Patient—"Perhaps you'd recommend me to marry?" Doctor (a confirmed bachelor)—"Oh, no! Come, my dear fellow, it's not quite so bad as all that, you know!"

"Oh, I suppose he loves Sarah, and would be glad to marry her," she was saying to another woman in the Post-Office corridor yesterday, "but I dunno." "Isn't he a good young man?" asked the other. "Well, he's nice enough, but very reckless with his money. At Christmas time he made us a present of a French clock for the parlor, and there's not one of us in the house could speak a word of French. He might just as well have presented us with a German thermometer or a Spanish umbrella! We had to trade it for a barrel of molasses."

Mlle. X., of one of the Parisian theatres, asked leave of absence for a few days. She wished, she said, to mourn for her mother, who had just died. The concession was granted. The next day the director of the theatre met the actress in a ravishing toilet of very bright colors. "It was very bad of you to abuse my confidence in this manner," he said. "Your mother is just dead, you say, and here I find you in the gayest costume." "Monsieur," replied the young artiste, "I declare I did not deceive you. Mamma is certainly dead, but then, you see, she died in Bretagne, and you ought to know that custom does not compel one to wear mourning for a distant relation."

Sweet flowers! that from your humble beds
Give welcome to the vernal sun!
How joyous, as each breast ope looks
Abroad, doth seem the life begun.
How eloquent ye seem of days
When lovers near your beauty will chance.
And she your dainty forms will praise,
And he up-nodded cliffs will prance,
And get—much verdure on his pants.

In the parlor, staying late,
Harry lingers with his fate,
Till her ma, who cannot sleep,
Calls, "What time is it you keep?"
Harry, thinking she would get
T.me, exact her watch to set,
Answers, with an air sublime,
"Do you wish to know the time?"
"Do you know it?" sharp she asks.
"Yes'm," sweetly he replies.
"I didn't think you did, young man,
But if you do, just tell my daughter so."

SHILOH.

A Subject That Recalls the Death of Gen. Nelson.

The Peculiarities of That Officer and His Tragic End.

Gen. Wright Sustains Sherman's Statement Regarding a Surprise.

An Artist's Laughable Mistake, and How It Was Perpetuated.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 29.—In these days of heroes and hero-worship, while we applaud the leaders in war or statesmanship who bear the palm of victory and success, it behooves us to reflect upon those secondary heroes who largely contributed to make such victory and success possible.

The Providence which notes the fall of a sparrow may also note the great deserts of the unrecognized, undecorated heroes who, in life and in death, so far as this world's ephemeral applause is concerned, are "unknown, unhonored, and unsung."

In the present discussion respecting the famous battle of Shiloh it may have been observed by many that one subordinate General took a prominent part in that battle which deserves special recognition. A sketch giving a running description and outline of this General may be acceptable.

His career may be said to have been meteoric and his end tragic,—the victim of a "murder most foul"!

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Lieut. William Nelson, inspired by an irrepressible ardor and an ambition which was of the most heroic type, tendered resignation of his commission in the navy and begged for a command in the "tented field." This was quickly granted, and the naval officer became one of the numerous and quickly made Brigadiers, and was placed on duty in Kentucky, his native State.

He soon became prominent by reason of his unexampled boldness and dash, and phenomenal contempt for obstacles, and hatred of inefficiency and poltroonry wherever found. He was eccentric to a fault,—yet to some purpose. He despised the very idea of being deterred by difficulties which would appall an ordinary man.

He became almost immediately the theme of the army by his startling methods of discipline. An inefficient, unworthy, or pretentious officer, no matter what his rank, could not live under his withering eye. A man of fully 350 pounds weight, and handsome in proportion to his bulk, and alert and active to a degree quite out of proportion to his size, Gen. Nelson was a man such as is very seldom seen in any country. With his colossal figure on a horse suitable for such a rider, his great, lustrous black eyes glittering like a black snake's, and with a voice of thunder, he was a terrible object to contemplate to the soldier, be he private or commissioned officer, who dared to brave his censure or was caught neglecting his duties in camp, on the march, or on the field of battle!

Imperious as Cæsar, cynical and contemptuous as the great Napoleon, impetuous and brave as Marshal Ney, he yet in his calmer moods was as tender as any woman.

Terrible of aspect when visiting displeasure upon some offending officer who came under his critical eye, his penetrating voice was calculated to strike terror to any soul; yet, frequently in the still, small hours, alone in his tent, he would hum some exquisit operatic gem in a voice as soft as that of a boy. With a fiery zeal that knew not the meaning of discipline other than his own headstrong will and imperious intuitions, he would stop and with womanly tenderness inquire the fate of some poor wounded scout or picket left on the roadside to die like a dog and fester in the sun for want of burial. Oppressed as he was daily with the horde of nincompoops who were like infection in his eyes as he realized their unworthiness to hold commissions to command men, he became early a perfect martinet in matters of discipline, presumably under the control of those who bore the signs of authority. This overwhelming sense of the unfitness of men, the majority of whom did not know the primer of war, caused Gen. Nelson to run to the extreme verge of eccentricity. He became a magpie in voluble swearing and scolding.

Officers who could boldly face a murderous fire without the thought of fear blanched at the General's approach. Without going into details, it is a fair statement to make that his services in the advance of Gen. Buell's rescue of Grant at Shiloh were never "officially" recognized by promotion. That, notwithstanding the almost superhuman energy and vigor he showed in that famous forced march (in spite of orders, written and verbal, to take it leisurely), he was treated with contempt by nearly every officer superior to him in rank.

He was permitted to remain in an insignificant command—scarcely more than a good-sized brigade—for nearly six months after the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, and finally, after incredibly effective service in the trying summer campaign in 1862 in Tennessee and Kentucky, was put in charge of the mob of raw recruits at Louisville at the time of the great Rebel raid northward.

It was while engaged in the herculean task of bringing order out of the chaotic mass of new-made soldiers at Louisville that he closed his brief and remarkable career as a soldier by falling a victim to jealous hate and envy.

Brig.-Gen. Jeff C. Davis, a West-Pointer, and one of the "heroes of Fort Sumter," who had just been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Nelson, had been requested by an official letter from headquarters to state the number of arms, etc., he needed for his command.

Instead of promptly complying with this order, Gen. Davis treated it with contempt,—in fact, paid no attention to it.

Some days after this order had been given Davis chanced to leisurely saunter into headquarters (at the Galt House), where Nelson (busy, and his impatience of restraint heightened by the confusion and excitement of the threatened attack on the city) encountered him. He sharply (as was his characteristic and unfortunate habit) inquired of Gen. Davis why he had not complied with the order of inquiry referred to above.

Davis (affecting a kind of mock-dignity in retaliation for Nelson's brusque manner) replied that his command needed "about" so many (naming the probable number of arms), whereupon Gen. Nelson flew into a towering passion. "What," said he, "you a regular army officer and tell me 'about' so many? I'll teach you your duty! Report yourself at Cincinnati to Gen. Wright, and don't come to me with 'about' so many."

Davis did not obey his superior officer. He treated that order with contempt. Instead of reporting to Gen. Wright, the commander of the department at Cincinnati, he went to Indianapolis to get balm for his wounds from Gov. Morton and other political and personal friends. Returning in a day or two to Louisville he "bravely" walked up the steps in the Galt House leading to the parlor occupied as headquarters by Gen. Nelson. He went toward Nelson with pale face and haughty step, and blurted out a demand for an apology or satisfaction from Nelson for the "insult" suffered "the other day." "Take that," slapping Davis plumply in the face with his back-hand, "you d—d puppy," said the furious Nelson, "and get satisfaction,"—or words to that effect,—whereupon Davis ran down to the foot of the stairs and met a friend, from whom, without being obliged to use persuasion, he borrowed a large revolver, and rushing up stairs, revolver in hand and immediately upon getting full view of Nelson, exclaimed in loud and nervous tones, "Gen. Nelson, defend yourself," and instantly after this "warning" fired the deadly bullet.

Thus died, and in this cowardly manner was put to death, one of the greatest soldiers which the War had produced at that time; one who would inevitably have achieved a brilliant record for bravery and generalship.

A military farce called a court-martial was held, and, of course, acquitted the slayer. Thus, in this miserable, cowardly manner was cut down in the prime of life, and in the midst of great and invaluable services, this brilliant, heroic soldier. It is impossible to read the thrilling story of the battle of Shiloh without the conclusion that but for Gen. Nelson's indomitable perseverance and pluck,—not alone in overcoming the obstacles interposed by the enemy's country, but the more galling red-tapeism of regular-army dignity and arrogance, the battle of Shiloh would have been the most awful disaster of the War,—the ultimate effect of which it makes us even now shudder to reflect upon.

Oh! soldiers to your honored rest,
Your truth and valor bearing.
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring!

JARVIS BLUME.

Gen. Wright's Views.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Allow me a few words on the matter of Shiloh, which I understand.

Two days before the battle of Shiloh I called on Gen. W. T. Sherman at his tent on the advanced line of his command. I found the General seated on a stump in his shelter tent writing on a board placed on the top of a barrel. I knew Gen. Sherman well before the War began; was with him several months at Benton Barracks in the winter of 1861. On expressing to Gen. Sherman my surprise at what I deemed the unmilitary and irregular position of the troops then assembled,—very dangerous to us if attacked, and rendering us liable to disaster, and so contrary to the teachings of West Point, which we each had received,—Gen. Sherman concurred with me in that opinion in case we were attacked in force, as we were in a bad shape; that he was dissatisfied, and had expostulated to no purpose, and could and would do no more; that he was not commanding, had placed and held his troops according to orders, was not responsible, and could do no more. When I reached Savannah, about four days before the battle, I did so under orders from Gen. Halleck, from Clarksville, and reported to Gen. Grant. I was ordered by Gen. Grant to report at Pittsburg Landing, to Gen. C. F. Smith, which I did, finding him sick in bed on his steamboat headquarters. Gen. Smith had arrived, under orders from Gen. Halleck, about March 1, and Gens. Sherman and McPherson were with and under him,—Sherman placing the troops he commanded under Gen. Sheridan's orders—but through(?) him those of Gen. Halleck. Gen. Sherman was not first, second, or even third in command, Gen. Halleck commanded from St. Louis. Gen. Grant communicated constantly by telegraph with Gen. Halleck. The latter was supervising all the movements, and alone could command Gen. Buell. The telegrams of Gen. Sherman, the letters of Gen. McClernand and of other commanders, show that on the first arrival, about March 1, the enemy were found everywhere on every road. That they had 60,000 or 80,000 men at Corinth. Gen. Grant advised Gen. Buell that this force could be moved in a few hours to our lines. All military men knew the enemy had choice of the place of attack. Every day Gen. Grant, and through him Gen. Halleck, was advised of the near presence of the enemy, in strength, more and more saucy, resisting in greater power our scouting parties all the while. Gen. Sherman was under positive orders to do no act, resist in no way that would endanger a general battle, until commanded. He could not intrench. The jealous nature of Gen. Halleck of any departure from orders was well known. Gen. Grant was deprived of his command after his great victory at Fort Donelson for this cause; it was done again after Shiloh. Gen. Grant obeyed his orders. Sherman obeyed orders. Neither Sherman nor any other officer on the line could fortify without orders.

War is made up of surprises. Success in battle depends on surprises from masked movements. With two armies intending battle and attacking each other day by day, with full knowledge from every commander to the Chief, a surprise at Shiloh in the current understanding of the phrase was impossible.

But whether or not there was, whether or not the army was properly positioned to resist an attack in force, are questions for which Gen. W. T. Sherman was in no way responsible. If any one was, it was the Commander-in-Chief, and he was not Gen. Grant.

I reached the front line of battle with my command about 8 a. m. Sunday morning and reported to Gen. Sherman. I found the General on the battle line in the midst of the most terrible part of that battle. I did not lose sight of him until the enemy left Monday afternoon. If the heroism of any one encourages men to fight when the commander is always present and participating, if at Shiloh it aided to gain the battle, then that of Gen. Sherman did. If any one was responsible for the reverses that befell on Sunday, Gen. Sherman is not that officer.

CRAFTS J. WRIGHT.

An Artist's Mistake.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Now that Sherman has again opened the floodgates of criticism on Shiloh, I am reminded of a droll mistake made by an artist in an illustrated paper (*Harper's*, I think), who claimed to have sketched Grant "on the spot" as he led in the last grand charge the second day.

Grant on a noble charger is represented as a man with a long flowing beard. And, still following up the strange contradictions of that wonderful field, this same paper gives a portrait of Grant, also representing him with a black flowing beard and high oval forehead, which of course was not a picture of the General at all, but of the man who of all others was perhaps the greatest factor in Grant's make-up of successful generalship,—the gallant Rawlins.

Afterward, when a soldier myself, I ceased to wonder at this artist's blunders, for as Grant now says of Whitelaw Reed the artists were generally where "distance could lend enchantment to the view," while they dated their notes "on the spot."

But when a historian is led into the blunder of mistaking Rawlins' picture for that of Grant's, it does really seem, as Lincoln said, that there was some queer whisky at Shiloh. But such is a fact. When Grant and Rawlins were fighting it out on that line in the Wilderness, the writer's command (Twenty-eighth Iowa) made a forced march to Washington to help defend the city and the home guards against Early. And while there, visiting the home of a friend, picked up a "Life of Ulysses Simpson Grant," and, stranger yet to say, this book contained the same picture of Rawlins, claiming to be that of Grant's, and grouped around it were his Lieutenants, Sherman, Sheridan, etc.

There is one class of soldiery who are a unit in believing that somebody, Sherman of course excepted, was awfully surprised at Shiloh—viz.: the rank and file. They acknowledge a surprise. Perhaps this artist and the rest were only scared.

J. E. SHIPLEY.

West Point at Shiloh.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The revival of the history of the terrible sacrifice of a splendid volunteer army at Shiloh by West Point know nothing conceit and neglect leads the editor of a Springfield paper to interview Gen. McClernand. The interview was corrected by the General, and reprinted in the Springfield *Monitor*. The narrative part of it is given in this *Gazette*. It contains some remarkable testimony to the studied and obstinate abandonment of all dispositions for the safety of the army. First it gives a letter from McClernand to Grant as early as March 27, nine days before the battle, suggesting that "our proximity to the enemy makes it at the least proper that the various camps here should be located upon some general and consistent plan. Such a precaution might be necessary to avoid confusion and destruction in case of a possible night attack." He also suggested this, which throws much light on the situation:

> Your presence here, too, as commander . . . of the army would tend to avoid differences between subordinate commanders, and to secure uniformity and efficiency in their several administrations.

Here is a fine military situation. Gen. McClernand, as appears by the introductory to this interview, was the senior Major-General. Of course no West Pointer could serve under him. The first duty of a West Pointer was to satrifice him, at the cost of sacrificing all the men in his command.

McClernand was the senior officer at Shiloh, but Sherman, as Grant's representative, made the general dispositions. Grant, the commanding General, was at Savannah, eight miles below, and on the other side of the river. The army, in fact, had no commanding General, and Sherman, Grant's representative, was keeping the army disorganized, and its parts widely scattered. Gen. McClernand says that Grant paid no heed to these suggestions. This and other testimonies show abundantly that if the volunteer Generals had not been prevented by Grant and Sherman, they would have had the several divisions on a defensive and mutually supporting line, and would have made such active reconnoitering and other expeditions that they would have kept their front clear for miles out, and have given their men the confidence and discipline which come rapidly by such training.

Gen. McClernand's request for an order to send out his cavalry to disperse the Rebel cavalry, which received no attention, and the accounts of Gen. Buckland and Maj. Ricker of the manner in which Gen. Sherman discouraged their reconnaissance, make up a strange history of the commanding Generals of an army in the presence of the enemy, trying to make it a know nothing army, discouraging all vigilance, preventing organization, and themselves setting the example of neglect of all precautions.

Gen. McClernand gives also a letter he wrote to Gen. Thomas March 31, six days before the battle, informing him that he had received intelligence that a force of Rebel cavalry would approach, and proposing to coöperate in a cavalry expedition to capture it. Gen. McClernand says he was not called on for coöperation. He gives a note he sent to Gen. Sherman April 5, the day before the battle, informing him that he was sending a battalion of cavalry to reconnoiter, which would pass by the headquarters of one of his (Sherman's) brigades. This was obviously to suggest coöperation; but this note was not answered in any way.

DETECTED THIEVES.

The Rascalities of the Star-Route Contracts Exposed—How the Last Congress Was Bulldozed by the Man Brady—His Insolent Threat to Withdraw the Star-Route Service Entirely.

Correspondence New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Mr. Dorsey says Brady is a scoundrel. Brady's organ here asks, in return, this morning, "Has Dorsey got back from Indiana?" It is all very sad, and uncommonly mysterious.

Meantime Brady's interesting letter to the *Herald* would have been a good deal more interesting if he had not omitted certain facts in his case, as, for instance, Sec. 3,679 of the Revised Statutes commands that—

"No department of the Government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum *in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year*, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations."

APPROPRIATION AND DEFICIENCY.

Congress had appropriated precisely the sum asked for by Brady for the star-route service. At the beginning of the next session Brady caused the Postmaster-General to ask for $2,000,000 more, to meet a deficiency. Having got $5,900,000 six months before, he now asked for another $2,000,000 to cover a deficiency. It was a plain confession that he had violated the above statute. Brady was summoned before a committee of the House to give an account of himself. There he was insolent to the last degree. He boasted that he had spent in a few months almost all of the money appropriated for a whole year, and when asked how he justified this he replied that he depended on Congress to justify him and to give him the money, but if it did not he would stop the whole star-route service summarily when the money was all spent, which it would be in a month. On this same principle a Secretary of State might waste the whole Consular appropriation and insolently declare to Congress that unless it gave him more money he would at once recall all our Consuls and thus put a stop to our foreign commerce.

"I have squandered all the money you gave me," Brady said in substance to Congress, "but you will have to give me all I ask in addition or I will close the post-offices in one-quarter of the country."

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Congress did what the public interest compelled it to do. It said substantially, "Brady has robbed us, but we cannot deprive a great region entirely of postal communication because of Brady's misconduct. We will give the money needed to continue the postal service, but we will try to bring Brady to justice." That was undoubtedly the only sensible and the only possible course for Congress. But that did not justify Brady; it condemned him rather.

It must be remembered that Republican as well as Democratic members of Congress and of the Committee vigorously condemned Brady's course as in violation of law and dishonest. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, was one of the severest and bitterest in condemnation of Brady. Congress, however, is powerless to bring to justice evil-doers. That belongs to the Executive.

EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OF BRADY.

Mr. Hayes was appealed to, but he "did not think Brady was such a bad man," and it was in vain that Republican as well as Democratic Congressmen appealed to Mr. Hayes for justice on Brady and the star-route jobbers. Brady was not called to account by his superior; he was not asked to resign; he was not even reprimanded or told to change his course by Mr. Hayes. He was encouraged and patted on the back in the face of the developments made by the inquiry, which showed that he had not only violated the law above quoted, but others, and systematically. If Mr. Hayes had not protected the star-route robbing it would have been exposed and reformed and the jobbers brought to justice last year.

PROVISIONS OF LAW.

Sec. 3,958 of the Revised Statutes commands that—

"Whenever it becomes necessary to change the terms of an existing contract for carrying the mail notice thereof shall be given and proceedings had thereon the same as at the letting of the original contracts."

And Sec. 3,941 requires original contracts to be made only after public notice by advertising for six weeks and by letting to the lowest bidder after such advertisement.

Now, in the first place, the increase ordered by Brady on his favored star routes was in most cases within a few months, and in some within a few weeks, after the original letting by public competition. There are cases where the contractor, being the lowest bidder, took a losing contract to the defeat of honest competitors, clearly with the confidence that he would presently be made whole by a speedy and large increase, and Brady himself confessed to the Congressional Committee that the only evidence upon which he fixed the often enormous increase was the affidavit of the contractor that the additional service was worth the money. There was no advertisement, no public notice or competition,—no examination even. Brady substantially said to his favorit contractor, "How much do you want?" He opened the lid of the Treasury box and told the contractor to put in his fist and grab all he wanted, or all he thought it safe to take.

ENORMITY OF THE CHANGED CONTRACTS.

But this is not all. The changed contracts, increasing the pay of the contractors, often from $2,000 or $3,000 to $60,000 or $70,000 per annum, at Brady's sweet will, were not temporary in their nature. They were not made only to cover the time until advertisement and competition, as the law directs, could enable the Department to make new contracts. On the contrary, the increase, enormous as it is shown to be, was made for four years or for the whole remainder of the original contract. When, for instance, Mr. John D. Miner, Mr. Dorsey's friend, got his original contract of $2,350 raised by Brady to $70,000 per annum that was not for that year only, but for the whole remainder of his contract, at least three years, and Brady bound the Government to pay a heavy penalty if it should dare to put an end to Miner's fat job. Yet the law expressly prohibited Mr. Brady from "involving the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriation."

Brady confessed to the Congressional Committee that he took the contractor's word for what the extra service should be paid. The law prohibited him from making contracts without public notice and competition, and prohibited him from making contracts even after notice and competition in excess of the appropriation. These laws are plainly necessary to prevent systematic and profligate waste and corruption.

A SPECIMEN CASE.

Brady coolly violated them, and with what result can be shown by a single case, and a very small one at that, which was developed in last year's inquiry. One Rerdell testified under oath that J. W. Dorsey owned the contract on star route No. 40,104; that S. W. Dorsey, the ex-Senator—J. W. Dorsey's brother—bought it of him, made Rerdell sub-contractor of the route, and Rerdell again sub-let it to one Jennings, who furnished the horses and wagons and did the work, J. W. Dorsey, S. W. Dorsey, and Rerdell being apparently only middlemen. The original contract, made according to law, was for $6,000, but it was soon "raised" in the lawless way of Brady, and to the handsome sum of $54,000 per annum. Rerdell was then asked what he and Dorsey paid Jennings, who did the actual work, and who was the only man responsible and having capital invested in the contract. He replied that Jennings received of this sum $28,000 per annum.

This cool confession seems to have staggered the Committee, who asked, "Then you were paying him (Jennings) a little more than 50 per cent of what you, Rerdell, and Dorsey were getting for that service?" and Rerdell replied, coolly, "About that."

EXTENT OF THE SWINDLE.

Now, the table of star routes on which Brady, in violation of law and on his own responsibility, privately increased the pay, shows that the total increase amounted to somewhat over $3,000,000 per annum. There is no reason to believe that this route of Dorsey's was made exceptionally fat, but if the same proportion holds good of the other routes which Brady increased it would seem that the total amount which Brady allowed the contractors to take from the Treasury beyond the actual or legitimate cost of the service, even granting the propriety of the needlessly increased frequency and speed, must have been about $1,000,000.

If it should even be true, what is asserted on the streets and in hotel lobbies here, that the favored star-route contractors contributed $30,000 to the Republican election fund in Indiana, that would still leave $950,000 to be divided among the star-route people and those without whose help, as Huntley confessed, they could make no headway, among whom he named "heads of departments, United States Senators, and others."

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Brady has a good deal to say of "the growth of the country." But the growth of the country does not require that ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey and his men Rerdell shall stand as middlemen between the Government and the man who does its work, and pocket nearly 50 per cent per annum of what Brady conveniently makes the Government pay for having the work done.

Dorsey says Brady is a scoundrel. Brady's organ to-day wants to know who is responsible for all this fuss about star routes, and it asks the following question, the meaning of which, coming from Brady's side, your correspondent does not pretend to understand. "Would the President have advised that star-route contractors be asked for money during the Presidential campaign?" What does this mean, anyhow?

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESENT INQUIRY.

As to the responsibility for the present inquiry into the star-route jobs it is not far to seek. It was begun and is continued at the instance of President Garfield, who discovered, while he was a member of the House of Representatives, that Mr. Hayes was, for some unknown reason, covering up a very dirty and corrupt mess, and who determined to clean out the Post-Office as soon as he could get at it. It was because he believed that he would have the zealous and effective assistance of Mr. James that he made that gentleman Postmaster-General. It was because the most prominent and influential political friends of Mr. James in New York believed that he would put an end to the scandalous star-route jobberies and bring the jobbers to justice that they favored and urged his appointment. The President has instructed the Postmaster General to "save" no one, high or low, to make the inquiry searching and thorough, and he has instructed the Attorney-General to coöperate with Mr. James, and to bring indictments against all persons whatsoever whom evidence shall show to have bad guilty complicity in the crimes which it is plain enough have been committed, or guilty knowledge of them.

A WORD FROM MR. HAYES IN ORDER.

Meantime it would gratify public curiosity if Mr. Hayes would, from his retirement in Fremont, explain to the country what hold the star-route jobbers had on him strong enough to compel him to stand during his whole term between them and daylight, for this star-route scandal was in full blast when Mr. Hayes came into the White House by the help of Southern Returning Boards. Already in 1878 one contractor, Barlow, swore before a Congressional Committee that he had been compelled to pay $40,000 hush-money to obtain safety.

BROAD-TIRED WAGONS.

Their Immense Advantage Over the Narrow Ones—Experience of a Man Who Has Used Both Kinds.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Wis., April 27.—I am glad to see your valuable paper, which has always opened its columns so freely to communications of general interest to its readers, speak on the subject of broad-tired wagons. I offer briefly my experience, which will answer some questions asked by your correspondents. We keep in repair a road three-fourths of a mile long over which we haul 30,000 tons yearly, besides a small amount of public travel. While we used narrow-tired wagons the repairs cost us $100 annually, and the road was bad fall and spring. Our loads then weighed one and a half to two tons. Since we changed to broad tires we haul two to three tons with the same ease and same expense for the trip, and the road is never bad, not in the worst weather, and the cost of keeping it in repair is never over $10 yearly.

Our narrow-tired wagons had an average life of two to three years. Our broad-tired wagons have run three years, and show no signs of failure, although they have iron axles and are specially strong and heavy. We can haul loads over meadows and lawns without doing damage at any season. In hauling loads over plowed ground we can haul more than double the load we used to with narrow tires.

If a new wagon is needed it is best to have it made extra heavy and strong, as well as broad tires; and, while it costs say double the old style, it will save to the owner, by carrying double the load and not injuring road or farm the extra cost each year. Our tires are three-inch, which on moderately well-drained land is broad enough; four-inch tires are only needed on very sandy or very muddy bottoms.

The best way to fit up an old wagon is to get new wheels throughout, even if the wagon is old, for they will do for a new wagon when the old one is gone. To simply put broad fellies and tires onto old wheels is not to increase the general strength of the wagon, and the owner fails to get the strength necessary for the doubly heavy load which his team can easily haul on the broad tires.

I am also one owner of a sawmill in a neighboring State. Last year we bought sets of new broad-tire wheels and put on our old wagons to haul our lumber over the three miles of sandy road lying between the mill and wharf. The result was that, while we paid by the trip, one team took 900 feet of green lumber at a load instead of 600, at the same price, and just as easy, and kept the road in such good condition that the repairs cost almost nothing. The saving to us on each wagon per month was $11.25, which would very soon pay for the wheels.

I would not advise reducing the size of the wheels, for the larger the wheel the easier it surmounts an obstacle. One who has not tried it can hardly believe how heavy a load a team will haul on a broad-tired wagon. We have hauled on a good dirt road, already worn smooth with broad tires, and having several rather easy grades, a steam boiler weighing five tons with a single team weighing 2,700 pounds on one of our heavy iron axletree, broad-tire wagons (tires, three-inch). Such a load could not be moved on an ordinary wagon at all.

Now as to cost. The wagon I speak of has two and three-fourth inch arms, and weighs with box 1,360 pounds, and cost in a common wagonmaker's shop $135. It will last twenty-five years if kept painted and sheltered, though in constant use. It would last the ordinary farmer forty years or a lifetime. Three years' use of four of these wagons has not yet cost us anything for repairs save painting. They are too strong to break. Once again to farmers: Buy new wheels, very heavy and strong, with little or no dish; put them on your old wagons, and you will never buy any more wheels while you live. When your old wagon wears out have a new one made twice as strong and put these wheels on it, and you will never live to see it worn out if properly cared for. If you are to buy a new wagon, here are the sizes: Take iron axles by all means, with 2¼ to 2½ arms, 2¼-inch spokes, 3 to 4 inch ties, bent fellies, ¼ inch narrower than tire; hind wheels only four inches higher than fore wheels. On this wagon a good 2,400-pound team on a fair road will handle easily two to three tons for long distances if no steep hills, and you may venture four tons for short hauls. The wagon itself will weigh 1,300 to 1,350 pounds, but your team will never feel the extra weight, for it moves on the surface and not from one to four inches deep in mud.

The reason why so much heavier load can be hauled on broad tires is not alone because the tires do not cut down; there is another advantage equally great: Look at any old narrow tire and you will see that in wearing off at the corners it has acquired a round surface, as though made of half-round iron. Now when the wheel approaches a rut it tends to slide in and tips the wheel on the axle, causing friction on the end of the axle and not on its whole length, which makes it turn very hard. You will always notice your team pulling harder when your wheels are trying to slide into a rut and can't get there. A broad tire always has enough flat surface, even when well worn, to stand up square and turn evenly on the arm. The use of broad tires in cities I need not speak of, as they are now so common that every one can see the demonstration. I would agree to furnish all the wagons for any city or State, free of cost, if I could be guaranteed the amount of money saved in repairing streets and the extra price of the greater weight hauled at each load by using broad tires, and would pay a round sum for the monopoly.

B. F. B.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Northwestern Inventors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following list of patents issued this week to Western inventors:

ILLINOIS.

W. H. Bartels, Carthage, chair-seat.
E. J. Blood, Chicago, hame-tug.
H. N. E. Cottier, Chicago, double knee for tramways.
R. Cunningham, Chicago, device for making water traps (reissue).
W. D. Ewart, Chicago, car-brake.
J. Flindall, Chicago, car-brake.
G. Freese, Bloomington, hame-tug loop.
C. Giger, Highland, wire fence.
T. J. Hensbury, Chicago, drag-sawing machine.
B. H. Hilmes, Altamont, die and holder.
J. Lindle, Chicago, cooler and refrigerator.
A. C. Mather, Chicago, stock car.
J. W. McGaffey, Chicago, hose reel.
D. Morris & Coffee, Bunker Hill, thrashing-machine.
W. D. Nichols, Batavia, windmill.
T. W. B. Murray & Baker, Chicago, folding-cot.
T. J. Price, Macomb, aero-evaporator.
J. B. Schneider, St. Jacobs, dinner-bucket.
H. Shlaudeman, Decatur, refrigerator building.
G. Spencer, Chicago, boot and shoe.
W. P. Stuart, Chicago, grade-leveler.
S. J. Vance, Waverly, thill-coupling.
A. D. Waste, Galesburg, spring-loop.
E. Yeoman, Chicago, spring bed-bottom.

WISCONSIN.

W. L. Card, La Crosse et al., car-brake (reissue).
J. Kasten, Milwaukee, cement-pipe mold.
C. A. Sherman, Stevens Point, lamp chimney attachment.

MICHIGAN.

W. C. Beach & Baldwin, Grand Rapids, electric galvanic belt.
Z. T. Bush, Stanton, vehicle-spring brace.
J. Hale, Detroit, spring-band [illegible] device.
H. C. Hart, Detroit, carpet-sweeper.
B. A. Jones, Sturgis, clothes-wringer.
J. C. Keith, Battle Creek, thrashing-machine.
F. Koskul, Grand Rapids, metal-foil.
J. W. Langley, Ann Arbor, governor.
B. H. Lewis, Coral, mitre-machine.
C. Steinbach, Chelsea, gig-tree.
A. K. Woodard, Hadley, lifting-jack.

MINNESOTA.

H. P. Brown, Minneapolis, stringing pianos.
J. Cooper, Sauk Centre, washing-machine.
H. S. Saroni, St. Paul, vapor-burner.

IOWA.

E. S. Hart, Clinton, guard for frogs, switches, etc.
R. S. McEntire, Burlington, spring bed-bottom.
W. A. Sarkent, Des Moines, force-pump.

INDIANA.

J. P. Fulgham, Richmond, seeding-machine attachment.
R. Haase, Indianapolis, lighting and extinguishing apparatus.
H. Jeffrey, Aurora, railway crossing.
J. F. Quear, Arcadia, corn-marker.
W. G. Vessels, Kentland, sash-fastener.

CROWNS OF THORNS.

How fair she stood in her rich, pulsing youth!
The proudest men were glad to do her honor;
They called her Queen; and she was Queen in truth.
With Beauty's gifts, Genius' crown upon her.

Less favored women watched with envious eyes
The seeming boundless pleasures of her lot.
Ah Heaven! they did not know one longed-for prize
Was wanting, and made all the rest as naught.

Men cast their loves and fortunes at her feet—
Proud men and noble. But she looked the while
To one who could have made her life complete,
And yet withheld the pittance of a smile.

Could he not see? She lifted up her eyes,
All beautiful and humid with her tears.
He turned away. Great God! he scorned the prize
So vainly sought and longed for by his peers.

He shrank repulsed from the offensive gaze
A bold-eyed world cast on this woman's life.
Some simple maid, who dwelt in humbler ways,
He deemed more fitted for the name of wife.

O Beauty! Genius! what are ye to her
But crowns of thorns, that make a martyr's lot!
How gladly would she give them both to stir
One pulse of Love in him who loves her not!

—*Ella Wheeler in Ladies' Journal.*

SHADOWS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Shadows falling on our pathway,
That is leading on to gloom,
Crushing out the tender fragrance
Of the buds before they bloom.

Shadows all along the wayside,
Growing denser as they fall,
Till the gloom of hopeless evening
Throws its mantle over all.

Tiny shadows in Life's morning,
Dark foreboding clouds at noon,
Lengthening out their spectral fingers
From the cradle to the tomb.

Shadows stealing o'er the present
Like a sombre funeral-pall,
Never letting in the sunshine
That was made to shine for all.

Shadows all the way behind us—
Days of sunshine O so rare!
Dark the present, black the future—
Shadows, shadows everywhere.

MILWAUKEE, April, 1881. IRA C. EDWARDS.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

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Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

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THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

2-Ton Wagon Scales (Platform 6x12)....$40; 3-Ton 7x13....$50; 4-Ton (8x14)....$60. All other sizes in proportion. All Scales Perfect. Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Beam, Beam-Box, and building directions with each Scale.

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Sold by dealers everywhere. Send for price-list.

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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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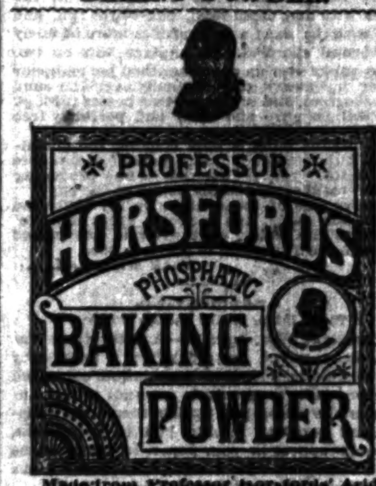

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WINES.

IS

Food injurious? Yes, when taken to excess, just as pure wine is. The extremist forfeits many years of enjoyable existence by his INTEMPERATE denial of the good things Nature has bestowed. If you need building up this season, test the natural dry wines in their purity, as you will be sure to obtain them from the STEUBEN CO. WINE CO., 170 Madison-st. You are assured a PURE—YES, POSITIVELY PURE—WINE as low as $1.00 per gallon. They are also sole controllers of the best Nervine in the world, the WALLACE FINCH CELERY BITTERS, which cures sleeplessness. Test it.

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDY.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY.

The Famous Mme. Ninon De L'Enclos.

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Information That Will Render Transparent the Skin of Any Lady.

The luxurious and famous beauty, Ninon De L'Enclos, astonished the world by retaining the wonderful clearness and brilliancy of her complexion throughout her life. At the age of 95 her skin was as soft, blooming, and fresh as that of a girl of 16. When questioned as to the manner in which she preserved her beauty, she invariably replied that some day the secret would be made public. She finally bequeathed this valuable secret to the famous sage L'Abbe D'[illegible], who in turn presented it to a celebrated physician in Baltimore, who has through its use established a most successful practice in the treatment of skin-diseases.

That the public generally may have an opportunity of enjoying the benefits of this Marvelous Preparation, the doctor has, at the earnest solicitation of his many friends and patients, placed the formula with The Bell-Mann Company, who are prepared to meet the demand of the thousands of eager applicants. It is a well-known fact that upon the purity of the blood alone depends the clear and transparent beauty of the skin; in that consists the secret.

This Wonderful Purifier as now prepared and sold by the BELL-MANN COMPANY, is called D'[illegible] Blood and Skin Remedy.

Ladies who have ruined both health and complexion through the use of external applications, as well as all persons who have eruptions on the face or body, such as Scrofulous Diseases, Pimples, Freckles, Scaly Skin, Blackhead Worms, Moth, Itch, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Malaria, and Rheumatism, should without delay address

THE BELL-MANN COMPANY, 842 Broadway, New York.

Price, $1 per package, or six for $5. Sent by Mail in letter form, Postage Paid. Lady Agents Wanted Everywhere. For Sale by all Druggists. Cut this out.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

Woven Wire Mattress.

Superior to any other Bed Spring.

Cheap imitations are offered. They are coarsely woven and poorly finished. If you want a Bed that you can rely on, see that it bears our brand.

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Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, etc. Wholesale and Retail. E. T. WHEELEY, [illegible] Lake-st.

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An English and Classical School of the highest order for pupils of both sexes. Spring term begins April 11. New classes formed. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa.; civil engineering, [illegible] classics, English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED instruction of deaf mutes, 111 Broadway, New York. The largest articulation school in the country. Established 1867. Pure oral method. Send for circular.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depots.

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aCedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aPacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aOmaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aCedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDes Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDes Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockford & Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Special (Sundays)	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bPierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aElgin Sunday Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
c—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-st., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bNebraska Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMontana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
aKansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bRockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aSouthern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
cTexas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

General Depot, Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Kirkland Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien or via La Crosse & Winona.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 65 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

a On Sundays this train leaves at [illegible] p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lightning Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily, except Sundays. *Daily.

FINANCIAL.

WM. T. BAKER & CO.,

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Commission Agents, 43 Renfield-st., Glasgow, Scotland, receive consignments of American produce, etc., without advance. Proceeds remitted promptly. References: Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Liverpool Union Bank, Liverpool.

A Matter of Preference.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A correspondent sends us some verses which he calls a garland, and asks us to lay it, "such as it is, on the tomb of Beaconsfield." If it is all the same to our poet, we prefer to lay it in the waste-basket.

MINERAL WATER.

MONTROSE SPRING WATER.

Clear as Crystal—No Unpleasant Taste.

Analyzed by Profs. Haines and Siebel. Highly recommended by
DR. DELASKIE MILLER,
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Price per gallon, 25 cents; per barrel, $4, delivered.
Address orders to A. MORO, General Agent, Care Silverman's Bank, Chicago.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Our Fire Brigade.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Permit a stranger to pay a tribute of praise to a noble band of men in your midst. About an hour after my arrival in your city this evening there was an alarm of fire in Randolph street, and, although it appeared to be a false report, the promptitude was quite sufficient to convince me that a conflagration would have to be very extensive and the material of an inflammable character if it could not be controlled by your complete Fire Brigade system, so smartly manned and ably superintended. GEELING, Australia.

Jews and Jews.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The action of the New York hotels in refusing to receive our people has been brought about by a low set of Jews that follow our respectable people wherever and whenever they go to public places, and annoy them as much as they do Christians. Even in hotels in this city they act in the same way, insult ladies by word and look, and bring disgrace on us who are respectable and decent. They deserve to be kicked out of any decent hotel; but our respectable people should not be held responsible for their low and vulgar ways. Respectfully, LEOP. ISAACS.

A Filter for Everybody.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Why drink the filthy water from the lake when you can construct for yourself a filtering apparatus that will make the water perfectly pure at an expense that will not amount to one dollar, as follows:

Take a common flowerpot, new from the store; place a small sponge over the hole in the bottom; over this sponge place a piece of broken crockery with the concave side over the sponge; then place another sponge over this, so as to cover the bottom of the crock, and fill the crock with fine, clean sand, two-thirds full, and mix with the sand a teacupful or more of finely pulverized charcoal. Then place this on two cross-sticks over an open-mouthed jar and pour water repeatedly and gradually over the sand and charcoal, and the water that passes through this will be pure and clear and perfectly free from poisonous substances.

Boiling the water is only cooking the abominable filth to make it more palatable, but does not destroy the poison that is now producing such fearful effects on the health of the city.

I have one of these filters in my house and it acts admirably, and makes a great improvement on the water, even after it has passed through the filters now in common use. ADAM MILLER, M. D.

Andersonville.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., April 27.—A letter from Macon, Ga., received yesterday from a missionary of the American Mission Association, contained a reference to the stockade grounds of the Andersonville prison-pen, which item I have copied and herewith send to you in hopes that, should it appear in your paper, it will meet the eye of some one who would gladly preserve the sacred ground of so much suffering. MRS. A. J. SIMS.

It may interest you to know that the old stockade ground of Andersonville prison-pen is now owned by a colored man. A strip of two or three acres belongs to a white man, and the colored man has cultivated that part of the stockade on the south side of the stream. The former wall of solid wooden posts which surrounded the stockade is now nearly decayed and fallen to the ground, and most of the sound posts have been split up into rails. He was about to plow the remainder of the stockade when I asked him to wait and see if some Northern man or association might not buy it. He wants $2,000 for fifty acres (including the stockade) and will wait until June; after that if no one purchases, he says he will plow it up. The cemetery near by, where sleep 13,000 of our brave boys, is kept in fine order by the United States Government.

The stockade ground was held by the Government for several years, but finally was returned to original owner, and since his death has been sold for the benefit of his heirs. It seems a pity that such sacred ground, with its numerous wells dug for water by the suffering prisoners with knives and half canteens, should be desecrated by the plebeian plow. The wonderful "Providence Spring," which suddenly burst out at the foot of the hill one night, when 35,000 prisoners were praying for more water, is still running. A few weeks ago I drank of its clear, sweet waters,—the best water in all that region. I have recently sent a bottle of it to New York to an old soldier who prizes it more than he would the waters even of the sacred River Jordan.

PLAYING IN THE CORN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Sitting by the window,
Looking far away
Over fields and meadows
Sweet with new-mown hay,
And o'er streamlet sparkling
In the sunny morn,
Saw I little figures
Playing in the corn!

Brown and flaxen tresses
Floating freely back;
Little hats discarded
Near the well-worn track,
While the shapely foreheads
Clover-wreaths adorn—
Chubby, childish figures
Playing in the corn!

An enchanted forest
'Twas to them, I ween,
With its golden treasures
Hid in the shining green;
With its tiny people
On each leaflet born—
Bright-eyed, bonny figures
Playing in the corn!

Sadly had I risen,
By cold care oppressed,
Worn with weary watching,
Filled with vague unrest;
But completely vanished
Ev'ry thought forlorn,
Watching those wee figures
Playing in the corn!

What has Earth hereafter,
In the way of bliss,
That, in hearty pleasure,
Can compare with this?
With no sad forebodings
To restrain or warn—
Flitting, fairy figures
Playing in the corn!

OSHKOSH, Wis. M. E. HARMON.

Practical Information.

Virginia City Chronicle.

"What is rack-rent, dad?" inquired a young Comstocker who had been reading the news from Ireland. The patient parent laid down the stock-list and replied:

"Do you know how much I charge Mr. Boggarty for his room up-stairs?"

"Yessir; $12 a month."

"Well, now, suppose Mr. Boggarty should take it into his head to have, at his own expense, new paper put on the wall, the ceiling whitened, and all the furniture mended, the room would look a heap sight prettier, wouldn't it?"

"Lor!" murmured the intelligent boy.

"Well, if the minute Boggarty had got all improvements made I should go up and look around, and smile, and jingle my money in my pocket, and remark: 'This is a pretty good sort of a layout for a single man, Boggarty, and you have altogether too soft a thing. Your rent will be $20 a month hereafter,' what would you think of it?"

The innocent child giggled and said: "That would be cheek, wouldn't it, dad?"

"Bet your money on it, my boy," replied the father, beaming kindly upon his offspring. "That would be rack-renting Mr. Boggarty, and if he kicked and claimed that all the improvements had been made by him without costing me a cent, and I should fire him out, that would be eviction. I will now," continued the parent, warming up, "briefly review the history of Ireland for the past 700 years. When Brian Boru——"

But his son had fled.

De Lesseps Digging for Bed-Rock.

A private letter from Panama to a Liverpool merchant, published in a London paper, mentions that the De Lesseps engineers are about to try to build across the Chagres River the largest dam ever constructed. "They have already sunk a shaft 200 feet deep at the point where they propose to build the dam, and have not found bed-rock, which they must do before the dam is commenced. This fact is giving them great anxiety. The dimensions of the proposed dam are: Length, 1,800 yards; hight, fifty yards; thickness at bottom, 1,350 yards; and thickness at top, 250 yards. By building this dam they will (or they propose to) create a lake capable of holding 1,000,000,000 tons of water, which will have an overflow to the Pacific. Their present estimate is this—canal to be completed in six years." The latter expresses a doubt if that canal will ever be completed, and for the following reasons: "Whoever builds it must have money. This M. de Lesseps has not; he has only promises and diplomacy."

BUSINESS.

Stocks Dull—Raid on the Coalers—The Elevateds Steadying.

Texas Pacific and Iron Mountain Consolidation Perfected—Bearing Lake Shore.

Another Advance in Four Per Cents—Chicago Finances Quiet.

The Produce Markets Steadier—Provisions Unusually Quiet, and Easier.

Breadstuffs Tended Downwards at the Outset, but Reacted—A Good Shipping Movement in Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were less active than the day before. The Elevateds were much steadier. During the day unfavorable reports about the coal combination put down the price of the coal stocks. Otherwise business was almost featureless, and the market can only be described as a brokers' one, with bear raids.

Insiders think the Elevated stocks are a purchase from this on.

Manhattan is not likely to be wiped out at once. Wealthy capitalists stand ready to take the stock and assume all the obligations of the Company, though at a price lower than it is now quoted at. Russell Sage positively denies the report that he will take the Presidency of Manhattan.

The New York papers are suspiciously well informed about the financial condition of the elevated roads. They all publish full statements of earnings, of which the following gives the substance:

The following figures show the total of net earnings on the various New York elevated lines during the twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1881:

Second avenue	$ [illegible]
Third avenue	[illegible]
Sixth avenue	[illegible]
Ninth avenue	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]

The following footings are from an authoritative source, and are believed to be substantially correct:

Total net earnings for twelve months on Second and Sixth avenue lines	$ [illegible]
Interest, at 6 per cent, on $12,[illegible] bonds	[illegible]
Taxes, structure, and personalty, for 1880	[illegible]
Deficiency of Second and Sixth avenue lines to pay interest and taxes	[illegible]
Total net earnings for the twelve months of Third and Ninth avenue lines	1,[illegible]
Interest, at 7 per cent, on $[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Surplus of Third and Ninth avenue lines over interest and taxes	[illegible]

This exhibit leads to the inquiry whether their net earnings are likely to be larger or smaller in 1881 than in 1880. The statement of the President of the road says that while the gross earnings are increasing the net earnings are decreasing; the causes he enumerates. This statement seems to be borne out by the figures. The figures given in his statement come down to Oct. 1, 1880, but for the four succeeding months, ending Feb. 1, 1880, they show, by comparison with the same four months of the year previous, a considerable net loss instead of gain, and a loss made principally upon the lines of the New York Elevated Company.

Net earnings for October, November, December, and January, of 1879-'80, compared with the same for 1880-'81:

	Second and Sixth Avenue.	Third and Ninth Avenue.	
October, 1879	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	
November, 1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	
December, 1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	
January, 1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
October, 1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	
November, 1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	
December, 1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	
January, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Actual loss for the four months			$[illegible]

The result of this statement is that, notwithstanding increased gross business, the net earnings of the road for October, November, and December, 1880, and January, 1881, were less by the amount of $83,816 than they were for the same months of the year previous.

It is authoritatively announced that the terms of the consolidation of the Texas Pacific and Iron Mountain have been finally agreed on and will at once be made public. Iron Mountain earnings in the third week of April increased $17,765, and $422,397 since Jan. 1.

Wall street bears were driven to attempts to influence the market by reports that strikes had been organized on the trunk-line roads. These stories are contradicted positively by the officials of the roads.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lake Shore Directory statements were submitted showing that the dividend of 2 per cent declared in the last quarter was fully earned, and that during the present month the net earnings will exceed 1 per cent above interest charges and the current dividend.

It is announced on authority that the coal combination will work full time next week because some of the companies are short of coal, but that the week after they will work half time. The Lehigh Valley Road is reported to be desirous of withdrawing from the combination. Keene was said to be depressing the coal stocks and telegraphs, Osgood to be selling Lake Shore, Keene and Gowan to be trying to break the coal combination. Jersey Central was weak on report that a parallel line is to be built.

The *Graphic* says:

A few figures from the annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Railway may be instructive. Thus: The gross receipts for 1880 were $13,086,113; the expenses were $7,742,425; leaving net, $5,343,683. The interest was $2,887,000, leaving $2,556,683. There was expended on construction account $3,852,831, which left a deficit of $1,346,128; providing for the sinking fund, $250,000, and 7 per cent for dividends on the common and preferred stock, $1,960,000—$2,210,000; leaves a deficit for the year of $3,556,128.

All over the world the conditions point to great ease of money this year. The Bank of England has just reduced its rate from 3 to 2½ per cent. In New York the ease in the market is increasing under the influence of the return flow of currency from the interior, while the early future will bring to the loan market an additional supply of money from other sources. May 1 the Treasury will begin the payment of nearly $6,000,000 for interest due on the public debt, when also many corporations will disburse interest and dividends, and the payment of rents will aggregate a very large amount. A Washington dispatch states that "the cash balance in the Treasury is greater than it has been for a long time, and that it will continue to increase until the $25,000,000 call falls due on May 21." The market will then be a gainer from this source, and, in addition to those disbursements, the Treasury will pay off whatever amount of the 6s of 1881 may be presented for absolute redemption.

Gold has ceased to leave Europe for this country.

At the recent annual meeting of the Boston Water Power it was stated that the liabilities amount to $2,322,142.87, of which first-mortgage bonds represent $2,143,000; interest to April 1, 1881, $112,770, and notes payable with interest, $33,107.17. The assets amount to $4,[illegible], of which 726,729 feet of land around the park, at $2, represent $1,453,458; 1,256,043 feet west of the park, at $1, $1,256,043; and 1,661,163 feet east of the park, at $1, $1,661,163, the balance in the Treasury being $378.28. The balance sheet, March 31, makes the receipts $41,379.73, and the expenditures $41,003.34.

Alton earnings in the third week of April were $156,965, an increase of $15,099.

The following gives the range of the active stocks for the day:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Tel. Co.*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Chattanooga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Dist. Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do first preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do second preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Jo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo., Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie, second mortgage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lack. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. M. & Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston & Tex. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. Elevated bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon R'y & N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., L. S. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. & C., 1st preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Western Union new stock opened at 85¾, highest, 85½ lowest, closing at 85.
L. E. & W. new opened at 50, highest 53, lowest 49¾, closing at 49¾.

Government bonds were in good demand, both from taxdodgers and actual investors. In Chicago, the District of Columbia 3.65s were 105¼ bid and 106¼ asked; the 4s were 115¾ bid and 116¼; 4½s, 114¼ and 114¾; 5s, 102¾ and 103; and the 6s, 103¾ and 104. The 4s at the close advanced to 115¾ bid, and 116¼ asked, and the 5s to 114¼ and 114½.

The *Sun* says:

A great many persons labor under the misapprehension that in continuing at 3½ per cent the 6 per cent Government bonds due July 1, Secretary Windom undertakes to make some kind of a contract with the holder. This is not so. The Secretary does not profess to make any contract of any kind; the bondholder is the only party who becomes bound. If things were allowed to take their regular course the Government would have to pay 6 per cent interest on the maturing bonds until it paid off the principal. Now it will have to pay only 3½ per cent, and may still pay off the principal whenever it pleases. Nor are any new bonds issued. The blanks used are the old 6 per cent registered certificates, across the face of which are printed these words: "At the request of and for value received by the owner of this bond the same is continued during the pleasure of the Government to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per centum from July 1, 1881, payable semi-annually as provided in Treasury Circular No. 42, dated April 11, 1881." The bonds thus stamped are known as "Windoms," and are selling over the counter at 101. That is to say, people are paying 1 per cent premium, besides losing interest for the two months from now to July 1, for the privilege of lending money to the Government at 3½ per cent per annum, repayable whenever the Government pleases.

Foreign exchange was very strong, posted rates being 484@486. There is a good demand for bills, but no exchange is made. Prime bankers' bills were 483@485. For sixty-day commercial bills, for prompt delivery, 481@481¾. For three weeks' delivery, 481¼@482. Continental exchange was very strong. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 528¼@527½, Bordeaux, 528¾@526¾. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 528¾@528¾. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94¼ for sixty days and 94¾ for demand; ninety-day commercial bills, 93¾@93¾. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 93¾@94; same, delivered in three weeks, 93¾. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 93¾@93¾. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39¾ for sixty days and 40 for demand; sixty-day commercial was 39¾@39 13-16. Shippers' exchange on New York was par to 10c discount.

The imports and exports of the United States show an excess of merchandise exports as follows:

Month ended March 31, 1881	$24,264,[illegible]
Month ended March 31, 1880	6,[illegible]
Twelve months ended March 31, 1881	248,445,[illegible]
Twelve months ended March 31, 1880	194,471,[illegible]

The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows:

Month ended March 31, 1881	$6,445,[illegible]
Month ended March 31, 1880	[illegible]
Twelve months ended March 31, 1881	79,[illegible]
Twelve months ended March 31, 1880	73,772,[illegible]

Chicago bank clearings were $4,500,000. Loans were in good demand from the Board of Trade at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was par @50c per $1,000 premium.

District of Columbia 3.65s, $5,000, sold at 105¾; Chicago 4½s, at 107½; Burlington & Quincy 4s, at 93; and Cook County 5s, $5,000, at 108¼.

On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, Chicago & Pacific, $1,000 at 108¼; Cincinnati, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $5,000 at 93¼. The following quotations were made:

LOCAL AND RAILWAY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago City Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Division City Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaslight & Coke Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce, 8%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traders Insurance Company, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Metallic Packing Company, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Electrical Co., $100	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City bonds, 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County bonds, 4½s, 1900	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln Park 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Park 7s, 1891	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago, M. & St. P., R. R. 7s, I. & D. ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, M. & St. P., R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, M. & St. P., R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, M. & St. P., R. R. 5s, Dub. Div.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, M. & St. P., R. R. 5s, Min. Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, 1921	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s, 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington & Mo. 4s, in Nebraska, 1910	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. & P., 1st mort 5s, Chic. Div.	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1890	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Division City Railway 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Division City Railway 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Division City Railway 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The share speculation was irregular and unsettled throughout the greater portion of the day, but except in a few instances the fluctuations were confined within a narrow range. At the opening Metropolitan Elevated showed a decline of 1½ per cent, and Reading an advance of 1¼ per cent, the changes in the rest of the list being merely fractional. In the early dealings an advance of ¼ to 2 per cent took place, the latter in Marietta & Cincinnati second preferred, but at the First Board the market became weak, and a decline ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent was recorded, in which Reading, Mobile & Ohio, New Jersey Central, Texas Pacific, Michigan Central, and Kansas & Texas were most conspicuous. After midday the speculation assumed a strong tone, and prices advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent, the latter in Reading, and the dealings were firm in tone until late in the afternoon, when under free sales the entire list became weak, and there was a reaction of ¼ to 1⅜ per cent, in which the coal shares were most prominent. In the final sales the dealings again became strong in tone, and the market closed at an advance of ¼ to 1⅜ per cent, the latter in Reading. Houston & Texas and Oregon Navigation were notably weak, and declined 2¼ and 2 per cent, respectively, on the day's transactions. The stocks most actively traded in were Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Reading, Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred, Michigan Central, Louisville & Nashville, and Erie.

The monetary situation continues unchanged, the supply of loanable capital being still largely in excess of the requirements of borrowers. During the morning call loans on pledge of stock collateral ruled at 3@4 per cent, but during the afternoon the rate was advanced to 6 per cent. This figure, however, was maintained for but a very brief period, and the market closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Loans were made on Government bonds at 2@3 per cent. Time loans were quoted at 3@4 per cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper ruled at 4½@5 per cent. The sterling exchange market was quiet and unchanged as to the nominal asking quotations, but the rates on real business were somewhat less firm than on yesterday. Continental exchange was strong and a shade higher.

Railroad mortgages were in fair demand, but the market was unsettled in tone. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 102⅞ to 103¼, and closed at 103¼. Chesapeake & Ohio sixes (class B) rose from 84¼ to 85⅝, and do currency sixes from 56 to 57⅝, the latter reacting to 57. Mobile & Ohio first debentures sold up from 90 to 92¼, and reacted to 91¼; do second debentures declined from 62½ to 61½, and recovered to 62; do third debentures advanced from 48 to 49. Union Pacific sinking funds receded from 121 to 120¾, and rallied to 121. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes declined from 48 to 47½, and returned to 48. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central supplementary firsts declined from 122 to 121, International & Great Northern second incomes from 100⅞ to 99¼, Decatur & Springfield second incomes from 75 to 73, New York Central coupon firsts from 133½ to 133, and New Jersey Central firsts from 119 to 118¼. Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts advanced from 99 to 99½; Kansas Pacific firsts (Denver Division) from 110¾ to 111½, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago firsts from 102¾ to 103, Missouri Pacific firsts from 105¼ to 105¾, do seconds from 116 to 117, Oregon Navigation firsts from 108 to 108¼, Ohio Central incomes from 61 to 61½, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts from 86 to 86¼, and St. Paul consols from 123¾ to 123¾.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Governments firm at ⅛@¼ higher for all issues except 6s, which were unchanged.

Railroad bonds were in fair demand.

State securities were moderately active.

The stock market opened irregular, the only important changes being a decline of 1½ in Metropolitan, and an advance of 1⅛ in Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred, and 1¼ in Reading.

In early dealings a strong tone prevailed, and an advance of ¼ to 2 was recorded, in which Marietta & Cincinnati second preferred and Texas Pacific were most conspicuous. At the First Board the market became weak and prices declined ¼ to 2¾, Reading, Mobile & Ohio, and New Jersey Central leading. This was followed by an advance of ¼ to 1½, and dealings continued firm until late in the afternoon when the entire list became weak, and a reaction of ¼ to 1⅜ took place, in which coal shares were most prominent. In final sales the market again became strong, and closed at an advance of ¼ to 1⅜, the latter in Reading; Houston & Texas fell off 2¼ on the day's transactions.

Transactions, 276,000.

Canada Southern	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]	New Jersey Central	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	4,000	New York Central	[illegible]
D., L. & Western	42,000	New York Elevated	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Den. & Rio Grande	[illegible]	Ontario & Western	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Iron Mountain	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Lake Shore	34,000	Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]
Louisville & Nash.	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Manhattan Elevated	[illegible]	Wabash Pacific	[illegible]
Metropolitan Elev'd	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	St. Paul & Omaha	[illegible]
M. & C. first pref'd	15,000		

Money, 3@6, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, quiet at 481¾; demand, 485¼.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $1,958,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	[illegible]	New 4s	116¼
New 5s	[illegible]	Pacific 6s of '95	131
New 4½s	[illegible]		

BONDS.

Louisiana	[illegible]	Virginia, consols	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	Virginia, deferred	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	C. P. bonds	[illegible]
Tennessee, old	[illegible]	U. P. firsts	[illegible]
Tennessee, new	[illegible]	U. P. land-grant	[illegible]
Virginia, old	[illegible]	U. P. Sinking Fund	[illegible]
Virginia, new	[illegible]	Erie-seconds	[illegible]

STOCKS.

Rock Island	[illegible]	Alton & Terre Haute	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pittsburg	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Hannibal & St. Joe	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	Iron Mountain	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	St. L. & San Francisco	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Do first preferred	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	C., St. L. & N. O.	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	K. & T.	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Union Pacific stock	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Central Pacific	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Northern Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Louisville & Nash	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	Nash. & Chattanooga	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]	L., N. A. & C.	[illegible]
St. Paul & Omaha	[illegible]	Houston & Texas	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	D. & R. G.	[illegible]
Del., L. & W.	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Morris & Essex	[illegible]	Atlantic & Pacific	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	Adams	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Fargo	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	United States Express	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Cleve. & Columbus	[illegible]	Caribou	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]	Central Arizona	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	Homestake	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Western	[illegible]	Standard	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	Excelsior	[illegible]
Ontario & Western	[illegible]	Little Pittsburg	[illegible]
B. C. R. & N.	[illegible]	Ontario	[illegible]

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 29.—The stock market continues active, and there is a good degree of strength in the general list, and a decided upward movement in some of the specialties. In railroad shares Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon leads off as a leading feature. It closed yesterday at 46½, and advanced to-day to 60, and reacted on the last sale to 58. The preferred closed at 87 yesterday, and to-day sold up to 97. Flint advanced ½, to 31½; Mexican Central, new blocks, ¼, to 102; New York & New England ¾, to 59⅞, but fell off to 59¾; Central of Iowa 3, to 58; Boston & Maine 1¼, to 159½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ½, to 165 (but now off to 164½); Portland, Saco & Portsmouth ¾, to 114; Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford 1½, to 127; Northern 4½, to 110; Massachusetts Central sold at 23½; Iowa Central seconds at 58; Ogdensburg declined ¼, to 51; Summit Branch ⅜, to 23½; Little Rock declined 1½, to 81½; Eastern ¼, to 41⅛; Sandusky ⅞, to 31⅞; Atchison ¾, to 138; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington ⅜, to 18⅞; Rutland preferred ⅛, to 31¼.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s advanced 2, to 62; Rutland 6s sold at 78; Ogdensburg firsts at 96; Atchison 7s at 100; Rutland 6s advanced ½, to 100½; Eastern 4½s declined ½, to 104½; Sandusky 7s ¼, to 105¼; New York & New England 6s ½, to 109¾.

In land stocks, Water-Power advanced ⅛, to 11⅝; Boston Land declined ⅛, to 10; Aspinwall declined 1-16, to 8.

Bell Telephone advanced from 139 to 142, afterwards receding to 140½, which was bid at the close; no stock offering.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 29.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Boston Land	[illegible]	Cin., San. & Cleve.	[illegible]
Atch. & Topeka 1st 7s	[illegible]	Eastern Railroad	[illegible]
Boston & Me. 7s	[illegible]	Flint & P. M.	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. 6s	[illegible]	Little Rock & Fort S.	[illegible]
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. E.	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	[illegible]	A. & L. C. common	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	[illegible]	Rutland common	[illegible]

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 29.—Consols, 101 7-16; account, 100⅞.

New 5s, 104¼.

American Securities—Pennsylvania Central, 71⅞; New York Central, 149; Erie, 48; do seconds, 108¼; Reading, 37¾.

PARIS, April 29.—Rentes, 83f 35c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 483¼.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Noonday	[illegible]
Bechtel	11-16	N. Belle	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Union Con.	[illegible]
Eureka Con.	[illegible]	Wales	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	South Bulwer	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	Goodshaw	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 29.—In mining shares, Silver Islet advanced 2, to 28; Franklin ⅛, to 12; Bonanza Devil ⅛, to 3⅝; Sullivan and Waukeag ⅛, to 3¼; Catalapa declined 1-16, to 2 3-16; Harshaw ⅛, to 9⅛; Calumet and Hecla ⅜, to 2⅜; Quincy ⅛, to 39¼; Sycamore Spring ⅛, to 1½. Others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 29.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	3	Franklin	12
Calumet & H.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Catalpa	[illegible]	Ridge	[illegible]
Copper Falls	[illegible]	Silver Islet	28

REAL ESTATE.

The following warranty deeds were filed for record yesterday:

CITY PROPERTY.

Indiana av, 204 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 14, 1880 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Peter Rourke)	$ 7,000
Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 24x100 ft, dated April 27 (Thomas C. Hord to H. S. Cahill)	4,000
West Adams st, 90 ft e of Clinton, s f, 20x100 ft, dated April 28 (John W. Ela to E. Nelson Blake et al.)	5,750
West Congress st, 244 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x171 9-10 ft, improved, dated April 5 (Oscar Burdick to Margaret A. Hartwell)	5,000
Church st, 175 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 25x124 ft, dated April 28 (Thomas De Bray to George A. Schaas)	2,650
West Monroe st, 125 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 25x123 9-10 ft, dated Jan. 10 (M. A. and W. Snook to James C. Smith)	3,500
Emma st, 255 ft w of Milwaukee av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 18 (M. and W. Rotermund to Catharine Schneider)	700
Fig st, 500¼ ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25½x124 ft, dated Jan. 12 (same to George Schneider)	700
Wabash av, 167 ft s of Madison st, w f, 20¼x100 ft, dated April 28 (estate of Henry Fuller to Martin Ryerson)	26,500
Wabash av, s of and adjoining the above, w f, 20½x121 ft, with 20½x33 ft adjoining in rear, dated April 22 (Matthew Laflin to Martin Ryerson)	23,500
Rebecca st, 244 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, dated April 26 (W. Stanny to Joseph Verba)	1,500
West Chicago av, 266 ft w of Rucker st, s f, 24x123¼ ft, improved, dated April 29 (J. F. W. Werner et al. to E. Braun)	3,400
Wabash av, 378¼ ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 25x176¾ ft, improved, dated April 6 (Master in Chancery to Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	15,000
Western av, 99¾ ft n of Hubbard st, e f, 18x130¼ ft, dated April 26 (John Johnson, Jr., to Catherine Dunlee)	2,000
Langley av, 85 ft s of Ellis Park, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 29 (A. B. and C. B. Gray to H. H. Schofield)	3,500
North Halsted st, 25 ft s of Wood, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 21 (William Dreiske to Martin Walcher)	3,100
West Chicago av, 125 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 25x121¼ ft, dated April 21 (Mary Cushman to August Cook)	650
Forest av, bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, w f, 25¼x125 ft, improved, dated April 22 (Joseph N. Hinds to John P. Pynchon)	5,000
The premises No. 21 Sullivan st, dated April 29 (Michael Deguise to W. Schmidt)	1,100
Van Horn st, 150 ft w of Wood, s f, 24x114 9-10 ft, dated April 29 (F. Nowak to F. Adamski)	400
Judd st, 49 6-10 ft s of Clinton, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 18 (Nathan Dye to Thomas Horan)	2,000
Johnson place, 61 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25 9-10x100 ft, dated April 26 (Preston & Hess to Louisa Hartwell)	3,000
Margaret st, 25 ft e of Fifteenth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 28 (E. G. Wood to E. Roodt)	1,500
Swing st, 288 ft e of Blue Island av, s f, 25x125 5-10 ft, dated April 29 (C. F. Coggeshall to Riley E. Swart)	3,500
Thirtieth st, 125 ft w of South Dearborn, s f, 25x99 5-10 ft, dated April 28 (Sarah Riggio to M. Geary)	2,350
Thirty-second st, s e cor of Vernon av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 28 (F. A. and W. Leland to Thomas Mathers)	6,000
West Indiana st, 67½ ft w of Sangamon, s f, 25x97 ft, dated April 27 (David Hyman to Bertha Schreiber)	3,400
West Adams st, near Washtenaw av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 25 (State Savings Institution to Mary A. Hoyland)	400
Wabash av, 65⅝ ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 36x124 ft, dated April 25 (William Hill to Cornelia E. Barker)	13,000
Hastings st, 132 ft w of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated April 21 (W. F. Windheim to J. Schmuch)	625
West Jackson st, s w cor of Lincoln, n f, 73 2-10x124 ft, dated March 21 (Joseph N. Balestier to Henry N. Hooker)	6,000
Clark st, 120 ft s of Oak, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 11 (Lorenz Biehl to Henry Alberg)	5,000
Indiana av, 173 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 24x101 ft, dated April 20 (George H. Laflin to Dorck J. Harding)	2,500
Samuel st, s w cor of Emily, e f, 24x125 ft, dated April 20 (R. N. Holbrook to G. Grohnke)	800

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

N ½ s e ¼ of Sub-Block 2 of Block 41 Sheffield's Addition, dated April 28 (F. O. Jones to Mary A. Hickson)	$ 3,000
Racine av, 225 ft s of Marianna st, e f, 13½x124 ft, dated April 21 (Albert Wisner to John Johnson)	325

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Everts st, 98 ft n of Fifty-third, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Oct. 21, 1880 (L. C. Thayer to E. N. Prince)	$ 1,200
South Dearborn st, 225 ft s of Thirty-ninth, w f, 24x110 ft, dated April 21 (Thomas Shiverick to N. R. Graham)	1,500
South Dearborn av, same lot as above, dated April 28 (N. R. Graham to Emily G. Shiverick)	2,200
Sixty-first st, s of Stewart av, n f, 24x173 ft, dated April 29 (S. C. Kesler et al. to D. S. Gross)	3,400
St. Lawrence av, n w cor of Pierce st, e f, 55¼x125 ft, with other lots in same subdivision, dated April 28 (John Y. Macomb to J. W. Farlin)	4,000
Calumet av, s e cor Forty-first st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated April 28 (William H. Turner to Frank Wells)	3,250

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	9,115	[illegible]	14,123	7,756
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	125,947	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poultry, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, bxs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green apples, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 7 cars low grades, 29 cars No. 2 spring, 8 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (50 wheat); 116 cars No. 2 corn, 26 cars new high mixed, 214 cars rejected, etc. (356 corn); 28 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 white oats, 79 cars No. 2 mixed, 43 cars and 5,000 bu rejected (150 oats); 2 cars rejected rye; 3 cars No. 4 barley, 2 cars No. 5 do. Total (575 cars) 316,000 bu. Inspected out: 95,568 bu wheat, 88,181 bu corn, 51,029 bu oats, 5,458 bu rye, 3,022 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday. There was again little doing in provisions, and they tapered downwards toward the close. Grain tended downwards, but became steadier before noon, and there was a reaction in some departments. It was understood that wheat had declined the previous day largely in consequence of a concerted call by the bears for a 10 per cent margin, which they helped by a little vigorous pounding. Corn was depressed by news of Danubian offerings in the British markets. The receipts of corn and oats showed a large increase, but the grain chiefly came in to fill sales for May, and did not materially increase the volume of spot offerings, though it did to some extent in the case of oats. Mess pork closed 2½c lower, at $17.40@17.45 for May and $17.45@17.47½ for June. Lard closed 10c lower, at $11.17½@11.20 for May and $11.25@11.27½ for June. Short ribs closed 2½c lower, at $8.50@8.52½ for June. Wheat closed ½c lower, at $1.00⅞@1.02 for May and $1.02⅛@1.02¼ for June. Corn closed ¼c lower, at 42c bid for May and 43¾c bid for July. Oats closed easy at 35⅞@36c for May, 34¾@34⅞c for July, and 28¼@28⅜c for August. Rye closed weak at $1.10@1.12 seller June, 91c seller July, and 78@79c seller August. Barley closed steady at $1.08 for No. 2 cash, 93c for No. 3, 87@88c for No. 4. Hogs were steady at $5.80@6.20 for light and at $5.80@6.45 for heavy. Cattle were lower, with sales at $2.75@5.75.

Dry goods were moving freely at steady rates. The attendance of buyers is falling off somewhat, but the volume of mail orders is still large, and jobbers express entire satisfaction with the general situation. There was a fair movement in staple and fancy groceries, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. Coffees have steadied up a little under the increased movement resulting from the recently reduced prices. The dried-fruit and canned-goods market were without new features. Fish were in fair request, with a decline in trout of 25c per ½ brl, the only change noted. Oils were active and about steady. The demand for dairy products was light. Prices ruled easy. No changes noted in leather, bagging, coal, and pig-iron.

Broom-corn was in active demand and firm at our quotations. Eggs were easy, and sold readily at 13c per doz. Hides, wool, grease, and tallow remain inactive, the first-named showing some little improvement in the way of inquiry. Green fruits of all kinds are steady and firm. Hay continues firm for sound at the advanced quotations. Trade at the lumber-yards has seldom been more active, and everything indicates an active summer. Potatoes were a little lower, without actual reduction in rates paid for sound. Chickens were plenty, and the ruling prices are low for the season. Seeds were dull and inactive for all but Hungarian and millet, which sold at an advance over Thursday's prices. Cooperage was steady and unchanged.

Railroad freights are quoted steady. The official rates to New York are 35c per 100 lbs on provisions and 30c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 55c on provisions to Liverpool and 71½c do to Antwerp. Flour freights are quoted at 45¼c to Liverpool and 52½c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported for yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 168,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 230,000 bu. The aggregate shipments from New York and Baltimore were 255,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 17,120 brls; wheat, 140,120 bu; corn, 98,950 bu; oats, 30,250 bu; corn-meal, 794 pkgs; rye, 694 bu; barley, 18,150 bu; malt, 4,800 bu; pork, 351 brls; beef, 270 brls; cut meats, 761 pkgs; lard, 1,737 tcs; whisky, 333 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 146,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

The following is the comparative packing at the places mentioned since March 1, according to special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current*:

To April 27.	1881.	1880.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sabula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]

Some folks are agitated just now about the carrying of property through May. They say that the premium on June wheat is not large enough to induce capital to take hold of it, and that the wheat now here will have to be carried by the miscellaneous crowd till somebody is willing to sell May at about 2¼c below the price for June. This may be all true, but the June premium in former years has not usually been a big one, yet the trade has managed to live through it. Also, they say that the pork and ribs will not settle for May, which means that the parties carrying them will deliver the stuff out to the trade next Monday. The lard will be taken care of, and the other stuff may not have to go quite so far as Japhet did "in search of a father."

One of the items of news that came here yesterday was that a sale of 35,000 bu No. 2 (Minnesota) wheat had been effected at $1.02 per bu, to go to a mill in Minneapolis. That is nearly the price at which the same grade in store sold here Thursday. The fact may help to explain the mystery of small receipts here.

There are signs of a first-class shipping demand for wheat here and at the seaboard. Prices are low enough to invite an export movement, and the people on the other side want a good deal yet. A leading shipper stated yesterday that he knew of several hundred thousand bu wheat under orders to go forward, and of inquiries for a good deal more. Others intimate their belief that Europe will take just as much of our wheat at present prices as if quotations here were depressed another 10c per bu. We may have a surplus of wheat remaining at the time of next harvest at $1.00. That surplus would be larger with a big increase in prices, but probably not much reduced by offering it at materially lower figures than now prevail.

The news came by cable yesterday that Danubian corn was being offered in large quantities in England, for shipment. The corn has not been moved from the Danube, but the owners want to find customers for it, and are seeking them in British markets. This is the first time such news has come here for a good while past, but there have been numerous mutterings from the other side to the effect that the Danubian valley would again be a rival to our Atlantic slope in the supply of Western Europe with corn. In this connection we may note that the trade of Chicago would suffer far more if the corn recently shipped down the Mississippi should land in England in worse than if it should land in good order. In the former case American maize would be again discriminated against. There is grave reason to fear this, considering the generally damp condition of the crop of 1880 in the Mississippi Valley.

Col. Charles B. Murray, editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the gentleman who is best known to the commercial world by his careful and systematic record of the hog-packing in his own city and the West, having become enfeebled by overwork, has been commanded by his many friends among the business men of Cincinnati to make a trip to Europe in order to recruit his health, and the command has been strengthened and made more emphatic by the presentation to him of the snug sum of $1,000 to defray the expenses of the proposed visit. Col. Murray's friends in Chicago (and they are many) will heartily join in the general God-speed given him by the Cincinnati merchants.

Herrick & Co., of New York, write as follows under date of April 27:

Supply of cash wheat very limited, freight room is plenty and dull in consequence that vessel-owners have been the principal buyers, preferring to buy grain on ship's account to accept about [illegible] per freight. Confidence is growing in May wheat, as there is nothing to indicate a free movement for some weeks and the canal is not likely to open till about May 20. On June and July wheat the temper of the market is bearish.

Some little speculation is being indulged in by lumber-dealers as to the probable receipts of the season just opening. The deficit as compared with last season to this time is, owing to the late opening of navigation, already [illegible] ft of lumber and 21,447,000 shingles; and, to reach the lumber aggregate of last year 1,[illegible] ft, it is claimed that the daily receipts will have to be 8,[illegible] ft up to the latest ordinary limit of navigation. The matter is one of no small interest to the lumber trade, and it is only fair to say that some diversity of opinion exists on the subject, but the figures above given are facts as well, and any one may build his own calculations thereon.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* quotes recent statements of Eli Perkins in THE TRIBUNE, and remarks:

When he says he "does not think there are 25 acres of bad winter wheat in all Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana," and also that "throughout Indiana it could not look better," he makes use of expressions which are so near to misrepresentation that it is calculated to so distract from the value of any other of his statements, however near to correctness they may be.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

J. C. Harris, Esq., writes as follows:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unusually dull, with little change in prices. The market tended, however, to a lower range, though the local hog market was quoted a shade firmer and Liverpool was steady on provisions. There was little demand for anything except lard. The most notable feature in the market, apart from dullness, was the apparent inability of some parties to ring up on trades in May pork and short ribs, and yet May pork was held well up to the price asked for June. The demand for shipment seemed to be very small.

MESS PORK—Advanced 5c per brl, but fell back, and closed a shade lower than the previous afternoon. Sales were reported of 3,750 brls seller May at $17.40@17.50; 4,000 brls seller June at $17.45@17.55; and 1,[illegible] brls seller July at $17.50@17.60. Total, [illegible] brls. The market closed steady at $17.40 for round lots spot or seller May, $17.45½ for seller June, and $17.50 seller July. On the afternoon call June closed at $17.47½.

LARD—Declined about 10c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of [illegible] spot at $11.20; 1,250 tcs seller May at $11.17½@11.25; [illegible] tcs seller June at $11.25@11.30; [illegible] seller July at $11.35@11.45; and [illegible] tcs seller August at $11.42½. Total, [illegible] tcs. The market closed at $11.17½ for round lots spot or seller May, $11.25@11.27½ seller June, and about $11.35 for July. On the afternoon call June closed at $11.25@11.27½.

MEATS—Declined about 2½c per 100 lbs on futures, with no change quoted in export cuts. Sales were reported of 1,850,000 lbs short ribs at $8.[illegible] seller May, $8.50@8.55 seller June, and [illegible] July; 25 bxs do at $8.60 spot; [illegible] bxs long and short clears on private terms; [illegible] bxs sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs) at 9¾c. Prices of leading cuts of meats as follows at 1 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Short clears.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do, boxed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May, loose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June, loose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Short ribs, seller June, closed at [illegible]; long clears quoted at [illegible] loose and [illegible] boxed; Cumberlands, [illegible] boxed; long cut hams, [illegible]; sweet-pickled hams quoted at [illegible] for [illegible]; green hams, same average, [illegible].

Bacon quoted at [illegible] for shoulders, [illegible] for short ribs, [illegible] for short clears, [illegible] hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at [illegible] for mess, [illegible] for extra mess, and [illegible] for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, and some parties quoted it easier. There was only a light demand, but the offerings were not large. Sales were reported of [illegible] and [illegible] sacks springs, partly at [illegible]; [illegible] sacks, low grades, partly at [illegible]. Total [illegible] 1,050 brls. Export flours were quoted [illegible] good to choice, and rye flour at [illegible].

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate [illegible] and steady. Sales were reported of [illegible] on track and [illegible] free on board; [illegible] middlings at $14.00@16.00; 1 car shorts at [illegible] screenings at $13.00; and 1 car [illegible] $14.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and [illegible]. The market declined [illegible], then advanced [illegible] about the same as on Thursday afternoon. [illegible] British markets were reported [illegible] lots to store and [illegible] quarter [illegible] while New York was quiet, and [illegible] West was favorable for seeding. [illegible] the number of sellers early, but [illegible] brought out more buyers, as [illegible] dropped generally, and our break of the [illegible] was widely regarded as due to [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] and it was reported that a [illegible] wheat now in store here [illegible] while the decline in [illegible]

[illegible]

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

CATTLE—For shipping and export cattle there was a dull and irregularly lower market. For so near the end of the week the receipts were more than ordinarily liberal, and that fact, taken in connection with reports of an unfavorable reaction at the East, sensibly checked the outward movement, and gave the market a downward turn. [illegible]

QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—The demand was not quite as sharp as on the previous day, but there were buyers for all the offerings and at very full prices. [illegible]

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in fair request, and sold about steady. [illegible]

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s 6d.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 29.—GRAIN—An active but unsettled market to-day for wheat. [illegible]

To the Western Associated Press.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

To the Western Associated Press.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

BOSTON.

[illegible]

PEORIA.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

COTTON.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

WOOL.

[illegible]

TURPENTINE.

[illegible]

WE MAY BE HAPPY YET.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Fond soul, thou mayst be happy yet
Ere Life's descending sun hath set.
Our brightest hopes may bloom to fade,
When Sorrow's dark and mantling shade
Shrouds with its gloom the spring of joys;
When Fate his subtle wiles employs
To tear asunder loving ties,
To the weary soul denies
Joy's sweet and radiant, golden light,
Which breathes to all of sweet delight;
But still, beyond there softly gleams
That fairy-land of all our dreams.

Be patient!—wait!—for just ahead,
Beyond yon storm-clouds dark and dead,
There lies the bright, enchanted land
Where we shall yet together stand,
With visions that our souls do love,
And music from the spheres above
Shall echo through the vaulted blue,
That "Heaven is just, and God is true."
Then shall our hopes be not in vain,
When we shall join that sweet refrain,
Then know there are Life's sun hath set,
Fond soul, we shall be happy yet.
DECATUR, Ill. DAVID B. METCALF.

"I have suffered beyond endurance." "My life has been a burden to me." "I have been denied the pleasures of society." Extracts from testimonials of those cured of skin and scrofulous humors by the Cuticura Remedies.

ESTHETIC COOKING.

Miss Corson's Lectures at Fairbank Hall Yesterday.

Some Dishes for the Delight of the Epicurean.

The cooking lesson in Fairbank Hall yesterday morning was attended by the usual number of ladies.

"To make sago pudding," said Miss Corson, "put a quarter pound of sago in a pint of milk or water, or more if it takes it up, and let it get soft on the stove, stirring it. Mix six eggs, six heaping tablespoons of sugar, and a tablespoon of flavoring. If you want the pudding rich put on top, when ready to go into the oven, about a teaspoon of butter.

"For curried tripe. Use the tripe," said she, "as ordinarily prepared in market. If you cannot get boiled tripe,—if you have to take the raw,—wash it thoroughly in salt and water, lay it on a board with the rough side up, and scrape it real hard with the back of a knife. Then wash it again in cold water and salt. Put it over the fire in cold water and salt—enough to well cover it,—and boil it for an hour or longer until it is quite tender. Change the water, and put it again over the fire and boil it for fifteen minutes. Then take it out of the water, and use that same water to boil some rice in—half a pound of rice to a pound of tripe—until it is just tender. While the rice is boiling slice a couple of medium-sized onions, the fry them in butter or sweet drippings until they are brown; then put in the tripe and enough hot water to cover it; season with salt and pepper, and let it cook until the rice is done. Add a tablespoon of curry-powder to the tripe. Stir it up, and dish the tripe with the rice. If the tripe used is pickled, nothing need be added; if not, put in a tablespoon of vinegar."

BAKED COD WITH CREAM SAUCE

was next proposed. Any kind of boiled or baked fish would do. "Remove the skin and bones," she said; "lay it on a buttered dish, pour over it a cream sauce, dust it with cracker or bread crumbs (butter also), and brown it in the oven."

For puree of fish she used cold boiled fish,—a pound for two quarts of soup. She rubbed the fish through a fine colander with a potato masher, and mixed with it milk thickened with a tablespoon of butter and a tablespoon of flour to each quart, in the same way as the cream sauce is thickened. Season to taste. Clam chowder was made in this way also, only the hard parts of the clams had to be chopped and boiled for at least an hour, the water mixed with milk being used for the soup. The soft parts could be put through the sieve or into the soup whole.

LOBSTER BISQUE.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock Miss Corson entered upon the mysteries of "lobster bisque," and her evil genius, the white-capped and white-aproned Henry, applied the torch to the gas-stoves, which stood right and left. The reporter draws it mild on "evil genius," for Henry's ivories are always lighted up with a good-natured smile as he hastens to do the bidding of this fair queen of the kitchen, but he has an unfortunate propensity of putting his foot in it at least once in each session. Sometimes it is substituting the refrigerator for the bake-oven, but yesterday it was the consignment to the waste-bucket of some of the delicate tidbits that were to have been sampled by the class. Miss Corson said she had to skirmish around some for dishes, as Henry had ruined his reputation by failing to return them at the appointed time. Lobster bisque she pronounced one of the finest soups in the whole range of cooking.

Miss Corson took a boiled lobster, removed the meat, and cut it up in small pieces, reserving the bright red portions of the tail to be cut up in imitation of the caudal extremities of shrimps or crawfish. These latter are to be put in after the soup is nearly done, and just long enough to warm. The meat is to be put into a saucepan and fried five minutes, seasoned with two ounces of butter, a stalk of celery, half a carrot peeled and sliced, a blade of mace, a sprig of thyme or marjoram, a teaspoon of salt, and a pinch of pepper. After this put in half a pint of Sauterne and the larger shells, which will impart a delicate pink color to the bisque. The whole is to be cooked about twenty minutes. The shells are then taken out, the meat and vegetables rubbed through a sieve and put back into the saucepan, adding a quart of white-sauce and a second pint of wine. It is then heated again for a short time, the reserved tail pieces being put in at this stage, and a dust of Cayenne pepper added. After adding the juice of half a lemon the soup is ready to serve. Miss Corson reminded her pupils that the portions of the lobster's anatomy which should not be used were the long intestine, the soft fins, and the stomach, which latter they would find lying directly under the head. The directions given were for two quarts of soup.

MERINGUES.

While the bisque was cooking, Miss Corson proceeded to make a meringue, for which she took the whites of six eggs, beat them to a stiff froth, and added half a pound of powdered sugar. "Be careful," she said, "to stir the sugar carefully, so as not to break the whites of the eggs." She then placed some square pieces of writing-paper on a thick, hard board, and heaped upon each of them about half a teacup of the meringue material. "They should be put in a cool oven," Miss Corson said, "so as to dry them out rather than bake them, as they will be melted by a hot oven. When dry and firm and of a light brown color, allow them to cool, and scoop out the soft interior from the under side with a spoon so as to make them bowl-shaped. Whip the cream to a froth, or use ice-cream, and fill them, placing two together." If it were desired to have them of any particular shape paper funnels could be used. In reply to a question from the balcony, Miss Corson said they would keep nicely for a couple of days in a dry place, but that they were apt to soften by absorption of moisture from the air.

"Maitre d'hotel potatoes" next claimed the attention of the class. "Take half a dozen medium-sized potatoes," said the lecturer, "and cut them in slices a quarter of an inch thick. They are first boiled till tender, then warmed with white sauce. The latter for this dish should be prepared with water, as the acid which is afterward added is antagonistic to cream. While warm add half a pint of the sauce, a teaspoon of lemon juice or vinegar, salt and pepper, and two teaspoons of chopped parsley."

"Filet de boeuf aux truffes" was an expensive dish, Miss Corson said, and was one of the delicacies of the cuisine. It required a great deal of time for its preparation and an assistant to the cook. Miss Corson took a tenderloin of beef and cut it into slices or scollops two inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick, which she fried in clarified butter. The proper way to clarify butter was to slowly melt it over a fire and strain out the sediment. While frying, a half-pint of sauce was prepared, with half a tablespoon each of butter and flour browned together, half a pint of broth and Madeira wine, and half a dozen truffles sliced.

As the lesson was lengthening out beyond the limits Miss Corson asked which they would prefer seeing made, "whipped cream" or "hot egg salad?" to which the ladies all replied in favor of the salad. "Take," she said, "half a tablespoon of hot salad oil and break into it three eggs, stirring them just a little but not enough to mix the yolks and whites together, seasoning with salt and pepper. Turn the egg out on a dish as soon as it hardens a little, sprinkle with a tablespoon each of lemon rind and chopped cucumbers, and pour over it a tablespoon of lemon juice and three of salad oil. This salad is warranted to bring on an attack of dyspepsia every time," was Miss Corson's benediction.

STOLEN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I had a pearl of beauty rare,
Lustrous as stars, dreamy as mist;
Oft I have worn it in my hair—
Often its beauty I eagerly kissed;
For seven years it was all mine own—
A treasure meet for a Queen on her throne.

But the world—ah, the world!—it filched it from me
With ravening hands of greed,
And left me a beggar without a crust,
Or a rag to cover my need.
What was one gem in the world's grand mart?
But I—lie in the dust with a broken heart.
FANNY DRISCOLL.

Lord Beaconsfield.

Mr. Smalley, in the New York Tribune, tells the following story concerning the late Lord Beaconsfield: "As a young man, the extravagance of his dress and the smartness of his conversation made him known in society. A friend of mine remembers his appearing thus at a dinner-party: In a black velvet coat, lace ruffles, black waistcoat with a striking yellow embroidered design like a huge sunflower, dove-colored trousers, patent-leather shoes, a half score of rings, and two or three long gold chains displayed on his waistcoat, showing several handsome cameos. The lady whom he was escorting to dinner said: 'Ben, this is too bad; are you a Lord Mayor or a mountebank?' This youthful extravagance involved him in debt, and when he married a large part of his wife's fortune was required to meet his liabilities; yet he was never so poor as stated in some papers."

A genuine Shaker medicine—Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla, for diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys.

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While the Water is Bad

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The Pure Natural Leaf Tea, dried in the Sun, without a particle of artificial coloring or adulteration. You will escape the Water Cholera by using this as a drink.

Only 80 cts. per pound.

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EARL & WILSON'S PATENT "SHORT BAND" COLLARS & BEAD EDGE CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION THE BEST MADE

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Universally prescribed by the Faculty. A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge for CONSTIPATION, Hemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Cerebral Congestion, etc. PREPARED BY GRILLON, SOLE PROPRIETOR, Pharmacien de 1re classe de la Faculté de Paris. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris.

Tamar—unlike pills and the usual purgatives—is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

75 cents the Box.

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Rattan Furniture.

New Goods, New Patterns. The ONLY full line of this BEAUTIFUL WARE in the West is now being shown at the Salesroom of the

Wakefield Rattan Co. 231 State-st. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

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FOLDING BED.

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A. H. ANDREWS & CO. 195 Wabash-av.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Wight and William H. Goodnow under the firm name of Wight, Goodnow & Co., expires this day by limitation. W. H. Goodnow will continue the business at same location, and will pay all liabilities due from and collect all moneys due or to become due to the retiring firm.
THOMAS WIGHT.
Chicago, April 3, 1881. W. H. GOODNOW.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership formerly existing between Leo Kalman and Willie Lilienfeld was dissolved by limitation April 30. Mr. Leo Kalman retiring. The business will be continued under the firm name of Kalman & Lilienfeld by the undersigned.
ADOLPH KALMAN,
WILLIE LILIENFELD,
Importers of Havana Cigars, and Manufacturers of Fine Domestic Cigars, 139 Madison-st., Chicago.

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Ice Cream WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Sent anywhere, city or country. Order by mail. [illegible] 160 Madison-st.

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Wedding Goods, Advertising Cards, Dance Programmes, and novelties in this line a specialty.

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TO THE PUBLIC AND THE DRUG TRADE.

As the present proprietors of the HOLMAN PAD CO., we were never in sympathy with the action of our predecessors in placing the HOLMAN REMEDIES in the hands of special agents. We regarded it with disfavor at the outset, and from the moment of our accession to the proprietorship we have bent all our endeavors towards eradicating the system, and have finally succeeded in abolishing it.

There are now no special agencies in any part of the country, and our goods are once more entirely in the hands of the DRUGGISTS.

The DRUG TRADE will certainly appreciate this movement to restore the popular HOLMAN REMEDIES to their proper channels, and the PUBLIC will be benefited by the increased facilities for procuring our goods, which can now be obtained from all First-Class Druggists.
Respectfully,
HOLMAN PAD CO.
93 William-st., New York.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, Santelli..........Wednesday, May 4, 2 p m
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Wednesday, May 11, 9 p m
CANADA, Frangeul..........Wednesday, May 18, 2 p m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $65. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amount to suit.
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WM. H. WINTER, Steerage Agent, | Chicago.

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The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:
CALDERA, Seville..........May 3
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, F. D. Hauterne..........May 2
VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Cabon..........June 8
Rates of passage: First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, | 67 Clark-st.,
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Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is [illegible], and the only agents authorized to sell them in Chicago are [illegible]
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.
[illegible]
[illegible] Local Agents.

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Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports. These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

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Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every Saturday from New York and [illegible] alternate Thursday from Philadelphia. For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager,
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

Hamburg American Packet Comp'y

CIMBRIA..........April 28 | LESSING..........May 12
HERDER..........May 5 | SUEVIA..........May 19
Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $30. [illegible] Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. [illegible] 81 General Western Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

CIRCASSIA, April 30, 1 p m | ANCHORIA, May 14, 2 p m
DEVONIA, May 7, 7 a m | ETHIOPIA, May 21, 7 a m
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. New York to London direct.
VICTORIA, April 30, 7 a m | [illegible]
Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 31, 1881.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c." (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 11 a. m. of Monday, May 2, 1881, for furnishing for the Indian service about [illegible] pounds Beef on the hoof, [illegible] pounds Bacon, [illegible] pounds Beans, [illegible] pounds Baking Powder, [illegible] pounds Corn, [illegible] pounds Coffee, [illegible] pounds Flour, [illegible] pounds Feed, [illegible] pounds Hard Bread, [illegible] pounds Hominy, [illegible] pounds Lard, [illegible] pounds Sugar, [illegible] pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods (consisting in part of Ticking, [illegible] yards; Standard Calico, [illegible] yards; Drilling, [illegible] yards; Duck, [illegible] yards; Denims, [illegible] yards; Gingham, [illegible] yards; Kentucky Jeans, [illegible] yards; Satinet, [illegible] yards; Brown Sheeting, [illegible] yards; Bleached Sheeting, [illegible] yards; Hickory Shirting, [illegible] yards; Calico Shirting, [illegible] yards; Winsey, [illegible] yards), Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c., and for about [illegible] Wagons required for the service in Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City.

Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and other articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York; [illegible] No. 22 [illegible]; [illegible]; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Leavenworth, San Francisco, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal.
THOMAS M. NICHOL,
Acting Commissioner.

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Clothes Cleaning. ESTABLISHED 185[illegible]. Go to JOHN JONES, 119 Dearborn-st., and have your CLOTHES Thoroughly cleaned & neatly repaired.

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12.

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Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "speedy, scientific, and speedy cure" of private, nervous, chronic, and urinary diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 and 9 to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12 a. m. only.

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A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

MARINE NEWS.

Navigation at the Head of Lake Michigan Still Impeded by Ice.

Conflicting Accounts of the Condition of the Ice in Green Bay.

The Propeller Van Raalte Reaches Point St. Ignace from Cheboygan.

Plenty of Floating Ice Encountered in Lake Huron—Thunder Bay Clear.

No Ice at the Duluth End of Lake Superior—Interesting Local and General News.

ICE AND NAVIGATION.

AT THIS END OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

The prospect of a speedy departure of the ice from Lake Michigan does not seem to be very promising. Under the pressure of a far from brisk westerly wind, the fields shifted from this shore so as to leave an open space extending about one mile outside of the Water-Works Crib. This open channel was maintained until yesterday afternoon, when they began to shift back again slowly, because of a change in the direction of the wind to southeast. There is now no longer any question that the ice extends nearly from shore to shore off Chicago. This is clearly proven by the fact that a westerly wind of twenty-four hours' duration failed to drive it any farther than four miles away. Capt. A. D. Campbell, of Michigan City, states that the westerly wind of Thursday forced the ice across to the east shore of the lake in a mass so solid that steam-vessels can hardly work their way through. On Wednesday, after several hours of severe pulling, the tug Annie C. Waters succeeded in rescuing Michigan City with the lumber-laden schooner Hunter Savidge. Thursday evening the Waters towed the lumber-laden schooner H. B. Moore into the harbor, and the firmness of the ice-fields caused the vessel to break all of her bobstays. Yesterday morning the steam-barge T. W. Snook was in the ice six miles outside of Michigan City harbor, making very slow progress, and Capt. Campbell entertained doubts whether she would be able to work through. He states that from the highest point of land near Michigan City, the sand-hill known as "Hoosier Slide," no water could be seen lakeward yesterday morning, the range of vision extending fully twenty miles. Capt. Campbell asserts that some of the ice off Michigan City is still piled layer upon layer to the depth of twenty-five feet. In his opinion heavy rains and several days of southerly winds alone will effect its speedy dispersal. The present shifting winds and dry, cool weather wear the ice out so slowly that it is likely to prove a source of annoyance and trouble to vessels for a fortnight longer. While towing the Moore into Michigan City harbor the tug Waters had three sheets of iron torn off her bows by the ice. There are at present in harbor there, waiting for an opportunity to get away, the schooners L. B. Coates, Hattie Earle, Hunter Savidge, and H. B. Moore.

GREEN BAY.

Capt. Kirtland, of the wrecking tug Leviathan, reports that the snow on the islands in Green Bay remains very deep, while the ice covering the waters of the bay is unusually heavy. Per contra, a letter from Marinette, written on Thursday, states that there was no ice then in sight off that port; also, that the small steam-barge W. L. Brown, which wintered there, had started along the shore for Green Bay. From another source it is learned that a high westerly wind on Wednesday swept the ice out of Big Bay de Noquette. A letter from Escanaba, dated Wednesday, and received yesterday by Finney Brothers, reports the ice melting fast, and expresses the opinion that the vessels which wintered there will be able to get away about the 8th of May.

With such contradictory reports as the above, it is impossible to determine just how soon Green Bay will be open to navigation. Yet the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company are preparing to start some of their lumber-vessels for Menominee by Monday or Tuesday, and anticipate that they will be able to reach their destination.

LAKE PEPIN OPEN.

According to advices from Lake City, Minn., the steamer Pepin passed through Lake Pepin on Wednesday, being the first boat through this season.

FROM CHEBOYGAN TO ST. IGNACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 29.—The propeller Van Raalte worked through the strip of ice at the mouth of the river to-day and went to Mackinac Island and St. Ignace by Lake Huron, taking the north passage. Heavy west wind to-day; weather fine.

LAKE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 29.—The steamer Ward arrived down this afternoon from Lake Huron ports. Capt. Keynon says that the ice is being driven back on this shore, and will delay all boats bound up until it moves from the shore again. The propeller Sanilack arrived at Fort Crescent this forenoon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., April 29.—There is no ice to be seen from this place. The propeller City of Concord was here all day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALPENA, Mich., April 29.—The steam-barge Rhoda Stewart and steamer Pearl, from Detroit, arrived this afternoon. They report plenty of ice in Lake Huron but no ice in Thunder Bay.

The saw-logs carried out by the flood yesterday were nearly all recovered.

TAWAS CITY, April 29.—The steamer Metropolis, the first boat of the season, arrived at Hale's wharf safely at 7 o'clock, having left Bay City at noon to-day. She reported Saginaw Bay full of ice and four inches thick on an average. Although yet stationary it is melting rapidly. They sailed through about thirty miles of ice. She will remain here till morning and, if favorable, then she will attempt to reach Oscoda, which will probably prove successful if the wind remains as now, off land.

LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—Capt. Thomas Maytham this morning received a telegram from Amherstburg, Ont., containing a message for Capt. George Marden, of the steam-barge Enterprise. He subsequently learned that the barge, which is Canadian, had left Detroit for this point, and might be looked for some time to-morrow afternoon, provided she can get through the ice.

L. B. Fortier was telegraphed to-day by Capt. James Doyle to the effect that he would leave Erie this morning with the tug Anna P. Dorr, for this port, and did not think he would meet any great difficulty in getting through. Vessel-men were feeling very buoyant, and bets were offered that a tug or propeller could force its way through the ice if an attempt was made. The ice is broken up into large cakes, and is very soggy. Many of those interested say that vessels will start within two or three days.

ENCOURAGING FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., April 29.—The ice that left on the 26th is thought to be beyond the islands now. A tug went out about thirty miles, and reported that, with the aid of a powerful field glass, they could not see any ice except a little shore ice on the south shore.

MARQUETTE MAKES REPORT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 26.—The prevailing winds have been north and northwest. The ice in the lake is solid, but in the bay it is thawing very fast. Weather warm. There is no prospect of having a boat here from below before the 15th or 20th of May.

HOME GATHERINGS.

FIRST BOATS FOR THE STRAITS.

The steam-barge Garden City has received 20,000 bushels of oats at this port, and is now sealed for a trip to Alpena, where she is at present owned. Her commander, Capt. Shaven, yesterday expressed an intention of starting for Lake Huron to-morrow. In that event the Garden City will be the first steam vessel to effect a passage of the Straits this season. Messrs. D. H. Day & Co., who a short time ago purchased of the Northern Transit Company the propellers Champlain and Lawrence, have formed what will be known as the Northern Michigan Line, to ply between Chicago and Cheboygan, Mich. The first boat of the season, the Champlain, will leave here Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock, calling at Milwaukee, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs (formerly Little Traverse), Cross Village, St. James, St. Helena, Point St. Ignace, Mackinaw, Duncan City, and Cheboygan. J. J. Young has been appointed agent here, with office and dock at the foot of North La Salle street. The Champlain will be the second steam vessel to leave Chicago for the Straits.

A MERE RAT-HOLE.

Those who have heard of Ahnapee Harbor through the annual appropriation made by Congress for its improvement will be surprised that the inner basin, as at present constituted, is a mere rat-hole. For instance, on Tuesday of the present week a fleet of thirteen vessels was gathered in the harbor, loading and waiting to load, and this number of crafts so far blockaded the channel that a fourteenth vessel, the H. D. Moore, had to lie at anchor outside and wait for the departure of one of the vessels in order to find room for herself. A great inconvenience, under such circumstances, appears to be that when a vessel is loaded those below her must be dropped out of the way in order that she can reach the lake. Several vessels owned in Chicago suffered a delay of several days because of the blockade occasioned by the fleet of thirteen which happened to reach Ahnapee about the same time. Ordinarily things are different.

SHIPYARD NOTES.

The schooner Westchester is being calked at the Chicago Company's South Side yard.

At Miller Brothers' shipyard the schooners O. J. Hale and Hattie Fisher came out of the large dry-dock Thursday evening, and during the night the propeller Messenger and schooner William Jones took their places. The Messenger is receiving general repairs, while upon the William Jones carpenters are engaged in repairing the break caused by the ice off Grand Haven late last fall.

The scow Four Brothers is at Miller Brothers' yard, receiving a new stern and other changes that will make a decided improvement in her appearance as well as sailing qualities.

At Miller Brothers' derrick the new steam-barge George D. Burroughs on Thursday had a mast put in; the mainmast of the schooner D. R. Martin was lifted out for a new head; while the schooner Gracie M. Filer received a mizzenmast and her fore and main masts reduced in length.

At Michigan City a new deck has been laid on the scow S. C. Wilson.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There is still nothing doing in grain freights upon which to base even as much as a guess in regard to the opening rates. Yesterday shippers made inquiries for capacity quite freely, but were loth to advance any offers looking to the possibility of even a single charter.

Coarse freights are fairly active, with a marked scarcity of vessels, because of the absence of a large fleet. The schooner Gerritt Smith gets $1.75 on lumber and $2.50 on timber from Manistee to Chicago.

The steam-barge W. L. Brown has been engaged to carry 3,000 tons of iron-ore from Escanaba to Depere at 75 cents per gross ton.

The schooner Reed Case gets 7 cents per bushel on wheat from Detroit to Kingston.

The schooner Ocean Wave receives $5.50 per toise on stone from Ox Point to Toronto.

The schooner Pierpont and scow Success get 6 cents on ties from Bailey's Harbor to Milwaukee.

The propeller Alma Munro is chartered to load at Toledo for Montreal, first trip, at 9½ cents on corn or 10 cents on wheat, shippers' option.

The schooner Richardson gets $7 per thousand on deals from a Lake Superior port to Kingston. The Richardson got a good-paying rate last fall on a cargo of glycerine to Fort William, where she now lies.

The steam-barge Pringle and schooner Corsican take coal from Toledo to Port Huron at 55c free, the schooner J. J. Dewey, wheat, Detroit to Ogdensburg, 7½ cents.

JOTTINGS.

The atmosphere was decidedly chilling last night.

Capt. Allan McIntyre has returned to the city from Detroit, to fit out the propeller Peerless.

Capt. John McKay passed through Chicago on Wednesday, en route for Copper Harbor to fit out the propeller Manistee.

Repairs upon the tug Triad were completed last evening, and she is once more ready for business.

Mr. Phillip Minch, of Cleveland, owner of the schooner George H. Warrington, was here yesterday, en route to Milwaukee to look after his vessel.

Capt. Charles Deyott, of Cleveland, also passed through here yesterday for Milwaukee, to fit out the schooner George Sherman.

Capt. Warren Shields will command the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company's schooner-barge Jesse Linn this season. The Linn started for Milwaukee last evening under canvas.

The barge Iron State, now owned by the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company, is to be double-decked after she reaches Milwaukee from Escanaba. Capt. Sam Edson will command her.

Yesterday morning the schooner W. H. Dunham arrived here with a cargo of dry lumber from Frankfort, Mich., being the first vessel from that port the present season.

Capt. Ladner, formerly of the steam-barge St. Joseph, now commands the steam-barge Annie Laura.

The artist who last year decorated the stern of the schooner Vermont spelled the name "Varmont." He should have added a u in the last syllable to render the fancy complete.

The Vessel-Owners' Association tugs E. P. Ferry and Satisfaction and Leon Byron's tug Louie Dole have gone into commission.

A decided shortening of the pilot-house is one of the changes wrought in the tug Commodore.

The tug Constitution has been undergoing repairs at the floating dry-dock in the North Branch.

Capt. James McGinn expects to reach Chicago from Milwaukee with the new tug W. H. Wolf about the close of next week.

The new schooner-barge of the Kirby-Carpenter Company will be launched from Messrs. Rand & Burger's yard in Manitowoc this afternoon. She will bear the name of a prominent Chicago lumberman, it is said.

About noon yesterday the Vessel-Owners' tugs A. G. Van Schaick and E. P. Ferry pulled the schooner Eliza Day off the bank below Miller Brothers' shipyard, where she was left by the flood.

After being made to comply with the new bridge ordinance tug-owners will be compelled by ordinance to place smoke-burners in the furnaces of their boats.

The steam-barge G. P. Heath delivered the first cargo of lumber the present season at Michigan City, the steam-barge T. W. Snook delivered the second, the schooner Hunter Savidge the third, and the schooner H. B. Moore the fourth.

The deficiency in the receipts of lumber at this port the present season to date, compared with last season, amounts to 52,495,000 feet. In order to make good this deficiency the receipts must amount to 3,000,000 feet on every working day during the remainder of the season. The shortage in receipts of shingles the present season, compared with last, amounts to 15,-600,000.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the new steam-barge Albert Soper, recently launched from the shipyard of Duncan Robertson, at Grand Haven, for the Pond & Soper Company. Her cargo consisted of 330,000 feet of lumber from Muskegon, of which that on deck was green and that in the hold dry. The Soper looks well, and on her maiden trip behaved well. Her dimensions have already been given in THE TRIBUNE. She is commanded by Capt. Hogan, formerly of the steam-barge George Dunbar.

In leaving her moorings below Clark street bridge on Thursday the schooner F. B. Gardiner collided with the schooner Red Wing, carrying away the latter's quarter-iron and fashion-piece, and damaging the ends of the stern-plank. The chain-plate bolts of the Gardiner inflicted the damage upon the Red Wing.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL NIGHTMARE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—Wednesday morning about 1 o'clock William Ody, a sailor living on Ontario street, fell from a window five stories from the ground, and was severely injured. He was discovered by people living in the lower story and conveyed to his room, when a physician was called. After becoming conscious he stated that during an attack of nightmare he had imagined he was aboard of a vessel on which he had been working, and wishing to go ashore had jumped out of the window. He lingered until this morning, when he died.

TOES CRUSHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 29.—A sailor working on the schooner Rouse Simmons, while loading at Torrent & Ducey's mill, had all the toes on one of his feet smashed, and was otherwise injured, by a stick of timber falling upon him.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

MT. CLEMENS, April 28.—Yesterday morning Postmaster George H. Snook, Dr. W. Decker, Morris Axtill, and Charles Wood, of this city, went to the lake for a day's recreation in fishing. Not returning last night, considerable anxiety was felt for their safety, and to-day two steamers were dispatched to ascertain their whereabouts. The Una returned this afternoon after learning that the party had been at Strawberry Island yesterday, but left for home at about 4 o'clock, notwithstanding that they were admonished of the danger, as the lake was full of drifting ice. Their progress was anxiously watched by the islanders until half the distance was accomplished, when they were struck by a squall, and all trace of them was lost. They are all prominently identified in business in this city, and respected by every one.

DETROIT, April 29.—Nothing has been heard from four men who left Mount Clemens on Wednesday last for a sail on Lake St. Clair. It is feared they have perished. They were all prominent business men of Mount Clemens.

CRUSHED BY ICE.

PORT HURON, April 28.—A heavy cake of ice struck the propeller City of Concord last night while she was unloading grain at Botsford's elevator, breaking the leg and doing other damage to the building. They were unable to unload the propeller until this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE LIMEKILNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., April 29.—The tug Burnside, with schooners Myosotis and H. A. Kent, passed down to-day. The tug brought one at a time over the Limekilns. The Kent was drawing thirteen feet six inches. No authorized list of signals have been published by Duff & Gatfield this season. Soundings are now being taken on the crossing, and until completed nothing can be done in the matter of arranging signals. The probabilities are that more trouble than ever before will be caused by shoal water at the Limekilns this season. Captains cannot be too careful in crossing without obtaining all information possible, as matters are completely changed this season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 29.—At the meeting of the tug-owners yesterday, the subject of the Lime-Kilns Crossing was informally discussed, and it was generally agreed to that wing-dams should be built out to hinder the passage of the water instead of the present system of blasting and dredging.

RIVER TUG ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—A meeting of tug-owners was held here yesterday, at which the card rate of 1880 was adopted without change. Several tugs were withdrawn from the Association and several added, leaving the following in the Association: Tugs Bob Anderson, Belle, Brockway, Brady, Ballantine, Beckwith, Bennett, Burnside, Champion, Crusader, Oswego, Clark, Constitution, Crowell, Dobbins, Erie Belle, Gladiator, Goodnow, Hackett, Hawkins, Johnson, Jessie, L. L. Lyon, McClellan, Masters, Mayflower, Moore, Kate Moffat, Frank Moffat, Mocking Bird, John Martin, Mystic, Niagara, Owen, Oswego, Parker, Prince Alfred, Quayle, Martain Swain, A. Sumner, J. P. Sprague, Samson, Sweepstakes, Stranger, Mollie Spencer, A. J. Smith, Ella M. Smith, Torrent, Vulcan, Wilcox, Winslow, and Kate Williams. All the last year's officers were chosen again, with the exception of Angus McDonald on the Executive Committee, in whose place D. B. Odette was chosen.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS AND FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, April 29.—The Muskegon Booming Company commenced rafting logs to-day with a full force of men. All the mills have started up on full time. There has been an addition of three new mills and seven gangs to the cutting capacity this season.

The lumber shipments to-day from this port foot up 3,120,000 feet. The ruling rate of freights to Chicago is $1.50, but some special charters are being made at $1.75.

CLEVELAND MITES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—The propeller Morley went in Globe dry-dock to-day. One bucket of wheel was found broken, and after knocking off opposit bucket she left here for Toledo.

The tug Niagara returned from Ashtabula with the schooner Merrick in tow. She expects to leave to-night or to-morrow for Chicago with a large fleet in tow.

SUCCESSFUL WRECKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., April 29.—The tugs Leathem and Tillson, of this port, which are attempting the release of the schooner Peoria, on the reef at Bailey's Harbor, had succeeded this morning in moving her, and probably by this time she is off, and on her way to dry-dock.

A CANADIAN IMPROVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., April 29.—A. P. Kilganon, of the Dominion Public Works Department, is here arranging for a supply of nitro-glycerine and a tug for the Canadian Government improvements at Little Current this season.

ARRIVED AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—The scow Dunham, which was rescued a few days since from the Whitefish Bay shore, where she stranded last fall, arrived here to-day for repairs.

HULL INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, April 29.—A meeting of local insurance agents was held this afternoon, and the hull rates adopted at Chicago several days ago were agreed upon.

BUFFALO VESSEL-OWNERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—At a meeting of vessel-owners, held for the purpose of forming an association to place vessel-owners beyond the control of the Sailors' Union, the following officers were chosen: President, Capt. D. Rogers; Vice-President, Capt. Thomas Maxthom; Secretary and Treasurer, W. G. Winslow. John Kilderhouse, S. L. Watson, W. G. Winslow, James Ash, Capt. D. Rogers, Capt. Frank Perew, and Capt. Thomas Maxthom were appointed an Executive Committee to carry on the business of the Association. At a meeting of the Committee James Davison was appointed Shipping Master. The Association includes all the prominent vessel-owners here, and all the funds needed for carrying out the object of the Association will be forthcoming it is said.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAM-BARGE.

ALLEGAN, Mich., April 27.—Yesterday afternoon the new propeller built in this village by R. Moore was launched. As she slid into the water a flag bearing her name was spread to the breeze, and the spectators read C. W. Moore and greeted it with a hearty cheer.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Nashua, Milwaukee, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop New Era, Grand Harbor, towing.
Prop Norman, South Chicago, light.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven, bark.
Schr Felicitous, Manitowoc, railroad-ties.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary E. Packard, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Sea Star, Pescora, lumber.
Schr Kate Gillett, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Beloit, Alaska, railroad-ties.
Schr Driver, Carleton, railroad-ties.
Schr Lena Johnson, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr T. F. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr I. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. L. Rouler, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Nanie, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Ahnapee, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Duncan City, Kewanee, railroad-ties.
Schr Maggie Dall, St. Joseph, wood.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Norman, Manistee.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven.
Schr Nashua, Ludington, 10,954 bu wheat.
Schr H. Fisher, White Lake.
Schr Woolin, Holland, 500 bu corn.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon.
Schr Kate Gillett, Muskegon.
Schr Josca, Muskegon.
Schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon.
Schr Montpelier, Grand Haven.
Schr John Bean, Muskegon.
Schr I. V. Taylor, Kewanee, 200 bu oats.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon.
Schr Beloit, Alaska.
Schr J. F. Skinner, Grand Haven.
Schr Lively, South Haven.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—Clearances—Steam-barge Smith Moore, schooner George H. Ely, Milwaukee, light; schooner Montmorency, Chicago, coal.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., April 29.—Arrived—Steam-barges W. T. Graves and Hopkins with consorts Lyman Casey and George W. Adams, laden with wheat from Toledo.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, April 29.—Arrived—Schooners America, Belle Walbridge.
Cleared—Schooner Metropolis.

CHANGES.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The hands creep over the dial's face—
Burnished hands that mark the hours,
Full of delight and nameless grace,
Full of sunshine and breath of flowers.
Tick! tick! What a merry song
The old clock sings the whole day long!
For the flush of youth makes all things bright
As the brilliant blush of the morning-light.
The silver chimes strike a merry lay,
For to bright-eyed Maidee they seem to say,
Life, and love, and sunshine alway.

The hands creep over the dial's face,
Slowly, slowly marking the hours,
Half recalling the vanished grace
And subtle fragrance of Springtime flowers.
Tick! tick! What a weary song
The old clock sings the whole day long!
The evening of Life has come at last,
And the shadows gather thick and fast;
And to dim-eyed Maidee naught remains
Unmingled with care or free from pain.

The clock has ticked on through all these years,
Keeping time to her falling tears;
As over the dial the cold hands crept,
A colder hand o'er her heart-strings swept,
And her youth died out like a faded flower,
Or a Tropic-plant in a Northern bower.
Tick! tick! Ah! Maidee sleeps—
Still the worn old hands o'er the dial creep.

MARY STRATTON HEWETT.

GRANT PARK, Ill.

GALESBURG HEALTH OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 29.—The Board of Health has just held a meeting, the first one in five years. This may strike the average reader as somewhat singular. It is said that "the world moves," and tell it to the readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that the Board of Health of the City of Galesburg has awoke from its Van Winkle sleep and for once act in accord. The Board resolved that all orders issued by Dr. G. W. Foote, Health Officer, must be implicitly obeyed. The Board also resolved that vigorous measures must be adopted to enforce the cleaning of alleys and streets in order to preserve the health of the people and ward off, as far as possible, contagious diseases. Dr. Foote will do his duty in the premises, and give the people of the State notice that one city in Illinois, at least, will henceforth be known for its cleanliness.

Carlyle as a Rhymester.

In his new biography, "Thomas Carlyle, the Man and His Books," Mr. W. Howie Wylie attempts to settle the authorship of some verses which appeared in 1834 in *Leigh Hunt's London Journal*. He is of opinion that they must have been by Carlyle. The subject is the River Orr. Here are two of the stanzas:

"From Being's source it bounded,
The morn when time began;
Since through this moor has sounded,
Unheard or heard of man.

"That day they crossed the Jordan,
When Hebrew trumpets rang,
Thy wave no foot was fording,
Yet here in moor it sang."

Mr. Matt. McDermott, I. C. R. R. Shops, Waterloo, Iowa, writes: I was taken with an acute attack of Rheumatism last fall, and confined to bed. At first employed a physician, without benefit; then sent to Wangler Bros.' drug store, and obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which soon gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recommend it to all suffering with Rheumatism.

AN OLD FRIEND.

Another Chapter in the Case of the State Fire-Insurance Company.

The Creditors Divided into Two Classes for Equitable Settlement,

Though It May Take Two Years More to Wind Up the Concern.

Historical Sketch of the Eccentricities of the Company.

The affairs of the defunct State Insurance Company have occupied a considerable share of public attention during the last ten years, and even now are in no immediate prospect of settlement. The scheme of fraud which was devised by the officers of that Company before the ashes of the great fire were cold was so unblushing and the story of its affairs so intricate that a connected résumé may not be uninteresting even at this late day. Some of the darker chapters, if all could be told, would show that more than one lawyer in high standing here had sold himself very cheap by accepting a retainer for doing nothing. It is singular that none of the six or eight who divided the $175,000 or thereabouts saved by the fraudulent compromise with the Smiths and the National Loan & Trust Company have ever been able to keep it. Sooner or later they all failed.

The State Insurance Company was organized in 1863 at Freeport under a very liberal special charter, which gave it the right to transact almost any kind of business, and in 1868 was reorganized at Chicago on the co-operative plan. In 1869, under the authority of its charter, it enacted certain by-laws, one of which was that the capital stock should not exceed $10,000,000, on each share of which 20 per cent was to be paid at the time of subscription. The charter prescribed no limitation to the capital stock. Up to the 12th of January, 1871, 28,665 shares had been taken, for which certificates had been issued, and on the greater part of which the 20 per cent had been paid. On that day a stockholders' meeting was held, 20,930 shares being represented, at which it was unanimously voted to adopt a new set of by-laws, providing, among other things, for the reduction of the stock to $500,000. Outstanding certificates of stock were to be canceled, and in their place full paid certificates for 20 per cent of the face of the canceled certificates were to be issued. Under this arrangement 19,872 shares, or $1,987,200, of stock was surrendered and new full paid certificates issued. The Company seems to have done a fair business, but it was simply a machine for the National Loan & Trust Company and George C. Smith & Co. to manufacture money from. The stock was distributed quite widely, and the country stockholders, learning as far back as 1870, before the Company had been in active operation a year, that its capital was unpaid to the amount of over $56,000, began making things warm for the "Smith and McMullen" clique. The resolution at a stockholders' meeting in November, 1870, for an assessment of $4 a share to make this deficiency good led to an all day's session, but was finally adopted. From this time on the distrust of the country stockholders with the existing management deepened, and when the annual meeting of Jan. 11, 1871, came, they attended in force, determined to break up the "ring." Their efforts, however, were neatly checkmated by the issue of 7,000 shares of new stock (on which only a nominal amount was paid) to the Smith and McMullen ring, which enabled the latter to triumphantly carry their point, reduce the stock, pass new by-laws, etc. A semblance of law was, however given to their proceedings by compelling George C. Smith, Treasurer, to give a bond for $300,000, with C. M. Smith and Bradner Smith & Co. as sureties. A few days after a committee of the country stockholders came up here, and, after six days' examination of the Company's affairs, found sufficient evidence to justify their beginning a suit against the Company to set aside their stock subscriptions and recover the money paid thereon. This was settled by the purchase of their stock with the funds of the Insurance Company. Prior to this, and in January, 1871, the risks of the Company had been reinsured in the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, but that institution was subsequently bankrupted, and only

PAID A SMALL DIVIDEND.

Almost immediately after the great fire the officers of the Company prepared a neat little schedule, and apparently straight and fair, showing their losses were about $4,000,000 and the assets only $400,000. This looked as though the Company could only pay 10 per cent on its losses, and this was all they offered at first. After a while, however, creditors began to demand more, and 12½, 15, and 20 per cent was paid, until after the discovery of the little nugget of $334,000 in the National Loan & Trust Company, when the claims could not be bought for 75 cents on the dollar, the creditors apparently thinking they had something more profitable than a gold-mine. At the same time, also, a quiet room was engaged at No. 93 West Madison street, where a bland Pecksniff obsequiously showed the schedule, and mournfully shook his head when eager creditors wanted to know if the Company did not have more assets than the paper showed. On the representation thus made, the Company, up to July, 1872, bought up about $460,000 of claims. In the early part of 1873 the report was made that the unpaid losses were $3,000,000, and the assetts $300,000, then subsequently the losses dropped down to $100,000 and the liabilities to $100,000. In July, 1872, John A. Tolman, of the firm of Tolman & King, who had insured in the Company shortly before the fire, on the representation that its cash capital was $400,000, having made an examination of the inventory of the Company's assets on file in the Bankruptcy Court, discovered that the cash on hand was between $17,000 and $18,000, and called for an examination of the Secretary before the Register in Bankruptcy. Before this, however, and on the 2d of November, 1871, the Attorney-General of the State had begun proceedings in the Circuit Court of Cook County to wind up the affairs of the Company, and H. A. Hurlbut was appointed Receiver. On the 8th of December following a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Company, and it was adjudicated bankrupt, by default, Jan. 12, 1872. On the 12th of April, 1872, Norman C. Perkins was elected Assignee. He had formerly been the Company's attorney.

The examination of the Secretary, Van Inwagen, at Mr. Tolman's request, disclosed the fact that the Company before the fire had $400,000 cash capital, and he testified that the Company's books would show what had become of that large sum between the time of the fire and the date of filing the petition in bankruptcy. None of the policy-holders had ever taken the trouble to examine these books, but had been content to take the oily statements of the officers. Mr. King and his energetic attorney, Col. John S. Cooper, to whom almost entirely is due the credit of unearthing this huge fraud, called on the Assignee, Mr. Perkins, and asked to see the books. They were pointed out lying under the table. The first book opened was the check book, and it showed the whole scheme. It seemed that the Company had on hand at the time of the fire in cash and Government bonds over $341,000, the cash being on deposit in the National Loan & Trust Company, whose President, George C. Smith, was Treasurer of the Insurance Company. The bonds were in New York, but they were immediately sold after the fire, and the proceeds sent on here. Then the National Loan & Trust Company went into the business of buying up the proofs of loss against the Company, and charging them up at their face value against this item of $341,000. This was a brilliant scheme, and if successful would have netted over $300,000 to the geniuses who engineered it. The plan appeared to have been devised by J. Bradner Smith, and he set two trusty henchmen, George W. McMullen and James Van Inwagen, at work at it. Occasionally the Smiths, Hurlbut, and others also chipped in and bought up some claims, and in order to save appearances they all sold their policies to the Company at 10 cents on the dollar. This was a very clever device and it worked admirably. Hurlbut, however, in his over-zeal seems to have

GOTTEN INTO CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE,

for when the balances in the National Loan & Trust Company was discovered a number of the leading wholesale firms of the city who had been induced to compromise by his representations called on him, and their arguments were so cogent that they, each and all, obtained from him an additional 20 per cent on their claims.

When the policies were bought up certificates or duebills were issued by the officers of the Company in the following form:

OFFICE OF THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1871.—Due J. B. Smith or order, on demand, the sum of $2,500 for loss under policy No. 11,186 in this Company, as per proof furnished and accepted. J. VAN INWAGEN, Secretary.
C. M. SMITH, Vice-President.

This was indorsed by the National Loan & Trust Company "without recourse," and signed J. B. Smith.

The J. B. Smith to whom the duebills were issued, and the C. M. Smith, the Vice-President of the Company, by whom they were issued, were both brothers of George C. Smith, the President of the National Loan & Trust Company, and Treasurer of the Insurance Company C. M. Smith also being a Director and J. B. Smith a large stockholder in the same bank. These duebills were issued to the amount of over $361,000, and the bank went through the form of purchase of them from J. Bradner Smith at 15 cents on the dollar, although the Insurance Company had paid for the policies on which the duebills were issued by checks drawn on its account in the National Loan & Trust Company, and the money paid by the bank to J. B. Smith on the duebills was paid out of moneys of the Insurance Company. The duebills thus obtained by the bank were charged up at their face value against the deposit-account of the Company, reducing it by over $260,000, although the claims had only cost about $26,500. This still left about $80,000 to the nominal credit of the Company. Then the further sum of $35,000 was charged up against the Insurance Company for alleged advances made by the officers of the Company and of the bank before the fire, in buying up the Company's stock from the country stockholders who had made themselves obnoxious to the ring. About $11,000 more was also charged up in the same way for salaries, which were thus paid for months in advance, or to persons not entitled to receive any. After all these deductions there was still some $17,000 left, and this amount the officers of the Company kindly admitted they had on hand.

On ascertaining these facts, Mr. King filed a petition for the removal of the Assignee, Mr. Perkins, on the ground of fraudulent collusion with the officers of the bank and Insurance Company in suppressing from the policyholders the knowledge of these facts, which he had known all along. An argument was subsequently had before Judge Blodgett, and he refused to remove the Assignee. The matter was immediately taken before Judge Drummond, where Judge Blodgett's decision was reversed, and he was directed to have Mr. Perkins removed. The Judge reflected very severely on Mr. Perkins and his superhuman ignorance of the Company's affairs, and characterized his testimony as flippant and irrelevant. Perkins' excuse was that the National Loan & Trust Company had offsets against the deposit of $340,000 there; that he did not know whether there would be any balance or whether the offsets were good, and had conscientiously refrained all along from giving any information which might mislead; that he did not feel called upon to tell such facts to the creditors. Judge Drummond failed to comprehend the force of this reasoning, and Mr. Perkins

STEPPED DOWN AND OUT.

Mr. Henry W. Bishop was then appointed Assignee in 1873, and kept it until May, 1875, when he retired in favor of Homer Cook, the present incumbent. Mr. Bishop had a hard time as regards collecting anything. The controversy over the money held by the National Loan & Trust Company was pending during his whole term, and he undertook to make an assessment on the stockholders, which was not successful.

To go back now and take up some of the threads which were omitted in order to preserve the order of time, soon after King's petition was filed to remove Perkins, proceedings were commenced by a number of the creditors to compel an examination of the officers of the Insurance Company, who were also, many of them, it will be remembered, officers of the Loan & Trust Company. On that examination, besides the facts above stated, it was shown that the bank had, at the most, only paid J. Bradner Smith $30,000 on the duebills which were charged up by it against the Company at $260,000, so that it ought to have made a profit in the transaction of about $230,000. None of the books of the bank produced on the examination, however, showed that there had been any profit at all on the deal. The Cashier testified that the profits and the persons who received them would be shown on the general ledger of the bank. The general ledger was then called for by Col. Cooper, but the Cashier said he could not find it. It had been in use up to within a few days preceding the demand for it, but had since mysteriously disappeared. The clerks of the bank were examined and they testified that the book was in use up to the time Mr. Park made inquiries for it to produce it on the examination, but no one knew where it was. Subsequently, however, the following curious facts were developed from the examination of David S. McMullen, whose brothers George W. and J. B. were interested in the Insurance Company. He testified that at some time during the year 1872, but just at what time he could not remember, he had driven one evening down West Randolph street in his carriage, and having hitched his horse near to the place where the National Loan & Trust Company was doing business, he went to the theatre. When he returned he found a large package on the seat of his carriage. It appeared in weight and size, to be the same weight and size of the general ledger of the bank, and along with it was a letter in a handwriting unfamiliar to him, asking him to take the package left in his carriage, and keep it safely for a friend who might at some future day make himself known. McMullen drove home, put the carriage in the shed, leaving the package on the seat that night, and the next morning drove with the package to the house of his family physician, Dr. A. S. Williams, and asked him to keep it safely for him until he should call for it. The Doctor put the package, as he himself subsequently testified, in a trunk in his bedroom, where his wife kept her valuable wearing apparel. The Doctor's wife testified that one day she was looking in the trunk and saw the package. Knowing something about the litigation in progress, and the loss of the general ledger of the bank, her curiosity led her to take it up and examine it, but she found it sealed with the seal of the National Loan & Trust Company. She did not confer with her husband about the matter, because she supposed it was a package left in his keeping for some friend. McMullen further testified that some months after he delivered the package to his family physician he received a letter through the Post-Office in an unfamiliar handwriting asking him to take the package and drive with his carriage down to the southeast corner of the old Court-House square, and much oblige a friend, who might at some future day make himself known. He procured the package, drove to the Court-House square as directed, and, having hitched his horse, went off for a walk. When he returned

THE PACKAGE WAS GONE,

and that was the last he ever saw of it. The ledger has never been seen since, at least by any of the creditors, and the exact proportions in which those in

THE RING DIVIDED THEIR SPOIL

will probably never be known. Another document which suddenly disappeared at the time it was most wanted was the bond of George C. Smith as treasurer, signed by R. B. Mason and others as sureties. It was stolen from the records of the Company, and suit has never been brought on it, for the reason it could never be found. Mr. Mason denies he was on it, and the names of the other sureties are not known so that they could be sued.

It having been shown on the examination of the officers that George C. Smith, the treasurer of the company, had in bonds the sum of $304,213.53 belonging to the company, which ought to be paid to the Assignee, a writ was issued on him to show cause on the 12th of August, 1873, why he would not pay that amount over. An answer was filed and after full argument the matter was taken under advisement by Judge Blodgett to render his decision at a future day. On the 30th of August the Assignee, by his counsel, and the attorneys of the bank and of the Smiths, appeared in Court and filed a stipulation in which they agreed that upon payment to the Assignee by the bank and Smith of the sum of $157,673.12, the rule should be discharged. On the same day, also, the Assignee, Mr. Perkins, reported that he had received the above sum from the National Loan & Trust Company, and also the further sum of $15,379.03 from Horace A. Hurlbut, the Receiver of the Company appointed by the State Court before the Company went into bankruptcy, and who had previously been the President of the Company. All the rules against Smith and the other parties were dismissed. These proceedings were had without the knowledge of the creditors or their attorneys, and on that account Judge Drummond subsequently set aside the dismissal of the proceedings, and ordered them to be reinstated. The motion to make the original rule against George C. Smith absolute was then argued before Judge Drummond in May, 1874, but the Judge did not give his decision until April 3, 1876. In the meantime George C. Smith, who had sworn in the summer of 1873 that he was worth from $300,000 to $400,000, had left Chicago and settled in Morristown, N. J. In the spring of 1876 the indefatigable Mr. Cooper and the Assignee, fearful that if the rule against Smith were made absolute that he would leave the country, began a suit against him in the Supreme Court of New York in Brooklyn, and upon an order of Judge Pratt Smith was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $300,000. After waiting over New York City in the affectionate care of two or three Deputy-Sheriffs for a week at a daily expense of $200 or $300, Smith, being unable to find anyone who had $300,000 worth of confidence in him, obtained an order from Judge Pratt reducing the bail to $100,000, which he gave, and was released from custody. Finally, in April, 1876, Judge Drummond delivered his long-desired opinion, holding that Smith was liable to pay the whole amount under the rule, and that the rule should be made absolute unless it appeared that he was insolvent and could not pay it, when the Judge would not imprison him. Smith was also ordered to appear before the Register in Bankruptcy and submit to an examination touching his pecuniary responsibility. In compliance with this order, Smith came to Chicago in May, 1876, and was examined at length. He testified that a large amount of his assets were in the shape of stocks in various paper companies, in the Bradner, Smith & Co. corporation, in the J. W. French Manufacturing Company, of Michigan, and various other paper-manufacturing companies. That he pledged a large amount of this stock for indebtedness to various persons, particularly to his father-in-law, A. C. Laning, of Pennsylvania, to secure the sum of $150,000, and another large amount for an indebtedness to J. V. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass. The stock and the notes for which they were pledged were then in the hands of the attorneys of his creditors in Chicago, those attorneys

BEING ALSO HIS OWN LAWYERS.

The Register reported there was still due $171,873.49, principal and interest, from Smith. The matter was then taken before Judge Drummond, and it was argued on behalf of the Assignee and creditors that the hypothecation of these various stocks as security for his own notes to the various parties was a sham and had been done simply to cover up his estate. This matter was also taken under advisement and kept for a long time, until the creditors became worried and disgusted at such delay, and themselves went into Court and dismissed the proceedings against Smith. This was done because in the meantime suits had been commenced against the stockholders, and the delay in these proceedings caused by the question as to whether the money could be made out of Smith was endangering the chance of the creditors from ultimately recovering of the stockholders. Nothing has ever been realized from Smith, therefore, and as his bond as treasurer is worthless, no suit has been brought on it.

To go back now to another branch of the case. In the settlement of the proceedings against George C. Smith before the District Court Judge in August, 1872, by which they were dismissed upon payment of only $157,000 by Smith, and $15,000 by Hurlbut, making a total of $173,000 out of about $341,000, the manner in which the amount of $157,000 was ascertained was as follows: Smith was to pay over such a sum as would pay a dividend on the claims proved in bankruptcy equal to a dividend which he or the bank would receive on the $260,000 of claims that they set off against the deposit of the Company. When it was decided by Judge Drummond that that settlement could not stand, the bank, in the month of December, 1872, brought in its claims for $260,000, and asked to have them allowed and proved up in bankruptcy. The creditors and Assignee objected on the ground that they had been procured by fraud, and because they had been paid for with the money of the Company, and were therefore extinguished as claims against the estate of the Company in bankruptcy. This view of the matter was taken by Judge Drummond, and the whole of these claims were wiped out, thus diminishing by that much the liability of the Company.

So much for the general history of this strange case. The financial portion of it, as shown by the books and reports of the different Receivers, is as follows:

H. A. Hurlbut, first Receiver, received from Marshal		$ 17,779
Collected himself		1,111
		$ 19,890
He paid out for attorneys' fees	$ 1,250	
Other expenses	3,261—	4,511
And turned over to Perkins, Aug. 30, 1872		$ 15,379
Perkins collected, including $157,000 received in settlement with the Smiths		208,663
		$224,042
And paid for general expenses	$ 15,748	
Attorneys' fees, etc	2,638	
Dividend of 40 per cent	155,909—	174,295
And paid over to H. W. Bishop, his successor		$ 49,715
Mr. Bishop collected		1,429
		$ 51,144
And paid for general expenses	$ 10,901	
Attorneys' fees, etc	11,033	
National Loan & Trust Company, by order of Court	1,313	
Dividend account	3,000—	26,247
And paid over to Homer Cook, his successor, in May, 1875		$ 24,939
Cook collected		94,895
		$119,834
And has paid out for expenses, redemption from incumbrances, taxes, etc		51,142
Leaving a balance on hand of		$ 68,692

Of these collections the sum of $74,614.98 was obtained from the stockholders under Judge Blodgett's order of July 8, 1880. Some time in 1879 Mr. Cook, the Assignee, made an application to Judge Blodgett, setting out that he had exhausted the visible assets of the Company, and asking for an assessment on the stockholders to make up the deficiency. The creditors were divided into two classes,—those whose claims had accrued on policies issued before Jan. 12, 1871, when the Company reduced its stock to $500,000 full paid, and those whose claims accrued on policies issued after that date. Judge Blodgett decided that the latter class could not have any recourse against the stockholders, as they had not been damnified by the reduction of the capital. As to the other class, however, he held that the reduction was illegal, and that they had a claim against the stockholders who had thus sought to reduce their liability by surrendering their stock, on which 20 per cent had been paid, and taking out full-paid shares for one-fifth the amount. The assessment was fixed at 12½ per cent on the solvent stockholders, but the Judge made a further order that all who chose could, within sixty days, discharge their whole liability by paying 10 per cent, provided this was done without litigation. Under this arrangement the above sum of $74,614.98 has been paid in to the Receiver, and he has given receipts in full. The Receiver declined to take any steps to get the decision of Judge Drummond on this point, and, after waiting several months, Tolman & King filed a petition for review before the latter Judge. Tolman & King belonged to the class of creditors who by this decision were cut out of any share in the assessment. After lengthy arguments Judge Drummond held, as did Judge Blodgett, that the class of creditors whose policies were taken out after Jan. 12, 1871, could not look to the stockholders, but he went further and decided that, while they were only entitled to the visible assets, they were entitled to all of them, and that the other class of creditors could only look to the liability of the stockholders. The 40 per cent dividend which was paid by Perkins out of the tangible assets of the Company, was paid to both classes of creditors alike, and now by this decision the first class will have to refund the share they received to the second class, to which Tolman & King belonged. This amount, with the balance on hand, will be enough to pay all the second class of creditors in full, and a sufficient amount can without difficulty be collected from solvent stockholders to pay the first class also in full. The amount of claims proved up was about $700,-000, and there are now some $80,000 of claims which have as yet received no dividends. The amount necessary to be collected from the stockholders is about $164,000, which will be enough to repay the $55,000 paid out of the general fund to the preferred creditors. The sum due still to the general creditors is $86,000, and the $55,000 coming to them, with the balance on hand, will be amply sufficient to pay them in full. It will probably be a year or two before the final dividend is paid, for, as the case stands now, there must be additional arguments before Judge Blodgett on the question of modifying his order of last July, and then numerous suits will have to be begun against the delinquent stockholders.

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

ADDRESS TO THE WEAK, NERVOUS, AND DEBILITATED, WHO SUFFER FROM ILL-HEALTH, CONSEQUENT ON LINGERING, CHRONIC, NERVOUS, OR FUNCTIONAL DISEASES.

External remedies are the safest and best that can be applied in diseases, on account of the facility which we possess of watching their action and results; and of these remedies Electricity, in the form of mild, continuous, and prolonged currents, as realized exclusively by **Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands**, has been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient treatment in the world for the cure of disease. We review, in our various pamphlets, the manifold benefits to be derived from Pulvermacher's Appliances, and bring forward testimony in their favor from the most learned physicians and scientific men in Europe and this country. We also demonstrate why relief and cure accrue from their use after every other plan of treatment has failed. **Reader, are you afflicted** and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms, or class of symptoms, meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent on a lingering, nervous, chronic, or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, liver, or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have indiscretions and excesses left you in a weak and debilitated condition? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and is your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? There are thousands of young men, middle aged, and even the old, who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There are also thousands of females, broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and future happiness when there is at hand a means of cure? Why not throw off the yoke altogether, and seek a remedy that has science and common sense to commend it—a remedy of indisputable efficacy and the most certain means of restoration to health and vigor.

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